

T H E
ANNALS OF EUROPE,

1779
O R

REGAL REGISTER;

S H E W I N G

The SUCCESSION of the SOVEREIGNS,

O F

ROME,
CONSTANTINOPLE,
ADRIANOPE,
TREBIZOND,
TURKEY,
RUSSIA,
GERMANY,

LOMBARDY,
ITALY,
FRANCE,
SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,
DENMARK,
SWEDEN,

HUNGARY,
POLAND,
PRUSSIA,
ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND,
AND
IRELAND.

Together with

The BISHOPS and POPES of ROME;

From the Foundations of their States to the present Time:

W I T H

The principal Events in each of their Reigns, and the Time when they happened.

To which are added

Tables of the Cotentemporary Princes from the Year 800,

A N D

An Alphabetical Arrangement of all their Names, shewing the Time of their ACCESSION and DEATH; with concise CHARACTERS of all, as handed down by the best Historians.

L O N D O N:

Printed for G. ROBINSON, Pater-Noster-Row; and E. NEWBERRY,
the Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

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INTRODUCTION.

IT is entirely unnecessary to point out the many advantages which may be drawn from the knowledge of History, or how requisite a qualification it is for a gentleman, as it would swell this Introduction beyond the limits of the whole work : indeed, History is so generally esteemed, and its most approved authors so often perused, it is useless to say any thing further of its importance, but that it opens like a great avenue into so many branches of learning and the different provinces of life, that every man finds it useful in that part of knowledge to which he may be most inclined : and yet, while the books of all nations upon this subject enter into every library, and while they become private amusement of many, as well as the prevailing topic of conversation, it is surprising that Chronology should have been hitherto so neglected, especially when it has so much the advantage of a sister art : for the series of time, according to its proper periods, the interval of occurrences, and the train of coincidence of events, must be drawn together into one body, to make what is very properly termed the Thread of History, without which it is nothing more than a collection of undigested and detached fragments.

As to the following sheets, we shall only observe, that the method observed in them tends to render the subject easy and plain; the succession of the Princes exact; the dates correct; and the historical events as numerous as the extent of the work would allow; that upon the whole, it is presumed, it will be found of general use, and merit a favourable reception, as well from the learned as the ignorant; for, notwithstanding the former may be supposed to be already acquainted with the greatest part of what is contained herein, yet it will always serve them as a summary or common-place: and, though the latter readers will not be rendered critical historians by it, it will give them a general insight into the History of Europe, which will enlighten their understandings and excite in them a Desire to be further informed; and for that reason very proper for youth, whose memories ought not to be overloaded.

It is needless to point out the utility of those tracts wherein the history of different kingdoms and states are contracted into a narrow compass; the great number of such, published by men of eminence, sufficiently evidence the sentiments of the public and the opinion of the literati.

Another inducement to the publication of this production, was an observation in the course of many years studies, that most books on the subject of history were either too prolix or too inaccurate; annexing but few dates to important events, and very frequently none at all; which renders the whole as useless as a

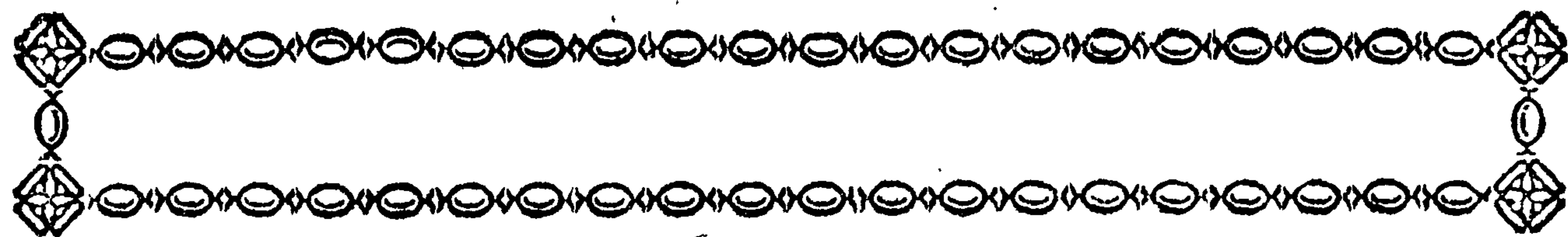
romance, and prevents the reader from receiving any real benefit from the perusal of them ; to obviate which objection every particular event, in the following sheets, has the date annexed of the time when transacted ; and, therefore, may be referred to occasionally to rectify or ascertain the chronology of more voluminous productions.

Indeed, by this work may be easily known who were Cotemporary Princes in every kingdom, &c. in Europe, at any particular period in the remotest age ; to obtain which, with accuracy, all publications of merit have been consulted.

To render the whole as explicit as useful, Tables of the Accession of all the Sovereigns are annexed, in which may be seen, in one view, who were cotemporaries from the year 800 to the present time ; that æra being fixed on, as England soon after became governed by a single monarch.

In order to enable the reader to find out whatever sovereign he may wish to refer to, there is added an Alphabetical Index of all their names, with the time of their accession, the end of their reign, and the general character each sovereign deserved, as handed down by the best Historians.

In the following sheets no notice has been taken of the kingdoms of Naples or Sardinia, nor of the Stadtholders of the United Provinces ; those sovereignties having been instituted of so late a date, and their sovereigns having made no great figure in the history of Europe, they were thought unnecessary.



T H E
ANNALS OF EUROPE,
O R
REGAL REGISTER
O F

All the SOVEREIGNS in every STATE, &c.

KINGS and EMPERORS of ROME, from its Foundation,
753 Years before CHRIST.

Before Christ.

753 *The Æra of the Foundation begins, according to Varro, April 20, or the 12th of the Calends of May; but there are Diversity of Opinions as to the exact Period. The Generality of Authors assign the Honour to,*

ROMULUS, its first king, who was but 18 years old. He soon after admitted it a sanctuary for offenders, which greatly promoted its increase of inhabitants. He divided the city into 3 tribes, and 10 wards, and instituted a senate of 100.—750 The Rape of the Sabine Virgins, who came thither to celebrate a festival, on which commenced war with the Sabines.—747 Peace with the Sabines, through the mediation of the Sabine women; when Tatius, king of the Sabines, was admitted to rule jointly with Romulus. The æra of Nabonassar began Feb. 26.—743 The first Messenian war with the Lacedemonians began, which continued 19 years.—742 Tatius, king of the Sabines, was killed at a sacrifice at Lavinium, and Romulus again reigned alone.—738 Romulus triumphed over the Camerini.—732 He triumphed over the Veientes.—
B Syracuse,

Before Christ.

Syracuse, the metropolis of Sicily, was built about this time, by a colony of Corinthians, under Archas.—724 The first Messenian war ended, when they became vassals to the Lacedemonians.—721 Samaria taken, after 3 years siege, and the kingdom of Israel finished, by Salmanasar, king of Assyria. The first eclipse of the moon on record was observed this year.—717 Romulus, having reigned 37 years, was killed, aged 55; having no issue, an interregnum of a year took place, after which succeeded

715 NUMA POMPILIUS, who had married Tatia, daughter of Tattius, king of the Sabines. He built the temple of Janus.—710 Senachrib, king of Assyria, had an army of 185,000 men destroyed in one night at the siege of Jerusalem.—709 Numa built the Capitol, and added January and February to the other ten months, ordering the year to consist of 365 Days, and to begin in January. He was the first who coined money of metal, and stamped his image on it, instead of pieces of leather and wood, before used. He instituted the order of 12 priests, called Salii.—706 The Parthenians being expelled Sparta, built Tarentum in Italy.—685 The second Messenian war began, which continued 14 years with the Lacedemonians, against whom they had revolted.—677 Manasses, king of Judah, was taken prisoner and carried in chains to Babylon.—676 The Lesbians acquired the command of the Mediterranean, and retained it 69 years.—673 Trepander, the poet, about this time added three strings to the lyre, which made them seven in number.—672 Numa, having reigned 43 years, died, and was succeeded by

672 TULLUS HOSTILIUS.—667 The battle of the three Horatii, and the three Curiatii, when the Fidenæ and Veientes submitted to the Romans.—665 War between the Romans and Fidenates.—658 Byzantium, (now Constantinople,) built.—651 War between the Romans and Sabines.—640 Tullus, having reigned 32 years, was, with all his family, burnt in his palace, and succeeded by

640 ANCUS MARTIUS, a grandchild of Numa, who began his reign with beautifying the temples, and other popular acts.—639 War between the Romans and Latins, when Ancus took Politorium, destroyed it, and removed its citizens to Rome.—631 The Fidenates and Sabines rebelled against the Romans, which war continued by intervals near 50 years.—616 Ancus, having reigned 24 years, died and left 2 sons, but was succeeded by

616 LUCIUS TARQUIN. PRISCUS, or TARQUIN the ELDER, to their prejudice; and to secure his power, encreased the Senators from 100 to 300, and the Vestals from 2 to 6.—He defeated the Apiolæ.—610 The canal between the Nile and the Red Sea, began by Necho of Egypt.—Tarquin built the great Circus, which could contain above 150,000 people, and instituted plays therein. He also began to wall the city of Rome with square stone, and made the sewers to convey the filth of the

Before Christ.

the city to the Tyber.—606 Ninevah taken and destroyed, and the Jewish captivity 70 began.—604 By Necho of Egypt's order, some Phœnicians sailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.—594 Solon published his laws.—587 Jerusalem taken, and the temple burnt, by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 Months, June 9.—582 The Isthmian games restored.—578 Tarquin, having reigned 38 years, was slain by the contrivance of the two sons of Ancus, and was succeeded by his son-in-law,

578 **SERVIUS TULLIUS**, a son of a general of the Latins, who had married a daughter of Tarquin's.—568 The Nemean games restored.—562 The first comedy was acted at Athens, on a moveable scaffold, by Sufa and Dolon. Servius divided Rome into four parts, *viz.* Palatine, Subarrane, Collatine, and Esquiline. He triumphed over the Tuscans. Olives were now first planted in Italy. At this time the first library was instituted at Athens, and the first sun-dial on a wall made.—561 Began the monarchy of the Persians under Cyrus, when ended the 70 years captivity of the Jews.—538 The kingdom of Babylon ended.—536 The first tragedy was acted by Thespis, at Athens, on a waggon.—534 Tullius having reigned 44 years, was slain by Tarquin, the son of Lucius Tarquin, who had married Tullius's daughter, who in triumph forced her charioteer to drive over her father's corpse.

434 **TARQUIN THE YOUNGER, or THE PROUD**, who began his reign with tyrannizing over the people and senate.—527 He built galleries round the Circus, and made the Latine Princes confirm their kingdom to him.—523 The Pometii rebelled against the Romans, and were subdued; with the spoils taken from them Tarquin built the Capitol.—520 Pindar the poet was born.—515 The temple of Jerusalem was rebuilt.—509 Sextus, son of Tarquin, ravished Lucretia, wife of Collatine, who complained to her father Brutus of the injury, and killed herself; on which the army forsook Tarquin, after a reign of 24 years, who, with his whole family, were expelled the city, which then extended but 15 miles, 244 after its foundation.



REPUBLIC OF ROME.

509 On the expulsion of Tarquin, the Republic of Rome commenced under consular government; and the first consuls were Lucius Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus. The Romans made an alliance with the Carthaginians.—508 Porfenna, king of Tuscany, endeavoured to re-establish Tarquin, but was defeated by Publius Valerius Poplicola, the consul; when a census was taken of the inhabitants of Rome, whose number was 130,000 able to bear arms.—Horatius the consul consecrated the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.—506 The Consuls triumphed over the Sabines; and Valerius, on

Before Christ.

account of his victories, had a house built for him at the public expence.—504 Valerius triumphed over the Sabines and Veientes.—503 The lesser triumph of the Ovation began at Rome, when the conqueror was crowned with myrtle, and sacrificed a sheep.—502 The Latins made war against the Romans, in favour of Tarquin.—499 T. Lartius, the consul, was elected the first Dictator of Rome.—497 The temple of Saturn was founded, and the festivals of Saturnalia instituted at Rome. Sophocles, the poet, was born.—495 Tarquin the Proud died at Cumæ, to which place he had fled when expelled Rome.—493 The Tribunes of the people were first instituted, and consisted only of two.—492 A sedition of the people against usury.—491 C. Martius Coriolanus was banished Rome for hindering the division of corn among the people, till they had renounced their right to chuse Tribunes.—489 The Volsci, under Coriolanus, besieged Rome, being disgusted at being put out of the city when they came to see the games in honour of Jupiter Olympus.—488 Coriolanus, at the intreaty and persuasion of his mother and wife, raised the siege of Rome, for which the Volsci stoned him to death.—486 The Agrarian law was introduced at Rome.—485 Cassius, who had been three times consul, and twice honoured with a triumph, was thrown headlong from the Tarpeian Rock, for attempting to usurp the sovereignty.—484 War was declared against the Veientes, and the Volsci revolted. The Æqui took up arms.—481 Xerxes began his expedition against the Greeks. The Veientes defeated the Romans.—479 C. Fabius, the consul, at the head of 306 of his family, and 4000 clients, made war against the Veientes.—477 The Veientes killed the 306 Fabii.—476 Cock-fighting was instituted at Athens, after a victory over the Persians. Servilius massacred the Veientes.—472 Volero, the tribune, proposed a law for electing the magistrates in the Comitæ, by tribes, and not by the Curiæ, which did not take place till the year after.—470 Socrates was born.—469 The first solemn contest between tragic poets instituted, when Sophocles was declared victor over Eschylus.—463 The two consuls died of the plague.—462 The Terentian law was proposed to be executed by five persons, to restrain the power of the consuls.—460 Appius Herdonius, a Sabine, with 4000 men, seized on the Capitol.—459 The number of inhabitants of Rome were 132,419 men able to bear arms.—456 The Ludi Seculares were celebrated at Rome for the first time.—454 Ambassadors were sent to Athens to procure the laws of Solon.—451 The Decemvirs established, to settle the Roman laws.—449 The Decemvirs greatly abused their power, were abolished.—448 The first sacred war about the temple of Delphos.—445 A law passed to permit the Patricians to intermarry with the Plebeians.—444 Military Tribunes were first chosen with consular power.—443 The first institution of Censors.—440 A severe famine at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tiber.—438 Three military tribunes chosen

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chosen. The Fidenates revolted, and killed the Roman deputies, in honour of whose memories statues were erected at Rome.—435 The city of Fidenæ taken by the Romans.—434 The Tuscans declared war against the Romans.—431 A. Posthumus, dictator, triumphed over the Æqui and Volsci; and condemned his own son to death for having fought contrary to orders.—The Peloponnesian war began May 7, and continued 27 years.—430 The history of the Old Testament ceased.—428 The Veientes entered the Roman territories.—426 The Roman tribunes were defeated by the Veientes, but Marmercus Æmilius, the dictator, triumphed over the Veientes and Fidenates, and destroyed their colonies.—421 The Romans determined to add two new questors to those they already had, the choice of whom was obstinately disputed by the Plebeians.—420 The Athenians were excluded the Olympic games.—416 Troubles in Rome on account of the Agrarian law. The scene of the Peloponnesian war changed to Sicily.—411 Rome relieved by provision from Sicily, by the prudent management of the consuls.—410 The first election at Rome of three Questors.—408 The Volsci were overcome by P. C. Collus, the dictator.—406 Defeated again, and their city of Anxur destroyed. This year the Romans, for the first time, had a standing army.—404 The Peloponnesian war ended.—403 This year, at the siege of Veii, the Romans for the first time carried on the war during the winter; and the Roman knights began to serve in the cavalry.—401 Cyrus was killed in battle, with 5000 Greeks, near Babylon.—399 The feast Læsternium instituted at Rome on account of the plague.—398 Several prodigies happened at Rome.—397 The Romans drained the lake Alba.—396 M. Furius Camillus, the dictator, took the city of Veii.—395 The Roman ladies gave their golden trinkets as a present to the temple of Apollo. Great contentions about the Agrarian law, and sending a colony to Veii.—394 The Falisci, being besieged by Camillus, freely submitted to the Roman government on account of the generosity of the general to their children, who had been treacherously delivered to him.—392 The Romans celebrated their games, and a new war with the Volsci commenced.—391 The Gauls marched against Rome.—390 The Gauls, under the command of Brennus, seized on Rome, having defeated the Romans near Allia, and besieged the Capitol, but were put to flight by Camillus.—389 The publication of the Roman laws. The Volsci, after a war of 70 years, were obliged by Camillus to submit to the Romans. He also subdued the Hetrurians.—384 M. Manlius was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock.—Aristotle was born.—381 Camillus was chosen a military tribune with L. Furius, and triumphed over the Volsci. The Romans defeated the Prænestini.—379 The Volsci defeated the Romans, who sent colonies into Sardinia. The Boetian war commenced.—377 The Antiates submitted to the Romans.—376 The divisions at Rome on chusing of consuls occasioned

Before Christ.

an anarchy.—371 The tribunes consented to the election of the Magistratus Curules.—368 There were at Rome this year no tribunes. Camillus the dictator abdicated, which occasioned an interregnum.—367 Camillus was chosen dictator for the fifth time, and defeated the Gauls in the fields of Alba. The people elected one of the consuls from among the plebeians, and permitted the nobles to create a prætor, to be judge in all civil-matters; they also created two Ædiles Curules.—366 The Boetian war ended.—365 The Romans renewed the custom of fixing the chronological nail in the partition of Jupiter Capitolinus, to expiate the city of the plague, which then ceased.—362 M. Curtius, a young patrician, armed cap-a-pé, and mounted on a stately horse, jumped into the gulph which had been made at Rome by an earthquake. War made against the Hernici, who were defeated.—361 War with the Tyburtes, and the Gauls totally driven away; when T. Manlius took a gold collar from a gigantic Gaul whom he had slain, and put it on his own neck, by which he acquired the name of Torquatus.—358 The war with the Tarquinienses commenced; the Gauls were defeated, but the Tarquinienses defeated the Romans. Petilius, the tribune of the people, brought in a law to prevent factions.—357 War with the Falisci.—356 The Falisci and Tarquinienses were defeated by Fabius. A Dictator first chosen from among the Plebeians. Alexander the Great, born, son of Philip, king of Macedon. The same day, Erostratus burnt the temple of Diana at Ephesus, to perpetuate his name.—354 An alliance with the Romans and Samnites first made.—353 Mausolus, king of Caria, died, and his queen Artemesia erected the celebrated tomb to his memory.—349 The Greeks entered Italy, and vanquished the Latins. The Romans defeated the Gauls.—348 Plato, the philosopher, died.—345 The temple of Juno Moneta built.—343 The Samnite war commenced, which lasted 71 years. Philip of Macedon made Thrace tributary.—342 A sedition suppressed by Valerius Corvus.—340 Manlius Torquatus caused his own son to be put to death for fighting contrary to orders, notwithstanding he conquered.—339 The Latins were reduced to the subjection of the Romans.—338 The consuls triumphed. They took the brass beaks of the ships, called rostra, and adorned the pulpit of the tribunes, from which they harangued the people, from whence it was ever after called Rostra.—337 The vestal Minutia were buried alive for unchastity. The Ausones who inhabited Cale were subdued.—336 Philip, king of Macedon, was murdered by Pausanius, when Alexander the Great began to reign.—335 The inhabitants of Gallia Cisalpina in alliance with the Romans. Alexander the Great entered Greece, September 9, and conquered the Athenians, destroying Thebes, leaving only the house wherein Pindar had lived standing.—334 Alexander defeated Darius near the river Granicus, when all Lower Asia submitted to him.—333 Alexander defeated Darius near the river Issus, and took his

Before Christ.

his family prisoners.—332 Alexander went into Egypt, took the city of Tyre, and built Alexandria, where the Greeks sent a crown of gold to him.—331 One hundred and seventy Roman ladies were accused of poisoning their husbands, for which they suffered death. This was the first instance of the kind. Alexander totally defeated Darius at the battle of Arbella.—330 Alexander possessed himself of Susa, and placed himself on the throne of Darius. Darius was stabbed as he was flying from Alexander, by the governor of Bactria.—329 The Palæopolitans (now Neapolitans) made war with the Romans.—328 Alexander passed into India.—327 Alexander defeated Porus, an Indian prince, and took him prisoner. He would have passed the Ganges, but declined it to please his army.—326 The Romans defeated the Palæopolitans, and took their city, for which Publicus had a triumph, which was the first granted a proconsul.—325 The Samnites were defeated by the Romans. Alexander subdued the Cossæans, whom the king of Persia never could conquer.—324 Ambassadors were sent to Alexander from all parts of the world, to present him with crowns of gold, by way of paying him divine honours. He died this year, as did Diogenes the cynic, on the same day and hour.—321 The Roman army was surrounded by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks, and obliged to pass under the yoke.—320 The Romans retaliated the same disgrace on the Samnites.—319 A truce for two years between the Romans and Samnites.—317 The Apulians submitted to the Romans.—316 The Samnites were routed by the Romans near Sarticula.—315 Sarticula taken by the Romans, and the Samnites defeated. Thebes was rebuilt this year by Cassandra. The Isle of Rhodes was nearly destroyed by an inundation.—314 The city of Sora taken by the Romans, as was the city of Nola.—312 The Tuscan war with the Romans began. The famous highway from Rome to Capua, made by Appius Claudius, and from him called Appia Via.—311 Six military tribunes, and two officers to take care of the naval affairs of Rome, appointed.—310 The Romans defeated the Tuscans, with 60,000 loss.—309 The Samnites were defeated, and lost their gold and silver shields, as were also the Tuscans. Perugia was taken.—308 The Marfi Pelegni and Tarquinienfes, were subdued.—306 The Hernici and Samnites were defeated.—305 A statue was erected in the Capitol in honour of Hercules.—304 Peace between the Romans and Samnites. The Æqui vanquished, and 41 cities taken in 60 days, by the Romans.—303 The Romans sent colonies to Sora, Alba, and into the country of the Æqui.—300 Prætors were chosen from among the Plebeians.—299 Two more tribes were added to the Roman republic.—297 The Samnites were defeated.—296 The Samnites and Tuscans were defeated, and their general made prisoner.—295 The Romans defeated the Samnites, obliged them to pass under the yoke, and took several of their cities.—294 A new census was taken at Rome, when 270,000 were

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were found fit to bear arms.—293 The Samnites and Tuscans retreated, and the first funeral that had ever been seen in Rome, was this year fixed on the wall of the temple of Quirinus.—292 Q. Fabius Gurges was defeated by the Samnites.—291 Fabius Maximus, his father, under his son's command, defeated them, took their general prisoner, and killed 24,000 men, for which the son had a triumph.—290 The Samnites were defeated, and the revolted Sabines had peace granted them.—286 A law was made, by which the same sanction was given to the decrees made by the people, as to those of the patricians.—284 The Gauls made an attack upon the Romans, and besieged Aretium, where they destroyed 30,000 men, and refused to ransom the Roman prisoners, but murdered them.—283 The Romans defeated the Gauls.—282 The Gauls again attacked the Romans with success, and forced them to a peace.—281 War declared with the Tarentines, who were defeated, as well as the Samnites and Salentines.—280 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, came into Italy to their assistance, and defeated the Romans, but generously restored the Roman prisoners without ransom.—279 Pyrrhus received a wound in a battle with the Romans, and lost 20,000 men, they 5000.—278 Pyrrhus's physician offered the Roman general to poison his master, which treachery was rejected with contempt; and, on Pyrrhus's being informed of it, he quitted Italy, and made peace with the Romans.—274 Ptolemy Philadelphus formed an alliance with the Romans.—272 The Romans defeated the Tarentines, Samnites, and Brutii, totally; made peace with them, and gave them their liberty. Thus ended the Samnite war, after a space of 71 years. Pyrrhus was killed by a tile thrown at him.—269 War with the Picentes, on which occasion silver was first coined at Rome, on their overcoming of them.—267 War with the Salentines, who were defeated, and their city taken, as well as Brundisium.—266 The Romans again defeated the Salentines and Massapians.—264 The first Punic war between the Romans and Carthaginians.—261 The Romans prepared a naval armament.—260 For the first time obtain a naval victory.—259 The Romans engaged the Sardinians and Corficans, whom they defeated, and killed Hanno, the Carthaginian general.—258 Calpurnius Flamma, a military tribune, disengaged the whole Roman army under Attilius, when surrounded by the enemy, by his great ingenuity and valour, with only 300 men.—257 Attilius was defeated at sea, but soon after gained a victory.—256 The Roman fleet consisted of 330 ships, and the Carthaginian of 350. Attilius went to Africa, where he took several cities, and obliged the Carthaginians into a disadvantageous peace. 27,000 captives were sent to Rome, and Attilius defeated the two Asdrubals and Hamilcar, Carthaginian generals.—255 The Carthaginians under Xantippus defeated the Romans, killed 30,000, and took 15,000 prisoners, with Attilius the general. The Romans lost by a shipwreck 220 ships.—254 They repaired their loss, and
besieged

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besieged Palermo.—253 They again lost 150 ships by a second storm.—252 The Carthaginians made themselves masters of the sea.—251 Metellus, the Roman, defeated Asdrubal, and slew 20,000 Carthaginians, 26 elephants, and took 104 more which they led through Italy in contempt. Asdrubal was put to death by the Carthaginians.—250 Hannibal defeated the Roman troops who had laid siege to Lilybæum.—249 The Carthaginians set fire to the Roman fleet, which lay before that city.—248 The Carthaginians ravaged the Roman coast, whose naval forces could not resist them.—244 The Romans sent a colony to Brundisium.—242 The Romans repaired their naval forces, and attacked the Carthaginians, from whom they took 70 ships, and destroyed 50 more.—241 Peace between the Romans and Carthaginians, who restored all the islands between Italy and Africa, and agreed to pay an annual tribute to the Romans of 2200 talents for 20 years.—240 Tragedies and comedies first presented at Rome.—237 The Gauls revolted from the Romans, and a war with the Romans and Ligurians began.—235 The Romans were at peace with all the world, when the temple of Janus was shut for the first time since Numa Pompilius.—232 Was the first divorce in Rome.—231 The Romans defeated the Sardinians and Corsicans.—230 The Illyrians committed piracy on the Roman coasts, and murdered the Roman ambassadors who remonstrated with them.—229 War with them, and the Romans took Corcyra, and several cities.—228 The Illyrians obtained peace, and became tributary.—227 The Romans added two to their prætors.—225 War with the Cisalpine Gauls, on account of the Agrarian law, in which the Picentes joined the Gauls, but they were defeated by the Romans, and 40,000 Gauls were killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners.—224 The consuls marched into Gaul, where they defeated the Boii and Insubres, when the Romans for the first time passed the river Po.—The famous Colossus at Rhodes was thrown down by an earthquake.—223 The Gauls were subdued by the Romans, who made an alliance with the Macedonians, Achæans, Epirots, Phocians, Bœotians, Arcadians, and Thessalians.—221 The Romans reduced the inhabitants of Istria.—220 The Libertini, or Freedmen, who lived dispersed, were formed into tribes.—219 The Romans defeated the Illyrians. Surgery introduced into Rome. Hannibal the Carthaginian, subdued all Spain as far as the Iberus. He also took the city of Saguntum, contrary to a treaty of the Romans.—218 The second Punic war. Hannibal crossed the Alps with 90,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry.—217 Hannibal defeated the Romans by the rashness of the Consul, upon which the Senate of their own authority for the first time chose a Dictator, but under the title of a Pro-dictator.—216 Hannibal defeated the Romans at the battle of Cannæ, killed 40,000, of whom 2700 were Roman knights; 3000 were made prisoners, and 300 knights; when many of the cities of Italy submitted to Hannibal.—214 War with Macedon. The Romans retook Cisilium, be-

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sieged Syracuse, and burnt the Macedonian fleet.—212 Syracuse surrendered, though defended by the machines of Archimedes. Hannibal besieged the city and fortress of Tarentum, but without effect. The Carthaginians were defeated twice by a Roman knight, when 37,000 were killed.—211 Capua surrendered to the Romans.—210 The Romans were defeated in Apulia, took the city of Agrigentum.—209 The Romans defeated the Carthaginians. The consul Marcellus killed in an ambuscade he had laid for Hannibal.—208 Scipio and the different powers of Spain forced Asdrubal to retreat to Africa. The Romans defeated the Carthaginians under Asdrubal, and Hannibal retreated to the Brutii.—206 Scipio defeated Asdrubal, visited Africa, and returned with 120,000 lb. of silver, which he put into the public treasury.—204 The statue of the mother of the gods was received into Rome.—203 Scipio in one day took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 men, and took 6000 prisoners. Gold was first coined at Rome. The Carthaginians recalled Hannibal to Africa.—202 Hannibal was defeated by Scipio, who granted peace to the Carthaginians.—201 The triumph of Scipio, when he led Syphax his prisoner.—200 The Romans declared war against Philip king of Macedon.—199 The Roman army under C. Bebius Tanphilus the prætor, surrounded by the Gauls.—197 The Romans for the first time sent two prætors into Spain, which they divided into two provinces, the Further and the Hither.—196 The Bœotians revolted from the Romans.—194 The senators of Rome, for the first time, sat apart from the other spectators, in the orchestra at the Scenic Shows.—192 The Romans made war with Antiochus king of Syria, who seized on Greece and the adjacent isles, which he gave as a portion, as well as Judea and Cœla-Syria, with his daughter Cleopatra, to Ptolemy of Egypt.—191 Antiochus was defeated by the Romans in the straits of Thermopylæ; they had a naval victory over the Athenian generals; and Antiochus sued for peace of the two Scipios, the Roman generals, who were the first Romans who had entered Asia.—189 Peace with Rhodians, and Antiochus, who relinquished to the Romans all the country beyond Mount Taurus.—188 The Lacedæmonians were obliged by the Romans to demolish the walls of their city, and to renounce the law of Lycurgus.—187 Scipio Africanus, accused of having sold the peace to Antiochus, retired to his country-house, and died soon after. L. Scipio his brother, condemned, fined, and his goods confiscated for embezzling the public money. M. Æmilius, the consul, joined the highway which leads from Placentia to Ariminum, to that called Flaminia Via.—183 Hannibal died.—179 T. Sempronius Gracchus, the Roman prætor, destroyed 300 towns in Hither Spain.—171 The Romans declared war against Perseus king of Macedon, who defeated the Romans, and then sued for peace, which was refused, unless he would surrender himself and his whole army.—In a second battle Perseus was

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defeated.—170 Antiochus being disgusted with the Jews for drawing him from the Romans in Egypt, marched to Jerusalem, and in three days massacred 80,000 inhabitants, made 40,000 captives, and sold as many more for slaves. He entered the temple, profaned the sacred vessels, and plundered it of its treasures.—169 Perseus being defeated by the Romans, the Rhodians demanded peace for him, or they would assist him.—168 Perseus was again defeated, with Gentius king of Illyria, by the Roman consul Paulus Æmilius. Antiochus came from Jerusalem to Antioch, where, among many other Jews, he put to death Eleazer, and the seven brothers called Maccabees.—167 Macedon reduced by the Romans to a province, and the walls of Epirus were demolished. P. Æmilius was honoured with a triumph, at which Perseus and his two sons walked before the car.—165 Antiochus passed into Persia. The temple at Jerusalem was restored to divine worship, Nov. 23.—164 At a new census at Rome there were found 327,032 men capable of bearing arms.—Antiochus died in great misery with an incurable disorder.—160 P. Æmilius died in battle, and left scarce sufficient to support his surviving consort.—159 Terence the poet, died. At a new census at Rome there were found 338,214 persons capable of bearing arms.—153 The Romans made war in Spain with the Celtiberians and Lusitanians.—152 The Roman consuls, behaving with great severity, were sent to prison by the tribunes.—150 The Carthaginians having commenced hostilities and fitted out a fleet, the Third Punic war commenced.—149 Utica surrendered to the Romans, and Carthage was besieged.—148 The Romans made themselves masters of several cities in Africa.—147 The Romans declared war with the Achæans.—146 The city of Achia taken by the Romans, Corinth burnt, and the city of Carthage destroyed.—143 War with Macedon.—141 The Numantine war began.—137 The Numantines, being only 4000 men, defeated 30,000 Romans.—135 The history of the Apocrypha ends here.—The slaves in Sicily, to the number of 70,000, commenced a war.—133 They were defeated, as were the Numantines, by the Romans.—125 The Italians revolted, and commenced war against the Romans for refusing to make them citizens of Rome.—123 The Romans made war against the Belearic islands. The senate gave orders to rebuild Carthage.—121 The Romans defeated the Allobroges, when 120,000 were killed in the field. The senate of Rome reduced the city of Narbonne to a province.—113 The Cimbri war began, when the Romans drove the Cimbri and Teutones out of Italy.—111 The war with Jugurtha began.—109 Jugurtha was defeated by the Romans in two succeeding battles.—108 The Cimbri in Gaul defeated the Romans, who renewed the war in Lusitania.—107 The Romans were defeated by the Helvetii of Basil, but put Jugurtha to flight. The Romans took Toulouse, and got the prodigious spoil of about 120,000lb. weight of gold, and near 5,000,000 of silver, which was brought to Spain. A bat-

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tle was fought between the Cimbri and Teutones and the Romans, when 80,000 of the Romans and their allies, and 70,000 slaves, were killed in the field of battle.—104 Marius the Roman defeated Jugurtha, and entered Rome in triumph. The Cimbri came into Spain, but were compelled by the Celtiberians to seek assistance from the Teutones.—103 A law was made which gave the people the power of electing the prætors, who before were chosen by the other prætors.—102 The Romans defeated the Teutones and Ambrones near Aix, 200,000 of whom were killed, and 80,000 made prisoners.—99 The Lusitanians were subdued by the Romans.—98 The law called Cæcilia Didia made at Rome for regulating the proceedings for enacting laws; requiring, that, before any law was preferred at the Comitia, it should be exposed to public inspection three days.—96 The king of Cyrenaica died, and left his kingdom to the senate of Rome, who made a province of it, and set all the cities of it at liberty.—91 The Marrian war commenced.—88 The war with Mithridates, when Sylla and Marius raised a civil war in striving for the management of it, and Sylla possessed himself of Rome by force.—87 Rome besieged by four different parties, *viz.* Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius.—86 Sylla retook the city of Athens, and defeated the Bœotians, who lost 90,000 men, and Sylla lost only 12,000.—83 The Roman consul Norbanus was defeated by Sylla, who had an army of 200,000 men. The capitol of Rome was burnt.—82 Sylla defeated Marius, and, being in possession of Rome, sold the goods of his enemies by public sale. Marius slew himself, and Sylla was elected dictator.—81 Sylla defeated Mithridates, and returned to Rome in triumph.—79 He abdicated the dictatorship, and died the year following, aged 60. He was the first patrician of the family of Cornelii, who desired to have his body burnt.—78 M. Lepidus the consul, was obliged to quit Rome, and retired to Further Gaul, where he raised a war against the Romans, but was defeated and retired to Sardinia, where he died.—77 The Macedonians were defeated. War in Thrace.—74 Cilicia and Crete made Roman provinces.—73 Commencement of the war of the slaves in Italy. Mithridates was defeated, and fled to Pontus. Sertorius was killed by some of his conspirators. Spain recovered to the Romans.—72 The Lacedæmonians defeated.—71 The Bessi and Thracians defeated.—70 The election re-established at Rome. All the cities in Pontus submitted to the Romans.—70 Cicero obtained the office of Ædile, aged 36. Virgil was born. 68 The war in Crete commenced.—67 Several laws were made at Rome, *viz.* to prevent bribery, and one to prevent any to sit in the 14 seats of the theatre, unless they were worth 400 sestertertiums, which was then reckoned the *census equestris*. Mithridates defeated the Romans and recovered his kingdom.—66 Mithridates defeated by Pompey the Roman general, who soon after seized on the kingdom of Syria. Catiline's conspiracy to murder

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murder the consuls.—65 Pompey defeated the Iberians. Cicero delivered his oration against the Agrarian law.—64 Mithridates destroyed himself.—63 Pompey took possession of Jerusalem, and exacted a tribute from the inhabitants. Octavius Augustus born.—62 Catiline killed and his army destroyed.—61 Pompey entered Rome in triumph.—60 The triumvirate was formed between Pompey, Julius Cæsar, and Crassus.—59 Julius Cæsar appointed by the Senate governor of Illyria and Cisalpine Gaul for 3 years, and of Transalpine Gaul for 5.—58 Cicero banished. Cæsar defeated the Helvetians and Germans.—57 Cicero returned from banishment. Cæsar defeated the Belgæ and Nervii.—56 Cæsar defeated the Venti at sea.—55 He defeated the Germans, and built a bridge over the Rhine, and marched into Germany. He invaded Britain for the first time, the inhabitants of which nobly defended themselves, but after three defeats accepted of a peace. Pompey built a stone theatre for public sports.—54 Crassus defeated the Parthians. Cæsar subdued the Treveri, and made a second visit into Britain, which he subdued. Two lieutenants of the Roman army surrounded and cut to pieces by the Gauls.—53 Crassus was defeated and killed by the Parthians. Cæsar repassed the Rhine, and defeated the inhabitants of Liege.—52 The Gauls revolted, and Cæsar subdued Italy.—50 A new census of the inhabitants of Rome, when there were 320,000 able to bear arms.—49 The civil war between Pompey and Cæsar. Cæsar was made dictator, which he resigned 11 days after.—48 Cæsar defeated Pompey in the plain of Pharsalia in Macedon, who fled to Egypt, where he was killed, and his head sent to Cæsar, who wept at seeing it, and buried it with great state near Alexandria.—47 Cæsar took the office of dictator; engaged and defeated the Alexandrians, when the library of 400,000 books were burnt. Cæsar defeated Pharnaces king of Bosphorus.—46 Cæsar went into Africa, and defeated Scipio, Cato, and Juba king of Mauritania, after which he returned to Rome in triumph, having conquered the Gauls, Egyptians, Pharnaces, and Juba.—45 The reformation of the Roman calendar by Julius Cæsar, when the year first began with the first day of January, and was the commencement of the Julian æra. Julius Cæsar marched into Spain, and defeated the two sons of Pompey, and returned in triumph to Rome, where he was saluted with the title of Imperator, chosen consul for ten years, and dictator for life.



ROMAN MONARCHY.

- 44 JULIUS CÆSAR rebuilt Corinth and Carthage, and was assassinated in the senate-house on the 15th of March, after having fought 50 battles, slain above 1,192,000 men, and taken by assault 1000 towns. In memory of whom the month Quintilius was named July. He triumphed five times in Rome, and
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in eleven days marched his army 600 miles; and he was as much admired for his writings and eloquence as for his military success. He reigned 4 years, was aged 56, and was buried in Rome.

- 44 OCTAVIUS, Julius Cæsar's great nephew and adopted son, took possession of his estate under the protection of Cicero, but opposed by M. Antony, who was appointed governor of Macedon.—43 Octavius Cæsar and the consuls were defeated by Antony. Antony joined with Lepidus and Octavius, and constituted the second triumvirate. The city of Lyons was founded.—42 Octavius and Antony defeated Cassius and Brutus, near Philippi, after which Brutus killed himself. Tiberius was born Nov 16.—40 Antony went into Asia, Cæsar returned into Italy. A great famine in Rome. Sextus Pompey, son of Pompey the Great, made himself master of the sea. Lucius got possession of Rome, and drove Cæsar out of it. Cæsar, to procure the friendship of Sextus Pompey, married Scribonia his sister; and Antony married Cæsar's sister.—40 Herod went to Rome to solicit the assistance of Cæsar and Antony, when the senate gave him the kingdom of Judea.—39 The magistrates were appointed for 8 years.—38 The senate made 67 prætors. Octavius Cæsar divorced Scribonia and married Livia.—37 The Spanish Æra began. Herod took Jerusalem.—36 Cæsar defeated Sextus Pompey in a naval engagement, and possessed himself of Africa.—35 Sextus Pompey was killed by Antony in Phrygia.—32 Sextus Pompey's will was read in public by Augustus. War declared by the Romans against Antony and Cleopatra.—31 The battle of Actium was fought Sept. 2, when Egypt was reduced, and Antony and Cleopatra defeated. The sects of the Scribes and Pharisees commenced.
- 30 OCTAVIUS went into Egypt, took Alexandria, &c. Antony and Cleopatra destroyed themselves. Herod laid his crown at the feet of Cæsar, which he returned him again.—29 Cæsar returned to Italy, and triumphed 3 days, and made several regulations in the senate.—27 The title of AUGUSTUS was given to Cæsar by order of the senate, which became the surname of his family.—26 He made war against the Asturians and Cantabrians, who had revolted.—25 The Cantabrians defeated. The city of Augusta Emerita, in Portugal, founded. Agrippa built the pantheon in Rome, as well as the portico and temple of Neptune.—23 Augustus was made perpetual tribune of the Roman people.—22 The last censors were elected.—21 Augustus married his daughter Julia to M. Agrippa, whom he made governor of Rome.—20 Augustus went into Asia, where Porus, king of India, sent an embassy to him desiring his alliance. Caius Cæsar the son of Agrippa born.—19 The waters Virgo, Julia, and Jepula, were at the expence of Agrippa conducted to Rome by aqueducts. Virgil died in the 51st year of his age.—18 Herod began to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.—17 Augustus reviewed the secular games. Lucius Cæsar, brother to Caius Cæsar, born.—13 Augustus took upon him the office of Pontifex Maximus.—12 Agrippa died

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died, when Augustus adopted Tiberius, and married his daughter Julia to him.—10 The temple of Janus was shut. Herod built the city of Cæsarea or Sebasteo in honour of Augustus.—8 Augustus corrected the calendar, making leap-year to fall out once in four years. The month Sextilis was by order of the senate named Augustus, in honour of Augustus.—7 Tiberius triumphed over the Germans, who had revolted.—6 Tiberius was appointed tribune for 5 years.—5 Caius Cæsar was appointed consul for 5 years. This year was, according to the computation of Josephus, the birth of Christ.—4 Herod died at the passover.—2 Augustus banished his daughter Julia on account of her adulteries. He caused a canal to be made in Rome and the Flaminian water let into it, on which was exhibited a mock sea-fight. Some writers are of opinion that Jesus Christ was born the latter end of this year, being the 754th year after the foundation of Rome, which is the vulgar or Christian æra.

After CHRIST.—2 Tiberius returned to Rome from Rhodes, where he had been seven years.—4 Cinna's conspiracy against Augustus. Caius Cæsar died as well as Lucius Cæsar, when Augustus again adopted Tiberius.—5 Augustus appointed rewards for the prætorian foldiers who had served 16 years.—6 He established a military chest. Judea reduced to a Roman province.—8 Dalmatia again reduced to a Roman province.—9 Augustus ordained rewards to encourage matrimony. Tiberius subdued Dalmatia. The Roman legions defeated by the Germans.—10 The Temple of Concord dedicated by Tiberius.—11 Germany ravaged by Tiberius and Germanicus.—12 Tiberius returned in Triumph to Rome. Laws were enacted against luxury. Caius Caligula, son of Germanicus Augustus, born Aug. 31.—13 Augustus imposed a tax of the 20th penny on the Roman people.—14 He died of poison, at Nola, in Campania, on Aug. 19, aged 76, having reigned 45 years, and was succeeded by his son-in-law,

14 **TIBERIUS** a Roman, who in 16 forbid the wearing of silk garments, the use of vessels of gold, and banished all the mathematicians from Rome.—17 Germanicus defeated the Germans, and received the honour of a triumph. Capadocia reduced to a Roman province. An earthquake in Asia, which overturned 12 cities. The poet Ovid died in exile, and was buried near Tomos, a city of Pontus.—19 Germanicus visited Greece, Egypt, and Syria, where he died, supposed of poison.—20 His corpse was brought to Rome with great honour.—21 The Gauls revolted, but were subdued.—22 Tiberius returned to Rome.—22 Drusus, son of Tiberius, poisoned.—24 The war in Africa finished.—27 An amphitheatre at Fidenæ fell, and killed 50,000 persons. A fire at Rome, and Tiberius contributed largely to repair the loss. He retired to Caprea.—28 The Frisians revolted and defeated the Romans.—30 Jesus was baptized of John. Livia, the mother of Tiberius, died, aged 86.—31 Sejanus put to death for aspiring to the empire.
—33 Jesus

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- 33 Jesus Christ was crucified. The senate bestowed several flattering titles on Tiberius, who married the two daughters of Germanicus, his grand-daughters, viz. Drusilla to Lucius Cassius, and Julia to M. Vinicius; and put several persons of quality to death. Drusus the son of Germanicus, and Agrippina his mother, starved themselves.—34 Tiberius involved the empire in troubles by his negligence.—37 He died of poison at Lucilla, having reigned 22 years, 6 months, and 23 days, and was succeeded by his grandson,
- 37 **CAIUS CALIGULA**, the son of Germanicus, a Roman, whose cruelties rendered him odious. He caused his nephew, the son of Drusus, to be put to death.—38 He also caused Marco, by whose aid he obtained the government, to be murdered.—39 He wasted his treasures, proscribed and caused several persons to be murdered. He joined Baïæ to Puteoli by a mole of 600 paces.—40 He went on an expedition against Gaul, when he did nothing more than order his troops to gather up the sea-shells. The name of Christians began this year at Antioch.—41 Caligula, having reigned 3 years 10 months and 3 days, was assassinated at Rome, Jan. 24, aged 28, where he was buried, and was succeeded by,
- 41 **CLAUDIUS**, (the son of Drusus, and grandson of Tiberius and Livia,) a Roman, who added Judea and Samaria to the dominions of Agrippa, and permitted him to wear the ornaments of a prætor. Titus, the son of Vespasian, born Dec. 30.—42 A great famine. Claudius built a port at the mouth of the Tyber.—43 Visited Britain, and subdued it.—44 Returned to Rome in triumph.—45 Vespasian made war in Britain, and gained several battles.—47 This year there appeared a new island in the Ægean sea. The empress Messalina publickly contracted a new marriage with a Roman knight. The secular games were celebrated at Rome.—48 Messalina and her adulterer put to death. A census being taken, there were found 1,544,000 citizens in Rome.—49 All the Jews were ordered to depart Rome. Claudius married Agrippina, the daughter of his brother Germanicus, who was the mother of Nero, by Domitius Ænobarbus.—50 Claudius adopted Domitius Nero. The inhabitants of Britain, and those of the Catti in Germany subdued.—50 Nero received the Toga Virilis, and was made Prime of the young persons. The senate expelled the astrologers from Italy. Caractacus of Britain brought in chains to Rome.—52 Claudius exhibited a naval engagement between the lake Fucinis and the river of Liris. Nero being 16 years old, was married to Octavia, a daughter of Claudius.—54 Claudius, aged 63, having reigned 13 years 8 months and 19 Days, was poisoned by his empress Agrippina, Oct. 13, at Rome, where he was buried, and succeeded by his son-in-law,
- 54 **DOMITIUS NERO**, a Roman.—55 The Parthians made peace with the Romans. Nero became enamoured of an actress, and poisoned Germanicus his brother-in-law, son of Claudius. Deprived his mother of her dignity.—56 He abandoned himself

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self to all kinds of debaucheries.—58 War with the Parthians. Military discipline revived by Corbulo. Nero fell in love with Poppæa, wife of Otho, and bestowed the government of Lusitania on her husband.—59 Nero ordered his mother Agrippina to be put to death, for which he received the thanks of the senate.—60 Corbulo subdued all Armenia. The Romans were defeated in Britain by Boadicea, but P. Suetonius soon after defeated 80,000 Britons.—61 Nero built an academy for public sports.—62 He divorced his empress Octavia, and married Poppæa; and soon after exiled and put to death Octavia. Persius, the satyrist, died, aged 30.—63 War with the Parthians, when Tiridates, the deposed king, laid his crown at the feet of Nero's statue. The maritime inhabitants of the Alps obtained the rights and privileges of the Latins.—64 Nero went to Naples, with design to visit Greece, but returned to Rome, and had it set fire to, of which he accused the Christians, and raised the *First Persecution*.—65 Nero, on the discovery of Piso's conspiracy, caused Seneca the philosopher, his tutor, Lucan the poet, and several others, to be put to death.—66 Nero travelled into Greece, and appeared on the stage as an actor, commenced charioteer in the Circus, and deprived Corbulo of his dignities, ordering him to be killed, which he prevented by killing himself. The Jews revolted, and Vespasian was ordered to make war on them.—67 Vespasian defeated Josephus, and took him prisoner, and Titus subdued all Galilee.—68 C. J. Vindex, pro-prætor in Gaul, revolted from Nero; and Galba, governor of Spain, followed his example. Vindex was defeated in Germany. Nero, forsaken by all, fled, and slew himself near Rome, June 10, where he was buried, aged 32, having reigned 13 years, 7 months, and 28 days, and was succeeded by,

68 GALBA, a Roman, who adopted Piso, in prejudice of Otho, which induced the Germans to quit Galba, after a reign of only 7 months. Galba was killed in Rome, aged 73, Jan. 16, where he was buried, and was succeeded by,

69 OTHO, a Roman, who put Piso to death, but was opposed by Vitellius, governor of Lower Germany, who defeated him. Otho hanged himself April 20, at Bedriacum, near Cremona, and was buried at Velitre, aged 70, having reigned only 3 months, and was succeeded by,

69 VITELLIUS, a Roman, during whose reign a fire destroyed the capitol. After a reign of 8 months and 5 days, he was killed at Rome, aged 54, when he was thrown into the Tyber, having been defeated at Cremona, Oct. 29, and was succeeded by,

69 VESPASIAN, a Roman, who restored the capitol.—70 Titus, his son, besieged Jerusalem, and burnt the temple Aug. 5, and destroyed the city on Saturday, September 8, which put an end to the war in Judea.—71 Titus returned to Rome in triumph, preceded by 700 of the most considerable prisoners. The temple of Janus was shut, and another to peace founded.

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The lands of Judea were sold. Cæsarea became the metropolis of all Judea.—73 All the philosophers were expelled Rome, except Musonius. Vespasian reformed the abuses in the government of the empire.—74 On taking a census, several persons were found in Rome at 100, 120, 130, 131, 132, 138, 140 years old, and two were advanced to 150 years each. The states of Achaia, Lycia, Byzantium, Rhodes, Samos, Thrace, Cilicia, and Comagena, who were formerly governed by their own kings, allies of the Romans, were now formed into distinct provinces.—75 Vespasian dedicated his temple of peace, and deposited there the spoils taken from the temple of Jerusalem. A colossus of 100 feet high was erected to the sun in the sacred way.—76 Adrian, afterwards emperor, was born.—77 The Parthians revolted from Vespasian.—78 A plague in Rome carried off 10,000 in a day.—79 Vespasian died near Rome, June 24, aged 69, having reigned 10 years, 1 month, and 7 days, and was succeeded by his son,

79 TITUS VESPASIAN, a Roman, in the first year of whose reign, Agricola, governor of Britain, defeated the inhabitants and reduced them to obedience. The cities of Pompeium and Herculaneum were buried with the ashes of Vesuvius.—80 Titus went to Campania. A great fire at Rome, when the Pantheon, and the temples of Serapis, Isis, and Neptune, were destroyed. Titus built the hot baths and an amphitheatre.—81 Titus was poisoned by Domitian, Sept. 13, aged 41, having reigned 2 years, 2 months, and 20 days, and was succeeded by,

81 DOMITIAN, a Roman, who in 83 banished all the philosophers out of Italy, and caused 3 vestals to be burnt for having violated their chastity.—86 Antoninus Pius (afterwards emperor) born.—87 Domitian caused himself to be called Lord God.—88 War with the Dacians began, against whom Domitian marched.—89 Returned in triumph, put several citizens to death; expelled the mathematicians and philosophers; and recalled from banishment Cocceius Nerva, who was afterwards emperor.—92 He caused Cornelia Maximilla, the vestal, to be burnt.—94 He raised the *Second Persecution* against the Christians. St. John, the evangelist, being sent bound to Rome, was put into a cauldron of boiling oil, before the Latin gate, but coming out unhurt, was banished to the Isle of Patmos.—95 Domitian caused enquiry to be made after all of the family of David, in order to put them to death.—96 Domitian having excited the hatred of his servants, they put him to death, Sept. 18, aged 45, having reigned 15 years and 6 days, and he was succeeded by,

97 COCCEIUS NERVA, an Italian, who recalled St. John from his banishment, and adopted Ulpian Trajanus, the governor of Germany, but died 98 of a fever at Rome, aged 76, where he was buried, Jan. 27, having reigned 16 months and 11 days, and was succeeded by,

98 TRAJAN, a Spaniard, who forbid all Christian assemblies.—99 He arrived at Rome.—102 He defeated the Dacians.—

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103 Reduced that kingdom to a Roman province, and caused a bridge to be built over the Danube. He returned to Rome, built several public libraries, and his famous column.—106 Travelled into the east, where he reduced the Armenians, &c. to his power, and made them acknowledge him their sovereign.—107 He raised the *Third Persecution* against the Christians, when St. Ignatius was devoured by wild beast in the amphitheatre at Rome.—110 The pantheon was again consumed by fire.—115 An earthquake happened at Antioch, when Trajan was saved by being drawn out of a window of a house thrown down. The Parthians revolted twice this year, but were subdued each time by Trajan. The Jews about Cyrene murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans.—116 The Jews over-ran Egypt and Cyprus, and put to death 250,000 persons. All the Jews in Alexandria were massacred as a retaliation.—117 Trajan died of the flux at Selinus in Cilicia, Aug. 7, aged 64, and was buried at Rome, having reigned 19 years, 6 months, and 15 days, and was succeeded by,

- 117 HADRIAN or ADRIAN, a Roman, through the interest of Trajan's widow. The Parthians, Armenia, Syria, and Mesopotamia, recovered their liberty and lost privileges.—118 Adrian returned to Rome, and burnt all registers of public confiscations for 16 years past, and abolished all claims that were due from that time, but raised the *Fourth Persecution* against the Christians.—120 Nicomedia, and several neighbouring cities, were swallowed up by an earthquake. Adrian visited the Roman provinces, and, among others, Britain, where in 121 he built a wall 30 leagues long, to separate the Romans from those that were not the subjects of the empire.—122 He built a fine palace at Nismes for the widow of Trajan.—123 He went into the East, afterwards to Achaia and Athens, and assisted at the Eleusinian mysteries.—124 Returned to Rome, when he ordered the pro-consul of Asia not to persecute the Christians.—125 He again visited the East, and at Athens, in 126, finished and dedicated a temple to Jupiter Olympus, and celebrated the feast of Bacchus.—127 Visited Asia and redressed the grievances of the people.—129 Visited Syria and Jerusalem.—130 Jerusalem rebuilt, and named Eliza Capitolina. Adrian visited Pelusium, and there built a magnificent tomb in honour of Pompey.—131 He built a city and called it Antinoæ, in remembrance of his favourite Antoninus, who was drowned in the Nile. He built a temple also in Rome to the honour of Venus. He revisited Egypt and Syria, and appeased the revolted Jews.—135 The Romans destroyed 580,000 Jews, and all their chiefs, which almost reduced Judea to a desert, and they were forbid to enter Jerusalem.—137 Adrian adopted Cejonius Commodus Verus, and gave the title of Cæsar to Ælius Verus.—138 Adrian being almost always ill, adopted Arrius Antoninus, to whom he gave the epithet of Pius, on condition that he should adopt Annius Verus, and Marcus Aurelius. He died on the 6th of the Ides of July, aged 62, at Baya, of a dropsy, and was buried

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buried at Rome, having reigned 21 years and 10 months, and was succeeded by,

- 138 ANTONINUS PIUS**, a Roman, in whose reign flourished Galen the physician. Antoninus did not issue edicts against the Christians, yet the persecution continued. In his time arose several heresies.—145 Antoninus defeated the Moors, Germans, and Dacians.—152 He stopped the persecution of the Christians.—161 Antoninus Pius died near Lorrain, March 7, aged 74, of a fever, having reigned 22 years, 7 months, and 26 days, and was succeeded by,

- 161 MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS**, and his brother **ANNIUS LUCIUS VERUS**, Romans, descendants from Numa Pompilius, reigned in conjunction.—162 War with the Romans and Parthians, and the Christians were again persecuted.—166 The two emperors triumphed at Rome for their subduing the Parthians.—169 War with the Marcomani. The emperor Verus died of an apoplexy, having reigned 9 years.—175 Avidius Cassius assumed the name of emperor, on a report of the emperor's death, for which the senate declared him an enemy to the state, and his soldiers killed him.—176 Aurelius wanting money, and unwilling to raise it on his subjects, pledged his regalia and plate, and his empress's jewels.—177 He defeated the Marcomani and Quadi, by rain and wind obtained by the prayers of his Christian legion, which from thence he termed his fulminatrix, and ceased the persecution. The emperor associated his son Commodus in the empire. The persecution of the Christians renewed. The emperor repaired Smyrna, and the war with the Marcomani and Quadi renewed.—179 Aurelius died by poison in Pannonia, March 17, and was buried at Rome, aged 59, having reigned 19 years and 9 days, and was succeeded by his son,

*Last
Emperor*

- 179 COMMODUS**, a Roman, whose concubine protected the Christians.—182 The temple of Serapis in Alexandria burnt.—183 Ulpus Marcellus finished the war that had ravaged Britain.—185 The emperor's sister conspired against him, and was put to death.—187 The prætorian præfect conspired against him also, and was executed; after when two prætorian præfects were chosen.—188 The capitol and the libraries were consumed by fire, and a great plague ravaged Italy.—191 A fire consumed the palace, the temple of vesta, and the greatest part of Rome.—192 Commodus exhibited several public shows and plays, in which he was a performer, and became ridiculous.—193 He was strangled by one of his concubines, of which he kept 300, in conjunction with his chamberlain, in Dec. 31, was buried in Rome, aged 31, having reigned 13 years, 9 months, and 14 days, and was succeeded by,
- 193 PERTINAX**, a Ligurian, who reigned but 2 months and 23 days, when he was killed by the soldiers, March 23, and buried at Rome, aged 66, and was succeeded by,
- 193 DIDIUS JULIANUS**, a Milanese, bribed the soldiers, and obtained the empire, which he held but 2 months and 5 days, when he was killed at Rome, and was succeeded by,

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- 193 PRESCENNIUS NIGER in Syria, CLODIUS ALBINUS, a Roman in Britain, and SEPTIMUS SEVERUS I. a Roman, in Pannonia, who forced Niger to fly to Antioch, where he pursued him, and from thence near Euphrates, where he was killed.—195 Severus besieged and took Byzantium, deprived the inhabitants of their liberties, and razed their building, as he also did to the city of Perinus. He returned to Italy and openly declared against Albinus, whom he before had acknowledged Cæsar.—197 Severus had his son Bassianus proclaimed Cæsar. Now began the dispute about keeping Easter.—198 Numerianus, the Roman grammarian and senator, went into Gaul, and totally defeated Albinus. Severus also defeated Albinus in person, who was slain in the city of Lyons, Feb. 19, which was reduced to ashes; his body was thrown into the Rhone, and his head carried to Rome, where almost all his friends were put to death.—199 Severus associated his son Antoninus, whom he caused to be proclaimed emperor, entertained the public with magnificent shows, giving military crowns to his soldiers.—201 He passed into the East, where he defeated the Parthians, Adiabeai, and the Arabians, when he expended 2000 sestores on his troops.—202 Antoninus, the son of Severus, espoused Plautilla, whose dowry was so considerable as to equal those of 50 queens. The *Fifth Persecution* against the Christians in Alexandria.—204 The secular games were celebrated at Rome.—207 The emperor, with his two sons, passed into England; 209 where he happily terminated the war, and to defend the Roman possessions built a wall from Forth to Clyde.—210 Antoninus formed a design to kill his father, which when Severus heard of, he died with grief in England, at York, Feb. 4, aged 66, was buried at Rome, having reigned 17 years, 8 months, and 3 days, and was succeeded by his sons,
- 210 ANTONINUS CARACALLA and SEPTIMUS GETA, Romans.—212 Antoninus killed his brother Geta in his mother's arms, March 28, when he had reigned but 1 year and 22 days, being 22 years, 9 months old. He was buried at Rome; when all those attached to this prince were put to death by the emperor's order. The emperor visited the northern parts of the empire.—215 He visited Antioch and Alexandria.—216 Surprised the king of Persia, and seized on his dominions, visiting Mesopotamia.—217 Antoninus was murdered in Mesopotamia, between Edesia and Caras, on the 6th of the Ides of April, aged 29, having reigned 18 years from his father's associating him in the empire, and 8 from the death of his father, and was succeeded by,
- 217 OPILIUS MACRINUS, an African, who associated with him his son ANT. DIADUMENIANUS, both of whom, after having reigned 1 year and 2 months, were killed by the soldiers in Bythia, June 7, and were succeeded by,
- 218 M. AVITUS ANTONINUS, surnamed HELIOGABALUS, a Roman, a natural son of Caracalla.—221 He adopted Alexander Severus, and gave him the title of Cæsar.—222 Heliogabalus

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balus was slain in a military tumult, and thrown with his mother into the Tyber, March 10, having reigned 3 years, 9 months, 4 days, aged 21, and was succeeded by his cousin,

- 222 ALEXANDER SEVERUS II. a Roman.—225 He enacted some excellent laws, and permitted the mathematicians to teach at Rome publicly.—226 Hot baths were erected at Rome like those at Alexandria.—233 The Persian king treated a letter from Alexander with contempt, which occasioned a war.—234 The Persian king, Artaxerxes, defeated by Alexander, who slew 700 elephants, and took 1800 chariots, and returned in triumph to Rome, when he banished Pope Pontianus to Sardinia.—235 Alexander vanquished the Germans, and passed into Gaul, where he was slain at Mentz, March 18, with his mother, by some soldiers. He was 29 years old, was buried at Rome, having reigned 13 years and 8 days, and was succeeded by his murderer, who raised the *Sixth Persecution* of the Christians.
- 235 MAXIMINUS, a Thracian, who was of a gigantic height, and associated his son, but were opposed by the
- 236 GORDIANI, father and son, Africans, who usurped the government of Carthage. The Romans quitted the party of Maximinus, and embraced that of the Gordiani, who were acknowledged emperors for 36 days, but the general of Maximinus defeated them.—237 He slew the son, and the father destroyed himself.—238 The senate of Rome then ordered Maximinus, aged 65, and his son, aged 18, to be put to death, at Aquilea, and their bodies thrown into the river, having reigned 3 years, and were succeeded by choice of the senate by,
- 238 D. COEL. BALBINUS, aged 74, and CLOD. PULPIENUS, Romans, who were both murdered at Rome by the soldiers, having reigned 1 year, and were succeeded by,
- 239 GORDIANUS III. only 16 years of age, nephew to Gordianus the African.—241 He married the daughter of Misithæus, and made an expedition into Persia.—242 He took several cities from the Persians.—243 Misithæus, his father-in-law, put to death treacherously by Philip the Arabian.—244 Gordianus was murdered in Africa, by Philip, in March, having reigned but 5 years 8 months, aged 22, and was succeeded by,
- 244 MARCUS, a Roman, who died 5 days after, when the senate chose,
- 244 SEVERUS HOSTILIANUS, who died a few days after, and was succeeded by,
- 244 PHILIP the Arabian, who associated his son Philip with him in the empire,—245 He made peace with Persia, and went to Rome. Eusebius says he was the first Christian emperor.—248 The secular games were celebrated at Rome for 3 days and nights, when by the links and fire Pompey's theatre and a great part of Rome were burnt.—250 Decius, the general of Illyria, assumed the purple, when Philip and his son went against him, but were murdered, the elder near Verona, and the younger at Rome, by their soldiers, having reigned 5 years 10 months, and were succeeded by,

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- 250 DECIUS, an Hungarian, and his son, who stirred up the *Seventh Persecution* against the Christians, when Pope Fabianus was martyred.—251 They were both slain in battle, in Thrace, having reigned 2 years. The father was beset and swallowed up in a bog, aged 50, and they were succeeded by their general,
- 251 TREBONIANUS GALLUS, a Gaullian, and his son VIBIUS VOLUSIANUS, who continued the persecution against the Christians. The plague ravaged several provinces of the empire.—252 Gallus made a dishonourable peace with the Goths, and was the first emperor that became tributary. The Persians took Antioch, and ravaged Mesopotamia and Syria.—253 The Goths ravaged the Roman provinces.—254 Æmilianus, the African, defeated the Goths, and was chosen emperor by the soldiers, against whom Gallus and Volusianus went, but were slain at Iteramna, when they had reigned 3 years, Gallus being 47 years old, and were succeeded by,
- 254 ÆMILIANUS the African, whose reign was but 3 months, when he was slain by his own soldiers, near Spoleto, aged 40, and was succeeded by,
- 254 LICINIUS VALERIANUS, and his son GALLIENUS. At their first entrance they were favourable to the Christians, against whom they afterwards, in 257, raised the *Eighth Persecution*, when Pope Stephen suffered martyrdom, in August.—260 The barbarians ravaged the empire, and burnt the temple at Ephesus. Valerianus went into the East, against Saporess king of Persia, by whom he was defeated, taken prisoner, and used as the foot-stool when Saporess mounted his horse, and at last was fled alive, aged 70, having reigned 7 years, when Gallienus reigned alone, but was opposed by 30 tyrants. The Scythians possessed themselves of Trebisonda, Chalcedon, and Nice.—261 The plague made great havock in the empire.—263 The Saturnalia was performed at Rome, with all kinds of luxury.—268 Gallienus, aged 50, having reigned 8 years alone, and 7 with his father, was killed Feb. 21, near Milan, with his brother Valerianus and son. He was succeeded by,
- 268 M. AURELIUS CLAUDIUS II. a Goth of Dalmatia, an enemy to Christianity. The Goths and Barbarians waste the empire.—269 Claudius defeated the Goths with a slaughter of 320,000, and the loss of their ships to a very considerable number.—270 He died of a fever in Syrmium, in Pannonia, having reigned 2 years, and was succeeded by his brother,
- 270 QUINTILIUS, whose reign was only 16 days, being killed by his soldiers at Aquilea, and succeeded by,
- 270 AURELIAN, an Hungarian, who was the first emperor that used a diadem and robes of state. He defeated the Goths near the Danube, and recovered the ancient territories of the empire.—271 The Alemans and Marcomani ravage the empire.—272 The emperor erected the temple of the sun, and walled Rome 50 miles about. He raised the *Ninth Persecution* of the Christians.—273 He obtained a victory over Zenobia queen of Palmyra,

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Palmyra, and Tetricus the tyrant of Gaul, both of whom he took prisoners, and led in triumph at Rome.—274 He abandoned the province of Dacia. About this time silk was brought from India, and sold for its weight of gold. The emperor was slain near Byzantium, Jan. 29, having reigned 4 years 9 months, and was succeeded by an interregnum of 8 months, occasioned by a dispute between the senate and soldiers. The senate chose

275 **CLAUDIUS TACITUS**, an Hungarian, in October, and the persecution of the Christians ended the June preceding. The emperor was slain by his soldiers, after a reign of 6 months 17 days, on Apr. 13, aged 75, and was succeeded by his brother,

276 **FLORIANUS**, who reigned but 3 months, and killed himself at Syrmium, and was succeeded by,

276 **M. AURELIUS PROBUS**, an Hungarian.—277 He recovered France from the Germans, where he seized 600 cities, and slaughtered 700,000 of the inhabitants.—279 He subdued Getæ, in Illyricum.—280 War with the Persians in person, when he took Ptolemais, &c.—281 Subdued the Thracians.—282 Using too strict a discipline with his troops, they revolted in Pannonia, and slew him at Syrmium, November 2, aged 75, after a reign of 6 years 4 months, and he was succeeded by,

282 **M. AURELIUS CARUS**, an Illyrian, who bestowed the title of Cæsar on his sons Carinus and Numerianus.—283 In marching against the Persians he was killed by thunder near the Tyris, in Mesopotamia, having reigned 1 year, and was succeeded by his sons,

283 **CARINUS** and **NUMERIANUS**, soon after which Numerianus was privately murdered in his chair, having celebrated the secular games at Rome, by Arius Aper, his brother-in-law.—284 Carinus was assassinated by Dioclesian, whose wife he had debauched, near Muria, on Sept. 17, having reigned 2 years, and was succeeded by,

285 **DIOCLESIAN**, a Dalmatian, when began the æra of Dioclesian. He declared Maximian Cæsar.—286 Carausius usurped the purple in Britain to avoid punishment at Rome for his embezzling the money of the public. Achilles declared himself the tyrant of Ægypt. Narsus the Persian declared war against the empire in the East, and the barbarous nations ravaged Africa. Maximian Hercules was declared Augustus.—291 Constantine Chlorus, who had married the daughter-in-law of Maximian, was sent governor to Britain.—292 Constantine concluded a peace with Carausius in Britain. Dioclesian assumed the honours of a god.—293 Carausius in Britain was slain by Aleetus, who assumed the empire there.—294 The nation of the Carpi submitted to the Romans.—295 Alexandria was taken by Dioclesian after 8 months siege, with Achilles in it.—296 Constantius defeated 60,000 Alemanni. The Britons under Aleetus were defeated, and submitted to the Romans. Dioclesian began his hot-baths at Rome; Maximian his, at Carthage and Milan, and a palace at Aquileia and Brixia,

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- Brixia, and an amphitheatre at Verona.—302 Dioclesian began the *Tenth Persecution* against the Christians, and assumed the title of Jove, as Maximian did that of Hercules.—304 Dioclesian and Maximian made a voluntary resignation of their dignity. Dioclesian retired to Salona, where he lived 11 years, and was buried at Milan, aged 78. Maximian retired to Lucania, and in 310, plotting against Constantine, was put to death at Marseilles; they having been emperors 20 years, 5 months, and 13 days, and were succeeded by,
- 304 VALERIUS CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, a Roman, and GALLERIUS MAXIMINUS, a Dacian.—306 Constantius died at York in England, aged 56, having reigned but two years, and was succeeded by his son,
- 306 CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, an Englishman, by the unanimous consent of the soldiers, on Aug. 8, but he did not take the title of Augustus till 307, when MAXENTIUS HERCULES, the son of Maximian, the late emperor, was declared emperor by the Prætorian troops, in opposition to him.—307 Gallerius sent Severus Cæsar to oppose Maxentius, but his troops deserted from him, and he fled to Ravenna. Gallerius going to Rome with another army, they also deserted, and he was obliged to retire to Illyria, where he created Licinius Cæsar. MAXIMIAN returned to Rome, and was again acknowledged, after 4 years resignation; at which time four emperors existed at one time. Severus Cæsar was treacherously slain by Maximinus.—307 Constantine made a bridge over the Rhine at Cologne.—308 LICINIUS was declared emperor.—310 Maximian endeavoured to ensnare his son-in-law Constantine, but was prevented by the empress Faustina his daughter, wife of Constantine, who discovered his designs, and obliged him to retire to Marseilles, where he was put to death.—311 Gallerius died of a loathsome disease, in Dacia, having relinquished the empire to Licinius four years, after he had reigned seven. Maxentius began to persecute the Christians, and the same year Constantine was converted by the supernatural appearance of a cross; he made war on Maxentius, whom he defeated near Rome, and had his body thrown into the Tyber. Constantine triumphed in Rome.—312 Constantine married his sister Constantia to Licinius.—313 Constantine gave the decree for the free exercise of Christianity.—316 Dioclesian died at Salona.—320 Constantine abolished the laws against celibacy.—321 He encouraged learning.—322 Constantine built St. Peter's church in the Vatican, St. Paul's, and the Lateran.—323 War between Constantine and Licinius.—324 He abolished all the laws which Licinius had established. Licinius was defeated, and had 34,000 men slain. He fled to Chalcedon, where Constantine pursued him, seized on Byzantium, and again defeated him, when more than 100,000 were slain on the 14th of the calends of October. Constantia, Constantine's sister, wife of Licinius, obtained her husband's life, but he was divested of all honours, and banished to Thessalonica.—325 He endeavoured to foment fresh disturbances

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sturbances, and was put to death by order of Constantine, aged 61, having reigned 17 years. Constantine abolished the combats of gladiators, and built a stately church at Jerusalem.—326 Crispus Cæsar, being suspected of holding a criminal correspondence with his mother-in-law Faustina, wife of Constantine, was put to death by Constantine's order, who soon after ordered Faustina to share the same fate for having accused Crispus falsely. Helena, mother of Constantine, died at Rome, Aug. 18, aged 80, whom her son buried with great magnificence.—328 Constantine repaired Byzantium, and transferred the seat of the empire to it.—330 This year is famous for the dedication and naming of Constantinople from that of Byzantium, when it was embellished with all the spoils of the Roman empire.—331 An edict for destroying Pagan temples.—332 Constantine created his son Constantine, Cæsar, who had destroyed above 100,000 Goths, which invaded Thrace and Mælia.—334 He gave protection to 300,000 Sarmatians of every age and sex, who fled for his succour.—335 Being the 30th year of his reign, he held a great feast; made his nephew Dalmatius, Cæsar, and gave him Constantia, his daughter, in marriage.—336 He built a church at Constantinople to serve him as a sepulchre, and died aged 65, May 22, 337, at Achyrona, near Nicomedia, having reigned 31 years, 9 months, and 21 days, and was buried at Constantinople. He was succeeded by his sons, between whom the empire was divided by his will.

337 **CONSTANTINE** had the East, who was assisted by Dalmatus. **CONSTANTIUS II.** and **CONSTANS** had the West; and were declared emperors, Sept. 27 following. Constantius possessed Rome, Italy, Africa, Sicily, and the several Islands adjacent, Illirium, Macedonia, and Greece. Constans obtained Thrace, Asia, Egypt, and the eastern parts. Constantine had Gaul and all that was on that side the Alps. Dalmatus Cæsar and Constantine, brothers to the late emperor, as well as Annaballianus his elder brother, had a part of the empire, having been given imperial habits, with the title of Nobilissimus; all of whom were slain in a sedition which the troops had excited.—338 Constantine went on an expedition against the Persians.—340 He made war against his brother Constans, and in endeavouring to plunder, was engaged near Aquilea, where he was slain, aged 27, and his body thrown into the river Alta, having reigned 3 years.—350 Constans was slain by the tyrant Magnentius, having reigned 14 years, 5 months, and 12 days, aged 30; when Constantius became sole emperor. He declared war against Magnentius. He gave the title of Cæsar and the name of Constantius to his uncle Gallus, to whom he gave his sister Constantia, the widow of Anniballianus, in marriage. Magnentius bestowed the government of Gaul on his brother Decentius Cæsar. The emperor at first was defeated by Magnentius, but obtained afterwards a victory, in which a vast number of Roman troops were left dead.—353 Magnentius losing several battles, flew himself,

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aged 50, at Lyons, and his brother Decentius hanged himself at Sens through despair. Constantius wintered at Arles, where he caused the games of the Circus to be represented.—354 Constantia the wife of Gallus died, and Gallus was put to death in Illyria by the emperor's order.—355 Julian, the brother of Gallus, was declared Cæsar.—356 Constantius entered Rome in triumph.—357 War with the Germans, when Julian took their king prisoner, as well as subdued the Salii, the Quadi, the Sarmatians, and the Limigantes. An earthquake in Macedonia, Asia, and the Pontus, when more than 150 cities were swallowed up, and among them Nicomedia.—359 Julian compelled the Alemans to sue for peace. Gratian, the son of Valentinian, born.—360 Constantius grew jealous of Julian's military glory, and endeavoured to draw the soldiers in his service to go into the east, on which they proclaimed Julian emperor, who represented games at Vienna.—361 Constantius married Faustina, by whom he had a posthumous daughter named Constantia, afterwards married to Gratian. Julian professed himself a Christian to gain the affection of the people. Constantius marched against Julian, but died on the road near the city of Tarsus, Nov. 3, aged 40, and was buried at Constantinople, having reigned 24 years, 1 month, 6 days, and was succeeded by,

361 JULIAN, a German, who entered Constantinople Dec. 11, when he ordered all religious sects to live peaceably, and gave to each liberty of conscience. He permitted the Pagans to open the temples to their gods, and he publicly renounced christianity.—362 The Christians were persecuted. The temple of Apollo was burnt at Daphne, with which crime the Christians were charged.—363 Julian went against the Persians, and, being without his armour, was wounded in his liver with an arrow, and died June 26, aged 31: he was buried at Tarsis, having reigned 1 year, 7 months, and 23 days, and was succeeded by,

363 JOVIAN, an Hungarian, who protected the Christians, and shut up the idol temples. He reigned 7 months and 20 days. He was suffocated by the sulphur of some coals left in his bedchamber in Bythinia, aged 34, and was buried at Constantinople.

On his death the army chose Valentinian, an Hungarian, for his successor, and the senate chose Valens, his brother; but, to avoid an effusion of blood, the brothers agreed to a division of the empire. Valentinian resided at Rome, over the Western part; and Valens at Constantinople, over the Eastern part.



WESTERN EMPERORS AT ROME.

364 VALENTINIAN I. an Hungarian, the first of the Western emperors.—366 He defeated the Germans.—367 In a fit of sickness he associated his son GRATIAN with him in the em-

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pire.—368 He defeated the Alemans.—369 He defeated both the Germans and Saxons.—371 He permitted the senators to sacrifice to the god of Victory on an altar he built in the Capitol.—374 He concluded a peace with the Germans.—375 He died of an apoplexy, Dec. 15, aged 54, and was buried at Constantinople, having reigned 11 years, 8 months, and 21 days, and was succeeded by,

375 GRATIAN, his son, whom he had associated with him.—

376 Gratian, soon after his father's death, admitted young VALENTINIAN II. his son, an associate in the empire.—

378 He defeated the Germans.—382 Maxentius assumed the purple in Britain, and associated with him his son Victor.—383 Gratian was defeated and killed by Androgathius, Aug. 25, at Lyons, having reigned 17 years, aged 24, when Valentinian reigned alone.

383 VALENTINIAN II. who had been associated 9 years with his father.—386 He gave his sister Galla Placidia in marriage to Theodosius, emperor of the East.—387 Maximus made an irruption into Italy, when Valentinian invited Theodosius to his assistance, and Maximus was defeated and slain near Aquilea, his son Victor was killed in Gaul, and Androgathius, who slew Gratian, threw himself into the sea.—388 Theodosius returned Valentinian all that was taken from Maxentius.—392 Valentinian died at Vienne in Dauphine, of a wound he received from Arbogastus, aged 26, and was buried at Milan, having reigned 16 years, 6 months, and 24 days, and was succeeded by,

392 EUGENIUS, who usurped the empire, but was overcome and slain, together with Arbogastus, by Theodosius, near Aquilea, on Sept. 6, 394, when Theodosius appointed his own brother

394 HONORIUS to succeed Eugenius. This year there was an earthquake that swallowed up several cities in Europe.—400 Honorius ceded Spain and Gaul to the Goths.—403 Alric, king of the Goths, invaded Italy, but was defeated.—408 Constantine, a man of mean extraction, seized on the empire and fixed his seat at Arles.—409 He besieged Rome. The Vandals seized on Spain in conjunction with the Suevi and Alans, and founded a kingdom.—410 Rome surrendered on Aug. 24 to Alric, who died a few days after, and was succeeded by Ataulphus, who married Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius I. brother to Honorius.—411 Honorius celebrated the Vicennial games.—412 Heraclianus seized on Africa.—413 He approached Rome with 700 ships and 30,000 men, was defeated and fled with only one ship. He was slain by some of the officers of Honorius. The Burgundi, a people of Germany, possessed themselves of that part of Gaul which is in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, and established a kingdom. 415 Attalus became the tyrant of Gaul, but was taken prisoner and sent to the emperor.—416 The secular games were instituted at Rome.—420 This year began the French monarchy under Pharamond.—423 Honorius, having defeated all his competitors,

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petitors, died of a dropfy at Constantinople, aged 43, having reigned 28 years and 7 months, in whose reign the Romans quitted Britain. He was succeeded by,

423 JOHN, his secretary, who reigned but 18 months, and was defeated and slain near Ravenna, by Valentinian, the nephew of Honorius, by whom he was succeeded.

425 VALENTINIAN III. the son of Placidia.—426 He recovered Pannonia.—437 He visited Constantinople, where he married Eudoxia, Theodosius's daughter. She visited Jerusalem, and repaired the walls of that city.—439 She returned to Rome, and built a church to deposit the chains of St. Peter. Genferic, king of the Vandals, seized on several cities in Africa, and took Carthage.—442 Peace between Valentinian and Genferic.—446 The emperor refused to assist the Britons.—450 Atilla over-run all Germany, and in Italy was so great a famine that parents eat their own children.—451 Atilla over-run all France, but was defeated near Chalons, and lost 300,000 men.—452 He retreated from Italy, and went into Gaul, where he was again defeated with great loss. The city of Venice was now first began.—453 Valentinian violated the wife of Maximus, who in revenge formed a conspiracy against him.—454 The Vandals seized on Sicily. Atilla died of excess of drinking.—455 Valentinian, having reigned 30 years, was slain by the instigation of Maximus, aged 36, on March 17, and was succeeded by,

455 MAXIMUS, who married the empress Eudoxia, the widow of Valentinian, his predecessor, to whom he confessed that the emperor was destroyed by his means; in revenge for which Eudoxia invited Genferic to invade the empire; and he entered Rome, July 12. Maximus was stoned, and cut in pieces by the Romans, having reigned but 3 months and 4 days. The Vandals pillaged and destroyed the public edifices. They carried their spoils to Africa, together with Eudoxia, and her daughter Placidia; but Placidia got from thence to Constantinople. Maximus was succeeded by,

455 AVITUS, who after a reign of 14 months resigned the empire, and was made bishop of Placentia, where he died soon after. An interregnum of 10 months ensued, when succeeded

457 MAJORIANUS.—458 A terrible earthquake happened at Antioch, in Thrace, the Hellespont, in Ionica, &c. on Sept. 14.—460 War with the Vandals.—461 Majorianus was slain in Spain by Severus his general, having reigned 4 years, 4 months, and 2 days; and, after an interregnum of 3 months, was succeeded by,

461 SEVERUS III. who reigned but 3 years and 9 months, and was poisoned by his general Ricimer, in 464. An interregnum succeeded, of a year and 8 months, when

466 ANTHEMIUS was appointed by Leo, emperor of Constantinople, who married the daughter of Ricimer, and celebrated the feasts of the Lupercali at Rome, at which time it was afflicted with a pestilence.—471 Ricimer rebelled against his son-in-law
the

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the emperor.—472 He besieged Rome, and took Anthemius prisoner, whom he put to death, after a reign of 5 years and 3 months, and he was succeeded by,

473 OLYBRIUS, whose reign lasted but 7 months. He died Oct. 25. This year Mount Vesuvius ejected flames in such abundance, that they were seen at Constantinople; they obscured the sun at noon-day, and the fire ravaged and burnt all Campania. Olybrius was succeeded by,

474 GLYCERIUS, who was proclaimed at Ravenna on the 5th of March. The Ostrogoths divided into two factions, one of which submitted to Glycerius, who abdicated the empire in 474, on Julius Nepos's (who had the year before been declared Cæsar) arrival at Rome with a powerful army, when Glycerius was consecrated bishop of Salona, in Dalmatia, having reigned but one year, and was succeeded by,

474 JULIUS NEPOS, whose general Orestes deposed him, after one year's reign, and obliged him to fly to Salona, where he was kindly entertained by Glycerius, his former sovereign, and was succeeded by,

475 ORESTES, who governed near one year, and then caused his son to succeed him.

476 ROMULUS MOMYLLUS, surnamed AUGUSTULUS in contempt of his youth; and because the Western Empire ended with his abdication in 476, when Rome was taken by Odoacer, who refused the title of emperor, the purple, and other imperial regaliæ, and contented himself with the bare title of king of Italy. This empire had maintained its authority 552 years, from the battle of Pharsalia by Julius Cæsar.



K I N G S O F I T A L Y,

O R

O S T R O - G O T H I C K I N G S.

476 ODOACER, formerly king of the Heruli, first king of Italy, conqueror of the Western Empire, abolished the office of consul, and established the seat of his kingdom at Ravenna.—

487 Odoacer seized on the country of the Rugians and slew their king.—488 He was defeated by Theodoric, an Ostrogoth, and fled to Ravenna for shelter.—489 Odoacer transplanted the whole nation of the Rugians into Italy.—490 He was defeated again by Theodoric; and in 491 again.—493 Having sustained the siege of Ravenna 3 years, he capitulated on condition of reigning in conjunction, but was treacherously murdered at a banquet by Theodoric, after having reigned 16 years, 6 months, and was succeeded by his murderer,

493 THEODORIC, who had married Andefleda, the sister of Clovis, king of France.—500 He visited Constantinople, and contributed

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- tributed largely to the repairs of its walls.—504 He declared war against the Bulgarians, whom he defeated.—508 He defeated the Franks under Clovis, and slew 30,000 men.—524 He compelled the pope to go on an embassy to Constantinople, to solicit favour for the Arians, and on his not succeeding imprisoned him at Ravenna.—526 Theodoric died of a fever, having reigned 33 years, and was succeeded by his nephew,
- 526 **ATHALARIC**, an infant 8 years old, under the tuition of his mother Amalasuntha for 8 years, when he died through his debauched way of living, and was succeeded by his cousin,
- 534 **THEODATUS**, son of Amalafred, sister of Theodoric, who married Amalasuntha, mother of Theodatus, by whose means he obtained the crown, but he soon after put her to death for adultery.—535 To revenge her death, Justinian, emperor of the East, made war on him and seized some of his dominions.—536 He endeavoured to make peace with Justinian without success.—537 Belisarius, Justinian's general, entered Italy and took Naples. Theodatus was killed by his own troops as he was flying from Ravenna, having reigned but 2 years, and was succeeded by his nephew,
- 536 **VITIGES**, who, to fortify his kingdom, yielded to the Franks all the Goths possessed in France. Belisarius entered Rome, and expelled the Goths Dec. 10.—538 Vitiges, with 150,000 Goths, besieged Rome in March.—539 He raised the siege, having invested it 1 year and 9 days, Italy being distressed with war, pestilence, and famine. Vitiges took Milan, and killed 300,000 inhabitants.—540 Belisarius took Vitiges prisoner, and sent him to Constantinople, when the emperor Justinian admitted him to patrician dignity, and gave him the command of some troops in Persia, having reigned as emperor of the West 4 years, and was succeeded by,
- 540 **THEOBALD**, who reigned but one year, was slain by his soldiers, and succeeded by,
- 541 **ARARIC**, who reigned but 5 months, being murdered, and succeeded by,
- 542 **TOTILA**, the nephew of Theobald, who marched against the Romans, and conquered Florence, and several other places.—543 He passed the Rhine, rendered himself master of Tuscany, seized on Campania, Puteoli, and took Naples. There was an earthquake this year felt almost universally, on Sept. 6.—545 Totila took Tivoly, and put all the inhabitants to the sword.—546 He conquered the cities of Spoleum and Perusia, and at the close of the year besieged Rome.—547 It surrendered Jan. 17. when 80,000 persons had been slain, and would have razed its walls, but was persuaded from it by Belisarius, who soon after recovered it.—548 Totila ravaged Italy afresh, and defeated the Romans several times, when Belisarius quitted Italy.—550 Totila took Rome a second time, which he repaired and fortified. A terrible earthquake in Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia.—551 Totila recovered all Italy, but
was

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was repulsed from Sicily.—553 Totila was defeated and slain by Narses, the general of Justinian. He reigned 11 years, and was succeeded by,

553 TELIA, who reigned but 7 months, when he was defeated and put to death. In his person ended the sovereignty of the Goths in Italy, and the government of it was vested in,

553 NARSES, who was continued 15 years; but, on an insult given him by the empress Sophia, he invited the Lombardian king to Italy, and the emperor established Exarchs at Ravenna, between whom the country was divided.



LOMBARDIAN KINGS.

568 ALBIONUS entered Italy on April 2, and became the first king of the Lombards in Italy.—569 Entered and possessed himself of Liguria on Sept. 5.—571 He was destroyed through the perfidy of his wife, having reigned 3 years and 6 months, and was succeeded by his son,

571 CLEPHIS, who reigned but 1 year and 5 months, when he was slain at Imola by one of his domesticks. After his death followed an interregnum of 15 years, during which time they were repulsed in invading France, and in 580 besieged Rome without success.—583 They were expelled France.—584 The Lombards, expecting the emperor of Constantinople to march against them, chose for their king,

586 FLAVIUS ANTHARIS, the son of Clephis, who reigned 4 years, and was poisoned at Papia in the month of August, and was succeeded the May following by,

591 AGILULPLUS, who married the widow of Antharis.—595 He besieged Rome.—596 He took Crotona, and ravaged all Italy.—598 He made a truce for two years with the Romans.—602 He defeated the Romans.—608 He declared his son Adoaldus, king, and as such was acknowledged by the people; and married him to the daughter of Theodobert, king of France.—615 He died, having reigned 24 years, and was succeeded by,

615 ADOALDUS, with his mother THEODOLINDA.—622 This year began the Mahometan Hegira.—625 Theodolinda died.—626 Adoaldus was deposed, having reigned 10 years, and was succeeded by,

626 ARIOWALDUS, in whose reign Mahomet died.—630 Ariowaldus died of poison in 638, without issue, and was succeeded by,

638 ROTHARIS, who in 643 ordered their laws, which used to be executed by memory, to be written, and called them the Edicts of the Lombards.—648 He reduced Tuscany to his obedience.—647 He defeated the Exarch of Ravenna, and killed 8000 men.—654 He died, having reigned 16 years, and was succeeded by his son,

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- 654 REODALD, whose wife was the daughter of Agilulphus, and after a reign of 5 years he was slain by a man whose wife he had seduced, and was succeeded by,
- 659 ARIPERT, nephew of Agilulphus, who reigned but 3 years, and was succeeded by his sons,
- 662 GUNDEBERT and PERTIHARIT, who strove to reign solely, but were expelled after 1 year's reign, when Gundebert was slain, and Pertiharit fled to the king of Avars, and they were succeeded by their opponent,
- 663 GRIMOALD, duke of Benevent, who reigned 9 years, died in 673, and was succeeded by his infant son,
- 673 GARBALD, who was killed after reigning 3 months, and was succeeded by,
- 673 PERTIHARIT, who had been expelled by Grimoald, but was opposed by Alachis, a grandchild of Grimoald, whom he overcame and pardoned, creating him duke of Brixia, and permitted him in 679 to succeed his grandfather Grimoald in the dukedom of Benevent, and gave him his daughter in marriage.—680 He associated his son Cunibert with himself in Lombardy, and in 687 sent a silver staff to the Pope as a present.—691 He died, having reigned 17 years, and was succeeded by his son and associate,
- 691 CUNIBERT, who began alone, having been an associate with his father 11 years; but was opposed by the duke of Benevent, who was defeated in a duel and slain 693. In 701 Cunibert died, having reigned 10 years alone, and was succeeded by an infant son, called
- 701 LUITBERT, aged only 8 months, under the tuition of Ansprand, when the kingdom was harassed 8 months by intestine broils, till it was seized by,
- 701 ARIPERT, son of the duke of Tarvisiam.—706 Luitbert was killed by Aripert, and Ansprand fled to Bavaria, when Aripert executed great cruelties on Ansprand's family.—711 Aripert was defeated by Ansprand and his Bavarian troops, who, overloading himself with treasure, was drowned in his flight in the river Papia, having reigned 10 years, and was succeeded by his opponent and conqueror,
- 712 ANSPRAND, who did not reign more than 3 months, when he was succeeded by his son,
- 712 LUITPRAND, who the year following married a daughter of the duke of Bavaria.—725 He seized on Ravenna, and took from it great spoil.—733 He aided the French against the Moors.—739 He besieged Rome, and seized on the duchy of Spoleto, but quitted it soon after.—740 He ravaged Campania.—744 He died after a reign of 31 years and 6 months, and was succeeded by,
- 744 HILDEBRAND, his nephew, who, after 7 months, was deposed, and succeeded by,
- 744 RACHISIUS, duke of Forum Julij, who having reigned 5 years and 6 months, quitted his throne for a convent, and was succeeded by his brother

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- 750 ASTULPHUS, who 753 declared war against the Pope, besieged Rome, and took Ravenna, but quitted Rome at the desire of the emperor of Constantinople.—754 He was obliged to relinquish Ravenna.—755 He besieged Rome again, but was obliged by the emperor to raise the siege, and relinquish several towns he possessed.—756 He broke his neck by a fall from his horse in hunting, having reigned 7 years; and leaving no children, the crown was demanded by the late king, but he relinquished his pretensions to
- 757 DESIDERIUS, general to Astulphus, who ceded the duchy of Ferrara and Ancona to the Pope, for assisting him to obtain the crown, and he remained the unrivalled king of the Lombards.—769 He gave his daughter in marriage to Charlemagne.—772 He seized on Ravenna.—773 He seized on part of the Pope's territories, which he refused to restore, for which he was opposed by Charlemagne, and defeated in October.—774 He was besieged in Pavia, which surrendered, and he was obliged by Charlemagne to become a monk, dying a short time after, having reigned 18 years.—Thus ended the kingdom of the Lombards in Italy, and the country became subject to Charlemagne, king of France.



EMPERORS OF THE WEST,

OR OF

GERMANY.

CHARLEMAGNE, or CHARLES THE GREAT, king of France, a German, who reduced the Lombards, Saxons, as well as the countries of Navarre and Sardinia.—781 He visited Rome, where he caused his son Pepin, an infant of 2 years old, to be crowned king of Italy, and his son Lewis, Pepin's twin-brother, to be crowned king of Aquitain; and he betrothed his daughter in marriage with the emperor Constantine of Constantinople, but the marriage was never celebrated.—788 Charlemagne obliged the duke of Bavaria to retire to a monastery.—793 He defeated the Saracens who infested Gallia Narbonensis. He attempted a junction of the Rhine and Danube, but without success.—796 He erected a palace and baths at Aix-la-Chapelle.—800 He was crowned EMPEROR at Rome, Dec. 25.—801 He quitted Rome April 24, and 6 days after an earthquake shook France, Germany, and Italy, and at Rome threw down St. Paul's church and several other public buildings.—802 He proposed a marriage with the empress Irene of Constantinople; but she was then dethroned, and that prevented it. 805 He defeated an army of 300,000 Saracens.—806 He being 64 years old, made his will, wherein he divided his dominions between his three sons.—808 He repulsed the king of Denmark, who had ravaged his territories.—810 His son Pepin, king

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- king of Italy, died, and was succeeded by a natural son.—811 Charles, his eldest son, died without issue.—813 He associated his son Lewis in the empire, and had him crowned in September.—814 Charlemagne, after many fits of a fever, attended with a pleurisy, died at Aix-la-Chapelle, Jan. 28, aged 72, having reigned 14 years as emperor, and 47 as king of France, and was buried there. He was succeeded by his son
- 814 LEWIS THE PIOUS, or DEBONAIRE, who was crowned by the Pope, 29th Aug. 816, together with his queen.—817 Three days before Easter, April 7, a gallery in Lewis's palace, gave way under him and his courtiers, when 20 were wounded, but the emperor was more terrified than hurt. On July 10, at Aix-la-Chapelle, he declared his eldest son king of France, and his partner in the empire. He gave his second son Pepin the kingdom of Aquitain; and to Lewis, his youngest son, he gave Bavaria.—823 Lothario was crowned at Rome. Judith the second wife of Lewis delivered of a son, whom he named Charles, afterwards known by Charles the Bald.—827 The Saracens made themselves masters of Sicily, Apulia, and Calabria; ravaged Galicia, &c. on which account Lewis sent an army into Africa to oblige the Saracens to desist, and quit Sicily.—829 Lewis gave Rhetia and part of Burgundy to Charles the Bald, but 6 years old, which disgusted his other sons, and induced them to take arms against their father.—830 They seized him and confined him at Soissons, but he was soon after released.—833 They again confined him, degraded him, and caused him to do penance, but he recovered his liberty and his dominions.—837 He declared his son Charles king of Neustria.—838 Pepin, his second son, king of Aquitain, died November 30, aged 35 years.—839 Lewis gave Pepin's dominions to Charles, but was opposed by Pepin the son of Pepin.—840 Lewis died at Mentz, June 20, aged 62, having reigned 26 years, 5 months, and was succeeded in France, by Charles the Bald, and in the empire by his eldest son,
- 840 LOTHARIO, who at first endeavoured to seize on France, but was prevented by Charles.—841 A war with his brothers, wherein 100,000 on both sides were slain.—842 A reconciliation took place, when Lothario remained in possession of the empire, the kingdom of Italy, Lorrain, and Burgundy. Lewis had Germany, and Charles had western France, being all that lies west of the Meuse.—852 Lothario associated his son Lewis.—855 He divided his dominions; to Lewis his associate and eldest son, he gave the empire and the kingdom of Italy; to Lothario, his second son, Lorrain; and to Charles, his youngest son, he gave Provence and Burgundy. After this division Lothario retired to the monastery of Prum in Treves, and died 28th of September following, having reigned 15 years, 3 months, and was succeeded by his eldest son and associate
- 855 LEWIS II. who in 862 sent priests, and converted the Sclavi to the Christian religion.—865 He assisted the Lombards to repel the Saracens.—875 He died at Milan, without sons, on Au-

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gust 6, having reigned 20 years, was buried at Milan, and was succeeded by his uncle,

875 CHARLES II. THE BALD, king of France, who was crowned 25th Dec.—876 He was crowned king of Lombardy on Feb. 8. His brother Lewis of Germany died, and left his kingdoms to his three sons, Carloman, Lewis, and Charles. Carloman had Bavaria; Lewis had part of Germany and Lorrain; and Charles had the remainder of Germany and Lorrain.—877 Charles the Bald died at Mantua of poison, Oct. 8, aged 54, and was buried at St. Dennis, having reigned 2 years, 7 months, and was succeeded by an interregnum till Dec. 8, 878, when he was succeeded by,

878 LEWIS THE STAMMERER, his son, who had two natural sons, Carloman and Lewis.—879 Lewis the Stammerer died at Compeigne, Ap. 10, aged 35, having reigned 18 months, leaving his empress with child, and was succeeded by his cousin.

878 CHARLES THE GROSS, a Frenchman; by whom the empire was translated from the western France to the eastern.—880 He was crowned at Rome on Christmas-day.—884 He seized on the dominions of Carloman of France, who was killed in hunting.—887 He became impaired in his intellects, and was abandoned by his subjects, who chose

187 ARNOULD, a Frenchman, a natural son of his brother Carloman of Bavaria. Charles the Gross died Jan. 13, 888, after a reign of 6 years, over an empire more extensive than that of Charlemagne, and was buried at Reichnau, near Constance. His dominions were divided into five kingdoms. Arnould was the emperor and king of Germany. Eudo had western France and Aquitain; Lewis the kingdom of Arles; Raoul Transjuran Burgundy. Guy, who styled himself emperor, and Berenger, disputed for Italy.—891 Arnould repulsed and defeated 90,000 Normans.—896 Arnould besieged and took Rome, and was consecrated emperor by the Pope. Eudo escaped by stratagem.—899 Arnould died of a palsy, Nov. 29, at Ratisbon, and was buried at Horingen, having reigned 12 years, and was succeeded by his son,

899 LEWIS IV. only 7 years old, under the tuition of Hatto, bishop of Mentz, and Otho, duke of Saxony.—905 A frost which lasted 120 days.—906 His troops were defeated by the Hungarians. The Normans took Rome and settled Neustria.—909 Lewis gave Hungary to the duke of Saxony.—911 Cleveland made a duchy.—912 Lewis died blind, Jan. 21, aged 20, having reigned 13 years, and was buried at Ratisbon. With him ended the race of Charlemagne in Germany. Hitherto the empire had been hereditary, but it now became elective by an assembly of both the secular and ecclesiastic princes and lords, and the deputies of cities; who elected,

912 OTHO, duke of Saxony, but he declined the dignity on account of his age; when the electors chose

912 CONRAD, duke of Franconia.—914 He defeated the Hungarians,

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- garians, who were ravaging Bavaria.—916 He took Ratibon, and gave it with the duchy of Bavaria to his brother Evrard.—918 Conrad died Dec. 23, having reigned 7 years, 6 months, was buried at Fulda, and was succeeded by,
- 919 HENRY I. THE FOWLER, son of Otho of Saxony, who was taking the diversion of fowling when the imperial robes were presented him.—924 The Hungarians pillaged Germany, and burnt the city of Pavia.—925 The Vandals, who had possessed themselves of Brandenburg, were repulsed, and it was created a marquisate.—928 Henry built the city of Misnia, and established the marquisate of Misnia.—930 Denmark was made tributary to the German empire.—932 Guilders erected into an earldom.—933 Henry died of an apoplexy, June 2, in the monastery of Mantlebe, having reigned 17 years, 6 months: he was buried at Quedlinburg, aged 60, and was succeeded by his son
- 936 OTHO I. THE GREAT, who married the daughter of Edward the Elder of England, and was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.—937 He visited Rome, and was crowned king of Germany.—938 Married his sister to Lewis Outremer.—948 Created his brother duke of Bavaria, and buried his empress Editha.—950 He added Bergia and Burgundy to the empire.—952 He married Adelaida, the widow of Lotharius, king of Italy, who had been driven from thence by Berengerius.—955 The Hungarians ravaged Bavaria, but were obliged to retire by Otho.—957 He defeated the Sclavi who had ravaged Saxony.—958 His son Ludolphus, who had taken up arms against him, died in Italy, Sept. 6.—961 The Pope solicited his assistance against Berengerius, who plundered and ravaged every place in his way. Otho visited Italy, and caused his son Otho to be crowned king at Aix-la-Chapelle. At Milan he received the crown of Lombardy. In February he was crowned emperor by the Pope in Rome.—963 The Pope for quitting Otho's interest was deposed.—964 The inhabitants of Rome restored him, on which Otho seized on Rome, June 23, and conquered the kingdom of Italy, which he annexed to his empire.—967 Demanded the daughter of Nicephorus, emperor of Constantinople, in marriage for his son Otho.—968 Young Otho crowned emperor at Rome. Mines of gold were discovered in Saxony. Nicephorus treated the ambassador and principal noblemen sent by Otho to him with ill-usage. A considerable famine, when Hatto, bishop of Mentz, shut up some supplicating poor in a castle, and burnt them alive.—969 Hatto was devoured alive by rats in a castle he had built for refuge in the Rhine. The emperor Otho raised an army against Nicephorus, whom he defeated; and cutting off the noses of his prisoners, sent them to their master for his treachery.—970 Otho the younger received the daughter of Nicephorus in marriage.—972 Otho the emperor died May 7, at Quedlinburg, and was buried at Magdeburg, having reigned 37 years, and he was succeeded by his son

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- 973 OTHO II. THE BLOODY.—977 He reduced the Bohemians to his obedience.—981 He made a magnificent entertainment for his nobility, when he selected a great number of them out, and had them executed immediately, which procured him the surname of the Bloody.—982 The Vandals and Bohemians ravaged Brandenburg, Saxony, and Misnia, where they killed 30,000 persons.—983 Otho died at Ravenna, Dec. 6, of a wound from a poisoned arrow, and was buried at Rome, having reigned 10 years, 7 months, and was succeeded by his son
- 983 OTHO III. THE RED, only 12 years old, whose tuition was claimed by Henry duke of Bavaria, but he was compelled to quit it to the bishop of Mentz.—986 He subdued Bohemia, and instituted the Palatinate of the Rhine.—996 Otho was crowned emperor at Rome; and, being without prospect of an heir, enacted, that, for the future, the emperors should be elected by the princes of Germany alone.—998 He married the widow of Crescentius, whom he had executed for rebellion.—999 She being refused to gratify her lust by the Count of Modena, accused him of having offered violence to her, for which he was executed; but his innocence being proved, the empress was burnt, and the count's lady recompensed.—1000 he went to Rome on a pilgrimage.—1001 Otho was besieged in the capitol by the inhabitants of Rome, who had cut his army to pieces; but was released by the Marquis of Tuscany.—1002 Otho was poisoned Jan. 28, having reigned 17 years, 2 months, and was buried at Aken. He was succeeded by the election of,
- 1002 HENRY II. duke of Bavaria, surnamed THE HOLY and THE LAME, who was crowned at Mentz, June 7.—1003 He defeated and frustrated several factions, and in leaping over a wall in escaping from his enemy became lame.—1006 A plague ravaged Europe, which lasted 3 years.—1013 Henry defeated Boleslas, king of Poland; and also defeated Ardouin, who had assumed in Lombardy.—1014 Henry visited Rome, where he was crowned in Feb. and drove the Saracens out of Apulia and Calabria. A great storm caused an inundation.—1015 He obliged the king of Poland to be his tributary.—1020 A dreadful plague afflicted Saxony.—1023 Henry restored the ejected king of Burgundy.—1024 Henry died at Nuremburg, July 13, and was buried at Bamberg, aged 52, having reigned 22 years, 6 months, and was succeeded by,
- 1024 CONRAD II. THE SALIQUE, duke of Franconia, but was obliged to repudiate his wife on his coronation-day for consanguinity.—1026 He caused his son Henry, but 9 years old, to be proclaimed king of Bavaria.—1027 He visited Italy with an army, and was crowned by the Pope, March 23, at Rome.—1033 He annexed Burgundy to the empire.—1035 He married his son Henry to a daughter of Canute of England. The Vandals ravaged Saxony, but were repulsed by Conrad.—1037 He visited Italy and reduced the revolted Italians.—1039 He died
June

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June 4, at Maestricht, and was buried at Spire; having reigned 14 years, 10 months, 22 days, and was succeeded by,

1039 HENRY III. surnamed THE BLACK.—1041 He subdued the Hungarians and Bohemians.—1043 He gave part of Hungary to Albert of Bavaria, and named it Austria.—1044 He married the daughter of William Prince of Aquitaine.—1046 He and his empress were crowned at Rome.—1054 He caused his son Henry, but 4 years old, to be crowned emperor.—1055 Henry the Black died at Nuremberg, Oct. 3, being 39 years old, having reigned 17 years, and was buried at Spire. He was succeeded by his son,

1055 HENRY IV. only 5 years old, under the tuition of his mother.—1060 Germany was afflicted with a dreadful famine.—1075 Henry defeated the Saxons and Thuringians.—1076 He was cited by the Pope to appear at Rome by his ambassadors on a complaint of selling bishopricks, when his ambassadors were used ill; which Henry resented, and deposed the Pope, who in return excommunicated the emperor, and obliged him, with his wife and son, to do penance to gain absolution.—1077 Henry, on making the most servile submission, was absolved, Jan. 28, but the princes of Germany elected

1077 RODOLPHUS, duke of Swabia, who was crowned March 26.—1078 The Pope proposed an accommodation. Henry expelled Rodolphus out of Bavaria and Swabia, but was defeated by him at Wurtzburgh.—1079 Henry defeated Rodolphus Feb. 28, and refused to have his right to the throne canvassed by the assembly ordered by the Pope.—1080 Henry obliged Rodolphus to save himself by flight. The Pope again excommunicated Henry, but his adherents deposed the Pope Gregory, and chose Clement. Henry defeated and slew Rodolphus Oct. 16, 3 years after his election,

1080 HENRY was reinstated, penetrated Saxony, reduced it, and gave it to his son-in-law.—1081 He marched into Italy and besieged Rome, ravaged that neighbourhood, destroyed the cathedral of Bamberg and a great part of the city of Mentz.—1082 The German rebels elected HERMANNUS duke of Lorrain, instead of Rodolphus. Henry changed the siege of Rome to a blockade.—1083 He took it June 2, when Pope Gregory VII. took shelter in the castle of St. Angelo. Henry caused Clement III. to be acknowledged.—1084 Henry was crowned by Clement. The Normans in Gregory's interest made Henry retire.—1087 Hermannus submitted to Henry and was pardoned.—1090 Henry returned to Italy, when he obliged Urban, Gregory's successor, to leave Italy. Godfrey of Bouillon was created duke of Lorrain.—1093 Conrad, son of Henry, revolted against his father, and was crowned at Milan.—1094 Henry's wife lodged a complaint against him, at the council of Constance, of several infamous things to which he had made her submit. Conrad married the daughter of Roger duke of Sicily.—1096 Twelve thousand Jews were slain in Germany by those of the Croisade.—1097 Henry returned to Germany

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- Germany after an absence of near 7 years.—1098 Conrad rebelled against his father, deposed the Antipope, and established Urban.—1100 Conrad died, and Henry made a vow to visit the Holy Land.—1105 Henry was deposed by his son Henry, was excommunicated and imprisoned, when he was stripped of his imperial ornaments, and publicly renounced the empire, which he had held 19 years, dying in prison, aged 56, his body lay unburied for 5 years. He was succeeded by his son,
- 1105 HENRY V.** who had been acknowledged king of Saxony the preceding year.—1109 He married Maud, the daughter of Henry I. of England.—1110 He was crowned at Milan king of Germany, when the treaty concerning investitures was signed between the pope and the emperor.—1111 He went to Rome and compelled the pope to crown him emperor April 13. In his way through Spire he caused his father to be buried with the pope's consent.—1113 He reduced the rebellious bishop of Mentz, and took him prisoner.—1115 He seized on the territories left by the princess Matilda.—1116 The pope in council revoked the privilege of investitures.—1117 The emperor went to Rome with a powerful army, and the pope fled to Apulia for defence. The emperor was crowned by Burdin, archbishop of Prague, whom 1118 he proclaimed pope, by the name of Gregory VIII. and returned to Germany.—1122 Henry was reconciled to pope Calistus II. when the disputes about investitures ended.—1124 The emperor invaded France, but fled from an army of 200,000 men, on which occasion the Oriflamme was carried for the first time to St. Denis's abbey.—1125 Henry died at Utrecht, May 23, without male issue, and was buried at Spire, having reigned 18 years, 9 months, and 15 days, and was succeeded by,
- 1125 LOTHARIO**, duke of Saxony, who was elected August 29, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle 13th Sept. but was opposed by Conrad and Frederick, nephews to Henry V. for which the pope excommunicated them. Germany was afflicted with a plague.—1126 Lothario visited Italy with an army, and was crowned at Milan.—1128 He took Spire and Ulm.—1133 Conrad and Frederick were reconciled to the emperor.—1136 The bridge at Ratisbon was begun, and not finished in 10 years.—1138 Lothario died in a poor cottage at Verona, Dec. 1, having reigned 12 years, 3 months, and was succeeded by,
- 1138 CONRAD III.** duke of Franconia, nephew to Henry V. Now was the origin of the Guelphes and Gibelines.—1140 The emperor took Winsburg, and granted only the lives of the women and what goods they could carry off; when they each took their husbands on their backs, which induced the emperor to grant the lives of the men also.—1141 Henry the Lion restored to the duchy of Saxony.—1147 Conrad raised an army of 100,000 men for the Holy War, and set out for Palestine, where he was defeated, and returned to Constantinople.—1148 He went to Jerusalem, and returned to Germany without doing any thing material, owing to the treachery of Emanuel,
emperor

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- emperor of Constantinople.—1149 He lost his son Henry.—
 1152 He died at Bamberg, having reigned 14 years, and neglecting his son Frederic, was succeeded by his nephew,
 1152 FREDERIC BARBAROSSA, who was elected March 4, so called from his red beard.—1154 He visited Italy, and suppressed the troubles of Milan.—1155 He was crowned at Rome by the pope.—1158 He raised the dukedom of Bohemia to a kingdom.—1159 He was excommunicated by the pope.—1160 He set up an antipope.—1162 He took and destroyed Milan. He subdued Lombardy, and sacked Mentz for having slain their bishop.—1167 He defeated 12,000 of the pope's forces and took Rome, when Alexander fled. He was crowned at Rome by the antipope Pascall.—1168 The Italians revolted.—1169 He was defeated at Milan, and with difficulty escaped to Germany. Henry the emperor's son was crowned, being 5 years old. Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, married Maud, daughter to Henry II. of England.—1173 Catania and 15,000 inhabitants were swallowed up by an earthquake.—1175 Frederic carried the war again into Italy.—1176 He was totally defeated by the Milanese, and he proposed a peace with the pope.—1177 He was taken prisoner by the Venetians, and concluded a peace with the pope, little to his advantage.—1178 Hanover, hitherto but a village, made a city.—1182 Henry the Lion expelled Germany for three years, and retired to Normandy, where he was maintained by the king of England.—1185 Frederic had a dispute with the pope concerning lands of the church. He caused his son to be declared king of the Romans.—1186 He married him to the daughter of Roger, king of Sicily.—1190 Frederic went into Greece with a numerous army, the greatest part of which perished through perfidy, yet he defeated the Saracens, and in pursuing them was drowned in passing the river Salphet, in Bohemia, having reigned 38 years, and was succeeded by his son,
 1191 HENRY VI. surnamed THE SHARP, who was crowned at Rome the same year.—1192 He detained Richard I. of England a prisoner.—1193 He made himself master of Sicily and Apulia.—1194 He released Richard I. on the payment of 150,000 marks.—1197 He sent to Palestine an army of 60,000, and defeated the Saracens in several battles. He died at Messina, in Sicily, and was buried at Palermo, having reigned 8 years, and was succeeded by his brother,
 1198 PHILIP III. who was opposed by Otho, duke of Saxony, son to Henry the Lion and Maud of England.—1201 Philip was excommunicated by the pope.—1204 He was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.—1205 He took Cologne, and obliged Otho to take shelter in England.—1207 A peace was concluded between Philip and Otho, who was to marry Philip's daughter, and be declared his successor.—1208 Philip was killed by the Count Palatine at Bamberg, and was buried at Spire, having reigned 9 years, and was succeeded by his son-in-law,
 1208 OTHO V. duke of Saxony, when the future elections were

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settled upon 7 Electors.—1209 He was crowned at Rome, but the inhabitants revolted against him.—1210 To revenge which he used the Romans with severity, when the pope excommunicated him, and declared him deprived of his dominions.—1211 This was published in Germany, at Nuremberg; and he was, having reigned 3 years, 6 months, succeeded by,

1211 FREDERIC II. son of Henry VI. when Otho left Italy and went to Germany, ravaged Thuringia, and married the daughter of Philip III. whom he buried in 4 days after.—1212 Otho was totally defeated, and fled. He went to the assistance of the English against the French, was defeated, and went to Brunswick, where he died in 1216. Frederic was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.—1220 Having composed all his disturbances, he went to Italy and was crowned by the pope.—1221 He founded the university of Padua, and quarrelled with the pope, who excommunicated him.—1222 He caused his son Frederic at 9 years of age to be elected king of Germany, and himself to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.—1227 The pope excommunicated him.—1228 He went into Syria, recovered Jerusalem, and was crowned king of it.—1229 Was obliged to return by the pope's treachery, who had seized on some of his territories. He was absolved and reconciled to the pope for 120,000 ounces of gold.—1231 Frederic banished his son.—1235 He married Isabella, sister to Henry III. of England. He made war in Lombardy, seized his son, and banished him to Apulia, where he died the next year.—1236 Conrad, his second son, was elected king of Germany.—1237 Frederic retook almost all Lombardy.—1238 The pope excommunicated him, and offered his dominions to Robert, brother to St. Lewis of France, who refused them. Frederic founded an university at Vienna.—1239 Frederic besieged Rome, but was repulsed. The pope seized on Ferrara.—1240 Frederic defended himself with 7 armies, and his son seized on several cardinals and prelates, with 20 ships.—1241 He took the castle of Campania, with the relations of the pope, whom he hanged up. 1245 The pope in the council of Lyons deposed the emperor and excommunicated him, who invaded Italy. The Guelphes were for the pope, and the Gibelines for the emperor. In consequence of his deposition the Germans chose,

1245 HENRY VIII. Landgrave of Thuringia, who defeated Conrad, and took Florence.—1246 He was besieged by Frederic in Ulm, and slain Feb. 6, when that faction set up,

1246 WILLIAM earl of Holland.—1248 He was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, against whom Conrad, son of Frederic II. made resistance, and defeated him.—1250 Frederic took Parma, but died Dec. 13, and left his dominions to his son Conrad. He had reigned 38 years, and was aged 57. He was succeeded in the empire by William, who was confirmed by the pope.—1251 Conrad took possession of Apulia, but was excommunicated by the pope.—1252 The pope offered to absolve Conrad, if he would marry a relation of his, which Conrad refused.

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—1253 Conrad died May 22, being poisoned by Mainfoy, his natural brother, and left his dominions to his son Conradin.

—1255 William earl of Holland died in battle with the Frisians, having reigned 9 years, when an interregnum ensued for 18 years.

In 1257 the electors were divided in the election of the emperor: one party at Frankfort, in January, chose RICHARD earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. of England, who was crowned at Aken; and the others chose ALPHONSUS king of Castile. Richard was detained in England by the civil wars; and Alphonsus lost it by negligence; neither of whom are reckoned in the list of emperors. In 1262 the pope invested CHARLES count of Anjou with the kingdom of Sicily, who is not reckoned in the list of emperors.—1265 He was crowned at Rome. 1266 Defeated Mainfoy, and got possession.—1267 CONRADIN, son of Conrad, endeavoured to retake it. He took Tuscany and Romania, and entered Rome, where he was proclaimed emperor.—1268 He was defeated and taken prisoner by Charles of Sicily in August; and Oct. 27, 1269, was put to death at Naples.—1271 Richard, who had been elected emperor, died in England April 2, and was succeeded by,

1273 RODOLPHUS, count of Hapsbourg, the first of the Austrian family, was elected in October, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.—1274 He was acknowledged as such by all the German princes, except Ottogar, king of Bohemia.—1276 Ottogar was obliged to cede Austria to Rodolphus, and other provinces he had seized, and to take an oath of allegiance to him as emperor. The city of Lubeck was destroyed by fire.—1278 The emperor defeated Ottogar and 14,000 men, Aug. 27.—1289 He bestowed the electorship and office of chief butler of the empire, on Wenceslaus king of Bohemia.—1291 Rodolphus died aged 73 years, 5 months, at Gomerheim, having reigned 17 years, 9 months, and 13 days, on the 30th of September, and was succeeded by,

1291 ADOLPHUS count of Nassau, who was elected Jan. 6, by the cunning of the bishop of Mentz.—1294 He ravaged Thuringia.—1298 He was deposed by the princes of Germany and slain, near Spire, where he was buried, having reigned 7 years, being accused of adultery and sacrilege, and was succeeded by,

1298 ALBERT I. duke of Austria, son of Rodolphus, the late emperor, at whose coronation was so great a concourse, that the duke of Saxony was smothered.—1299 He married his son to the daughter of the French king.—1300 Wirtemberg erected to an earldom.—1306 An inundation at Mentz and Frankfort did great damage.—1307 The Helvetians, oppressed by the emperor's officers, began the independent cantons of Switzerland.—1308 Albert was killed at Rheinfels by his nephew for detaining his patrimony, and buried at Koningstern, having reigned 9 years, 6 months, on May 6, and was succeeded by,

1308 HENRY VII. earl of Luxemburg; Nov. 1.—1309 He created

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his son Frederic, duke of Austria, and was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle and at Milan.—1310 Several places in Italy revolt from him, when his brother was slain at the siege of Brixia.—1311 It surrendered and was dismantled, as was also Cremona.—1312 He was crowned at Rome by the Pope, Aug. 1, when the bishop of Liege and 2000 were slain at Liege.—1313 Henry was poisoned by the priest at the sacrament, and died August 2, having reigned 4 years, 9 months, and was buried at Pisa, aged 51, when an interregnum of 14 months succeeded. In 1314, the electors of the empire assembled at Paris, when they divided into two parties, one of which elected

1314 LEWIS IV. of Bavaria, Oct. 18, and the others elected FREDERIC, son of Albert of Austria, who is not reckoned in the list of emperors. Lewis was crowned at Aken by 4 electors, and Frederic at Bonna by the others.—1315 The cantons of Helvetia, now Switzerland, entered into a league offensive and defensive. Germany was afflicted with plague and famine.—1319 There were 100,000 Guelphes slain in Italy in the opposition of the empire.—1323 Frederic was defeated and taken prisoner by Lewis, against whom the pope issued an excommunication.—1327 Lewis went into Italy.—1328 He was crowned at Rome Jan. 17, and set up the antipope Nicholas V.—1329 Juliers erected into a marquisate.—1330 Frederic of Austria died Jan. 13, after endeavouring 19 years to obtain the empire.—1331 The king of Bohemia seized Brixia, Lucca, and Parma, &c. for the pope.—1335 Lewis solicited the pope's absolution in vain.—1338 He appealed from the pope to a general council.—1339 The diet allowed the emperor to be crowned by any bishop as well as the pope.—1343 The emperor was again denied absolution except he resigned the empire to the pope, which he refused.—1346 The electors of Cologne and Treves declared him deposed, and elected in August CHARLES of Luxemburg, son of the king of Bohemia, and the pope confirmed this election.—1347 Lewis died Oct. 11, by a fall from his horse, was buried at Munich, having had a troublesome reign of 32 years, 11 months, and 24 days, and was succeeded by,

1347 CHARLES IV. of Luxemburg, an Austrian, who took possession of the empire, and was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, at which time some of the electors chose EDWARD III. king of England, who declined the honour.—1347 The electors then chose FREDERIC, marquis of Misnia, who received 10,000 marks from Charles to relinquish his election.—1348 Charles married Anne, daughter to the palatine of the Rhine, and erected Mecklenburg into a duchy.—1349 The electors, on Frederic's relinquishing the honour, elected GUNTHER, earl of Swartzburg, emperor, but he being sick compounded with Charles, and was poisoned the same year in July by his physician.—1354 Charles erected Lunenburg into a duchy, and he was crowned at Milan.—1355 He was crowned at Rome Ap. 5,

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- 1357 The golden bull for the election of emperors published.—1359 Juliers erected to a dukedom.—1375 Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, son of the emperor, was elected king of the Romans June 12, to obtain which the emperor granted the different electors great privileges.—1376 War between Saxony and Brunswick for the duchy of Lunenburg.—1377 The story of the Pied Piper at Halberstadt was said to be acted.—1378 Charles died at Prague, Nov. 29, having reigned 32 years, 3 months, and was succeeded by his son,
- 1378 WENCESLAUS, king of Bohemia.—1392 He expelled the Jews out of Germany, and, growing cruel and riotous, was imprisoned, but escaped.—1395 The lordship of Milan erected to a dukedom for 100,000 crowns.—1397 Savoy made a dukedom.—1399 The electors deposed Wenceslaus, after a reign of 22 years, and he died at Prague where he was buried, and the electors chose in his room,
- 1399 FREDERIC, duke of Brunswick, who was slain soon after by the means of the bishop of Mentz, and is not reckoned in the list of emperors. The electors proceeded to a fresh election, and chose,
- 1400 ROBERT, or RUPERT, palatine of the Rhine.—1401 He went into Italy, where he was defeated by the duke of Milan.—1403 He visited England.—1410 Robert died May 18 at Oppenheim, and was buried at Heidelberg, having reigned 10 years, and was succeeded by,
- 1410 JOSUS, or JOSEPH, marquis of Moravia, who reigned but 5 months, when he died, and was succeeded by,
- 1410 SIGISMOND, king of Hungary, son of Henry VI.—1415 He visited England.—1417 He erected Cleves to a duchy.—1418 He obtained Bohemia on his brother's death.—1423 He made Frederic, marquis of Misnia, for 28,000 marks, duke of Saxony, and elector.—1431 Sigismund was crowned at Milan.—1432 Again at Rome.—1437 He died Dec. 9, aged 70, at Znaim, in Moravia, and was buried at Great Warradin, having reigned as emperor 27 years, and was succeeded by his son-in-law,
- 1437 ALBERT II. duke of Austria and king of Bohemia.—1439 He died near Gran, in Hungary, Oct. 27, having reigned 21 months, and was succeeded by,
- 1440 FREDERIC III. archduke of Austria, elected Feb. 2, in which year the art of printing was discovered at Mentz.—1446 Frederic commenced war with the Swiss cantons. The sea broke down the banks at Dort, and drowned 100,000 people, Ap. 17, —1452 He was crowned at Rome, and married the sister of the king of Portugal.—1458 He was taken prisoner and released the next year.—1460 He offered his daughter to Mahomet, emperor of the Turks, to induce him to change his religion; but she was stole by the duke of Austria.—1469 He visited Rome and was nobly entertained by the pope.—1477 Maximilian, his son, married the duchess of Burgundy.—1486 He was chosen king of the Romans.—1488 The excise of ale first taken

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in Germany.—1489 Maximilian invaded Picardy, and brought back his sister, formerly betrothed to the king of France.—

1493 Frederic died Aug. 19, at Lintz, in Austria, and was buried at Vienna, aged 78, having reigned 54 years, 4 months, and 4 days, and was succeeded by his son,

1493 MAXIMILIAN I. who expelled the Turks out of Croatia.

This year the French disease first made its appearance in Germany.—1494 Maximilian married a daughter of the count of Milan.—1495 He erected Wirtemberg to a dukedom.—1497

Comedies were first acted in Germany at Heidelberg.—1504

He redressed the grievances of the Germans at Rome.—1507

The Venetians denied him a passage through their territories in a journey to Rome. The imperial chamber removed from

Worms to Ratisbon.—1509 He entered into a league with the

pope and France.—1510 He entered himself a volunteer into the service of king Henry VIII. of England, and wore the cross

of St. George.—1511 The empire was divided into 10 provinces or circles, viz. Austria, Bavaria, Suavia, Franconia, Upper

Rhine, Palatinate, Burgundy, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony.—1513 Maximilian defeated the Venetians, and

expelled them out of Lombardy.—1516 His army, after taking Milan, forsook him for want of their pay.—1519 He died at

Lintz, in Austria, Jan. 22, and was buried at Newstadt, aged 60, having reigned 25 years, 4 months, and 26 days; when

the electors offered the empire to Frederic, elector of Saxony, who declined the honour, and it was contended for by the

kings of France and Spain, and the choice, June 28, fell on

1519 CHARLES V. king of Spain, his grandson, who was crowned emperor at Aix la-Chapelle, Oct. 23, 1520.—1521 A war com-

menced with France, which continued 38 years.—1524 A rebellion of the peasants in Germany against the nobility.—1525

Mantua was erected into a duchy. The king of France was taken prisoner by the emperor, and released on giving his two

sons as hostages.—1525 Charles married the daughter of Emanuel of Portugal, and gave his sister in marriage to John.—

1526 Charles abolished the pope's jurisdiction in Spain.—1529

The term Protestants began at the diet at Spire.—1530 He was crowned at Bonnonia Feb. 24.—1531 Ferdinand, the em-

peror's brother, was elected king of the Romans Jan. 5.—1536 Charles visited Rome.—1540 He passed through France in his

way to Spain, when Francis received him magnificently.—1541 Charles made an unsuccessful expedition against Tunis.—1544

Peace with France.—1547 The emperor treated the Protestants with severity for opposing the council of Trent.—1551 War with

the duke of Parma and France.—1554 Philip, the emperor's son, married Mary queen of England.—1555 Charles resigned

his kingdom of Spain to his son Philip.—1556 He visited Spain, having committed the care of the empire to his brother

Ferdinand Oct. 25, and retired to the monastery of St. Justus on the borders of Castile, where he died Sept. 1, 1558, aged

59, having reigned 39 years, and was succeeded by his brother

1558 FER.

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1558 FERDINAND I. king of Hungary, whom the pope refused to acknowledge, because he had accepted the empire without his knowledge, and had granted peace to the Protestants.—1561 Maximilian, the emperor's son, was elected king of Bohemia, and was crowned at Prague Sept. 20, and king of the Romans at Franckfort Nov. 30.—1564 Ferdinand died at Vienna July 25, was buried there aged 61, having reigned 7 years, and was succeeded by his son,

1564 MAXIMILIAN II. king of Hungary, who had married the daughter of Charles V. He made war against the Turks.—1579 He gave his daughter Elizabeth in marriage with Charles IX. king of France; and his daughter Ann, to Sebastian, king of Spain.—1573 He gave his son Rodolphus the kingdom of Hungary, who was crowned Sept. 26.—1575 He erected Montserrat to a dukedom.—1575 Rodolphus was crowned king of Bohemia Sept. 22, and king of the Romans Nov. 1.—1576 Maximilian died at Ratibon Oct. 12, and was buried at Lintz, aged 49, having reigned 12 years, and was succeeded by his son,

1576 RODOLPHUS II. king of Hungary, whose son Maximilian in 1588 was defeated and taken prisoner by the Poles, but released in 1589, when peace was signed.—1590 An earthquake at Vienna on Sept. 5.—1598 The emperor had Transilvania resigned him for Silesia.—1599 He recovered Silesia.—1605 He joined with the Persians against the Turks.—1607 The college of Jesuits and a great library were burnt at Vienna.—1608 The archduke Matthias was proclaimed king of Hungary the 14th, and crowned the 19th of November.—1612 Rodolphus died Jan. 10, at Prague, of an inflammation in his leg, was buried there, aged 60, having reigned 36 years, and was succeeded by his brother

1612 MATTHIAS I. king of Hungary. In 1613 Osnaburg had, March 11, 120 houses reduced to ashes. April 18, Magdeburg was nearly destroyed by a fire, as was Gnesna, in Poland. In May hail fell 12 feet deep.—1619 Matthias died March 10, at Vienna, by a strong vomiting, and was buried there, aged 62, having reigned 7 years, and was succeeded by his cousin

1619 FERDINAND II. king of Hungary.—1620 Was the battle of Prague, when the elector Palatine lost his electorate, October 29.—1621 Ferdinand proscribed the elector Palatine, &c.—1623 Invested the duke of Bavaria with being an elector, who the next year was allowed as such by the other electors. Heidelberg taken by the emperor and its library sent to Rome.—1626 The peasants of Austria make an insurrection on account of the protestant religion being proscribed them. The league of the Swedes, Dutch, and protestant princes against the emperor.—1628 Leopold, the emperor's youngest son, made bishop of Magdeburgh.—1629 The count Palatine's eldest son drowned. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden entered Germany.—1632 War with Sweden.—1637 Ferdinand died Feb. 8 at Vienna, where he was buried, aged 59, and was succeeded by his son,

1637 FER.

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- 1637 FERDINAND III. king of Hungary, who made peace with the Turks in 1642, and with Sweden, France, and Germany, Oct. 24, 1648, at Westphalia.—1657 Ferdinand died at Vienna April 2, aged 49, having reigned 20 years, and was succeeded by his son,
- 1658 LEOPOLD I. king of Hungary, who was elected July 18, 1658.—1671 He formed a league with Spain, Brandenburg, and Holland, against France.—1682 The Turks besieged Vienna.—1685 The emperor recovered Buda and Neufchattel from the Turks.—1689 War with France.—1699 Peace of Carlowitz, when the bounds of the German and Eastern empires were settled.—1701 The emperor, England, Holland, the duke of Savoy, and Portugal, declared war against France and Spain. Frederic, elector of Brandenburg, took on himself the title of king of Prussia, and was acknowledged as such.—1702 The Imperialists were defeated several times by the French.—1703 The battle of Hochstet or Blenheim, Aug. 2, where the French were defeated, and the Imperialists recovered Bavaria.—1705 Leopold died at Vienna May 7, aged 65, having reigned 47 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son,
- 1705 JOSEPH I. king of Hungary and Bohemia.—1706 The battle of Ramillies, May 12, when the French were defeated, and lost almost all the Low Countries.—1707 The battle of Almanza, April 14, when the archduke was defeated. The Imperialists seized on Naples.—1708 The battle of Oudenarde, June 30, when the French were defeated. The emperor seized on Mantua.—1709 The battle of Malplaquet, Sept. 11, when the French were defeated.—1710 The battle of Saragossa, Aug. 9, and the battle of Villa Viciosa, Nov. 29, when Philip recovered the crown of Spain.—1711 The emperor Joseph died April 17, aged 32 years, 8 months, and 23 days, having reigned 5 years, and was succeeded by his brother,
- 1711 CHARLES VI. king of Hungary and Bohemia, who was elected October 12 following. The war with Hungary concluded.—1712 The battle of Denain July 13.—1713 The peace of Utrecht March 30, when the king of Prussia was acknowledged a king.—1714 Peace with France, and the battle of Peterwarraden with the Turks, Aug. 5, 1714.—1717 A terrible inundation Dec. 22, in Holland and Germany; and the Turks were defeated at Belgrade.—1718 Peace signed between the empire and the Venetians and Turks at Passarowitz; and the quadruple alliance formed.—1719 The imperial army defeated by the Spaniards at Franca Villa June 16.—1720 The emperor made a cession of Sardinia to the late king of Sicily.—1725 The treaty of Vienna between the emperor and Spain, signed Sept. 24.—1731 The treaty of Vienna between the emperor, Great Britain, and Spain, signed.—1732 Pragmatic sanction confirmed by the diet of the empire.—1735 The emperor invested the elector of Hanover with Bremen and Verden. War with France and Sardinia.—1735 The battle of Parma June 18, and that of Guastalla Sept. 19.—1738 The

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—1738 The peace of Vienna signed.—1740 The emperor Charles died Oct. 17, at Vienna, of a strong vomit, having reigned 30 years, with whom ended the male line of Austria. He was succeeded by,

1742 CHARLES VII. elector of Bavaria, who was elected, notwithstanding a great opposition, Jan. 13.—1745 The emperor died at Munich, aged 48, having reigned 3 years, and was succeeded by,

1745 FRANCIS I. grand duke of Tuscany and duke of Lorrain, husband to the queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of the emperor Charles VI. on Sept. 13.—The king of Prussia seized on Saxony.—1748 Aug. 2, a treaty of peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle between the belligerent powers.—1756 The king of Prussia entered Saxony with forces.—1757 The Austrians had various successes, and took Schwiednitz.—1758 Francis defeated the Prussians.—1759 The French took Frankfort on the Main, were defeated at the battle of Minden, and the Prussians were defeated by the Russians at Cunnerdorff.—1760 The king of Prussia defeated count Laudohn, who lost 10,000 men. The Austrians took Berlin, and ransomed it for 1,700,000 crowns.—1763 Peace with Prussia.—1765 The emperor died at Inspruck the 18th of Aug. in a fit of apoplexy, having reigned 19 years 11 months, and was succeeded by his son,

1765 JOSEPH II. the present emperor, who was born March 13, 1741, and crowned king of the Romans 1764. He married Josephina Maria of Bavaria, Jan. 23, 1765, who died in 1767.—In 1772 He had a private interview with the king of Prussia at Neiss.—In 1777 he visited France incognito.



E M P E R O R S O F T H E E A S T

A T

C O N S T A N T I N O P L E.

364 VALENS, an Hungarian, on the death of Jovian, and the resignation of Valentinian, became the first emperor of the Eastern division of the empire; and, as Valentinian resided at Rome, Valens continued at Constantinople. Procopius, cousin of Julian the apostate, endeavoured to usurp the empire, but was defeated by Valens in 366, and slain.—368 Valens renewed hostilities with the Goths, and began a war with the Persians.—369 He went to Cæsaria, where his only son Valentinian Galatus died.—371 He executed several for foretelling that his successor's name would begin with Theod.—374 He persecuted the Christians, and obliged the monks to bear arms.—376 He ordered the Goths who had been expelled by the Huns to be received into Thrace. Theodosius the elder, father of the future emperor, put to death by Valens.—377 The Goths revolted.—378 He made his public entry into Constantinople in
H June,

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June, and attacked the Goths in August, 12 miles from Adrianople, after they had penetrated even to the gates of Constantinople; but Valens, being emulous of glory, gave battle to them, and was defeated, and burnt in a cottage at Adrianople, aged 50, having reigned 14 years, 5 months, and 20 days, and was succeeded, by the appointment of Gratian, emperor of the West, by

379 THEODOSIUS, a Spaniard, who was declared emperor in Feb. and surnamed THE GREAT, defeated the Goths, and expelled them out of Thrace.—380 He was baptized at Thessalonica, and soon after made his public entry into Constantinople.—382 The Goths submitted to his government.—383 He declared his son Arcadius emperor at eight years old.—386 Theodosius and Arcadius entered Constantinople in triumph, Oct. 25, for having defeated the Scythians. Theodosius married Galla Placidia, daughter of Valentinian, and sister to the emperor Gratian.—389 Theodosius, with his son Honorius, entered Rome in triumph, in June, for having overthrown the tyrant Maximus and his son Victor. He this year built the temple of Serapis at Alexandria.—390 He banished his wife Galla. The people of Thessalonica having killed their governor, Theodosius ordered his soldiers to revenge the insult, when 7000 were slain in 3 hours, on which he made a law that no execution should be done in future till 30 days after sentence.—391 Theodosius and his son entered Constantinople.—393 Honorius, his second son, was proclaimed Cæsar, Nov. 20.—394 Theodosius and Honorius defeated Eugenius the tyrant of the West, who was put to death, and Arbogastes slew himself.—395 The emperor Theodosius died Jan. 17, at Milan, aged 60, and was buried at Constantinople, having reigned 16 years, when his second son Honorius succeeded to the Western Empire, and he himself was succeeded by his eldest son,

395 ARCADIUS, who ordered Rufinus his tutor to be put to death for rebelling, and the effects of Stilicho, his brother's tutor, to be seized by Eutropius, who in 396 got Guido his favourite to be made governor of Africa, the people of which place quitted the party of Honorius emperor of the West, and Arcadius seized on that country.—398 Gildo refused to supply Rome with corn, and the Romans made way against him, and he hanged himself, and Eutropius threw himself from the top of a bridge into the Tyber.—399 Gama, the Gothic general, revolted.—400 He had an interview with the emperor, but revolting, was slain in Thrace.—402 Theodosius the younger, being but 1 year old, was, by his father Arcadius, proclaimed emperor.—404 On the 30th of Sept. there fell at Constantinople hailstones of a prodigious size.—408 Arcadius died at Constantinople, May 1, aged 31, having reigned 13 years, 3 months, and 15 days, from the death of his father, and was succeeded by his infant son,

408 THEODOSIUS II. THE YOUNGER, 8 years of Age, who by his father's will, appointed Isdegerdes, the king of Persia, for his guardian.

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guardian.—411 Theodosius celebrated the Decennial games. Pulcheria, the emperor's sister, took upon herself the government of the empire.—414 She was proclaimed Augusta by the young emperor's order.—416 Theodosius went from Heraclium to Constantinople, when the senate and governor of Rome presented him with a crown of gold.—420 He made war with the Persians in favour of the Christians with success. 421 He married Eudoxia, daughter of Leontius, a philosopher of Athens. He made peace with the Persians.—423 He received Placidia, widow of the emperor Constantius, associate of Honorius of the Western Empire, and in the same year, on the death of Honorius, placed him in that empire in opposition to John the Usurper, and betrothed him to his daughter Eudoxia.—425 Theodosius endeavoured to restore learning at Constantinople, where he erected public schools.—430 He celebrated the games of Thirty Years.—433 The north part of Constantinople was reduced to ashes by a fire, Aug. 5, which continued 3 days.—434 A famine at Constantinople, when the emperor gave 100,000 crowns to the people to buy corn. He with the help of his lawyers finished his code.—437 Valentinian completed the marriage with Eudoxia, Theodosius's daughter.—440 Theodosius aided him against the Vandals.—443 Theodosius, not having sufficient force to repel the Huns, gave them 600lb. of gold, and promised 1000lb. every year to engage them to withdraw their forces, who carried off 100,000 captives with them.—444 He celebrated the Quinquennial games.—446 Constantinople suffered by fire, pestilence, and an earthquake, which overturned the walls of it and 17 towers, on Sept. 27.—447 The walls of the city were rebuilt in 3 months.—450 Theodosius died July 29, of a fall from his horse in hunting, at Constantinople, aged 49, having reigned 42 years and 3 months, when Eudoxia, the widow of Theodosius, retired to Jerusalem, and he was succeeded by,

450 MARCIAN, who married Pulcharia, the sister of Theodosius, aged 51, and she died Sept. 10, 452, when Marcian ordained that all persons who obtained the consular dignity should pay a certain sum for the repairs of the aqueducts.—457 Marcian died May 30, of poison, at Constantinople, having reigned 6 years, 6 months, and 6 days, and was succeeded by,

457 LEO I. a Thracian, who created Majorianus, his general, the emperor of the West.—464 A terrible fire in Constantinople, which burnt 4 days.—467 Leo, on the death of Severus, emperor of the West, sent Anthemius, son-in-law to the late emperor Marcian, to Rome, and made him emperor of the West.—468 Leo's fleet of 1000 ships defeated by pirates.—470 He incurred the displeasure of the people by marrying his daughter to Zeno, the son of Aspar, an Arian, and the people expelled all Aspar's family from Constantinople.—473 Leo associated his grandson Leo, son of Zeno, Aspar's son, and proclaimed him emperor.—474 Leo I. died at Constantinople, having reigned 17 years, 6 months, and was succeeded by his grandson,

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- 474 LEO II. who reigned but 10 months, and is said to have been killed by his father's order, who succeeded him.
- 474 ZENO, a Cicilian, whose riotous way of living rendered him hated. He was deposed in 476 by Basilicus, the son-in-law of Leo I. when Constantinople, with a library of 120,000 books, was set on fire in dislike to Basilicus, who had caused his son Marcus to be proclaimed Cæsar; but Zeno recovered the empire, and banished Basilicus, his wife, and children, forbidding any to supply them with necessaries, and they perished for want.—480 An earthquake in Constantinople overthrew several public buildings.—483 Leontius assumed the quality of emperor at Antioch.—485 A son of the emperor Zeno aspired to the empire, but died the same year.—487 The emperor raised a large army and burnt several villages.—491 He was buried alive at Constantinople in a fit of epilepsy or falling-sickness, and on his reviving and lamenting, his wife Ariadne forbade the grave to be opened. Thus he perished after having eat off the flesh of his arms. He reigned 17 years and 3 months, and was succeeded by,
- 491 ANASTASIUS, a Macedonian, who was a gentleman-usher, and married Ariadne, the late emperor's widow, but was opposed by Longinus, brother to the late emperor.—454 The emperor persecuted the orthodox Christians. An earthquake swallowed up Laodicea, Hierapolis, Tripoly, and several other cities.—496 The Slavonians seized on Poland and Bohemia.—499 The Bulgarians ravaged Thrace and obtained money from the emperor to desist.—501 The Saracens ravaged Syria and Phœnicia, whom the emperor pacified with money, and celebrated the games of Cirenſis, when he ordered 3000 diseased persons to be destroyed.—503 War with the Persians, of whom he bought a peace.—513 Vitalianus, a Gothic chief, received the banished catholics, and made war against Anastasius. He over-run Thrace, took Mœſia, and penetrated to the gates of Constantinople; to appease him Anastasius appointed him his general, and gave him a large sum to withdraw.—518 Anastasius was killed by thunder at Constantinople, aged 88, on Ap. 11, having reigned 27 years, 3 months, and 3 days, and was succeeded by,
- 518 JUSTIN, a Thracian, general of the army, who was chosen July 9 following, and declared himself a favourer of the Catholics. He procured the empire with the money given him to distribute to the soldiers that they might chuse Theocritus.—520 He ordered Vitilianus to be slain, and was excessive liberal to the inhabitants of Constantinople. Belisarius, the general, began to be famous.—527 He associated Justinian, his sister's son, and died in August, by a fall he received in hunting, aged 77, having reigned 8 years, 9 months, and 5 days, and was succeeded by his associate and nephew,
- 527 JUSTINIAN, an Illyrian, who had been admitted an associate in the empire with his uncle the first of April last, and on

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on the 1st of August his uncle convened all his nobility and great persons of the empire, and had in their presence the imperial diadem set on his head.—528 He distributed large sums of money amongst the people, and sent Belisarius against the Persians. He instituted the practice of swearing by the gospels. Antioch in Nov. had 4800 inhabitants swallowed up by an earthquake.—529 Justinian rebuilt Antioch, and published his code, and Belisarius defeated the Persians.—530 War with the Vandals.—532 In a conspiracy and insurrection of the relations of the late emperor Anastatius, 35,000 persons were massacred, and great damage done by fire to the public buildings of Constantinople.—533 The Persian war ended, and Belisarius went into Africa, and recovered Carthage, after it had been taken from the Romans 95 years.—533 Justinian published his institutions, digests, and constitutions.—534 He retook, and returned to Jerusalem, the holy vessels which Titus had carried from thence when that city was taken.—535 He began the Gothic war in Italy, where he took Catana, Syracuse, Palermo, &c.—536 The troops in Africa revolted, but were suppressed by Belisarius. Silk was brought this year from India to Constantinople by two monks.—537 Belisarius entered Italy, took Naples, and was received into Rome, where he was besieged, without success, by Vitiges, with 150,000 men.—539 The Huns over-ran Illyrium, amassed a booty, took 120,000 prisoners, and enacted a heavy contribution from the emperor Justinian.—540 Belisarius took Vitiges at Ravenna, and carried him in triumph to Constantinople. The Persians penetrated Syria destroying all they met, burnt and entirely ruined Antioch, and obliged Justinian to sue for peace, and pay a tribute of 50 crowns annually.—541 No consuls were chosen after this year.—542 Justinian contributed largely to the building of Antioch.—543 Belisarius was defeated by the Persians. An earthquake was universally felt on Sept. 6.—547 Totila took Rome, and Belisarius was recalled from Africa and retook it.—548 Belisarius quitted Italy, and returned to Constantinople.—550 Rome and all Italy was lost to Totila, who held it 2 years.—553 Narsas, the Roman general, recovered it, and slew Totila, which put an end to the Gothic war in Italy. There was an earthquake in Constantinople that continued 40 days.—558 The cold was so intense this winter, that the Danube was frozen over. The Huns passed the river, fell upon Mysia, Thrace, and Greece, and threatened Constantinople, but were pacified by presents from Belisarius. A pestilence afflicted Constantinople.—560 Justinian being ill, the prætorian guards supposing him dead, pillaged Constantinople.—561 Belisarius was accused of being in a conspiracy against the life of Justinian, and was deprived of his dignities, his estates seized, and himself imprisoned, being deprived of sight, but afterwards released and got his bread by begging till the next year, when he died.—563 Constantinople was nearly destroyed by a fire.—565 Justinian died raving mad at
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- Constantinople, aged 83, Nov. 13, having reigned 38 years, 3 months, 14 days, and was succeeded by,
- 565 JUSTIN II. CUROPALATES, an Illyrian, his sister's son, under whom the Exarchs of Ravenna were first established, in 568, and the Lombards settled in Italy.—570 Justin made Armenia and Iberia provinces of the empire, which occasioned a Persian war.—575 Peace with the Persians, and Justin was disordered in his senses, when his wife conducted the affairs of the empire.—576 Justinian, the general of Justin, defeated the Persian king, took his camp, and in it a considerable booty, which was conveyed to Constantinople.—578 Tiberius was associated in the empire with Justin.—581 Justin died at Constantinople in August, having reigned 16 years and 9 months, and was succeeded by his associate,
- 581 TIBERIUS, a Thracian, who made Mauritius, his son-in law, his general, and sent him against the Persians, whom he defeated, and recovered from them all they had seized.—586 Tiberius died of a consumption at Constantinople, 8 years after he had been associated with Justin, and 4 years reigned alone; and, having created Mauritius Cæsar, he was succeeded by him,
- 586 MAURITIUS, the Cappadocian, who had been created Cæsar, and married the daughter of Tiberius.—588 He sent Philippinus, who married his daughter, against the Persians with success.—590 The Persians defeated the Romans.—591 Mauritius created his son Theodosius, Cæsar, and made peace with the Persians.—593 They deposed their king Cosrhoes, whom Mauritius reinstated.—594 By his general Priscus, he expelled the Slavonians out of Thrace.—599 Mauritius gave 300lb. of gold to redeem captives, but refusing to release more, a tumult ensued, wherein he was slain, aged 62, at Chalcedon, Nov. 23, in 602, with his sons, having reigned 16 years, 3 months, and was succeeded by his general and murderer,
- 602 PHOCAS, who was involved in a war with the Persians in revenge for the death of Mauritius.—605 Narses, the Roman general, was burnt alive by Phocas, for holding a correspondence with the king of Persia.—607 Phocas gave his daughter in marriage to Priscus, his general. The pope begged the temple called the Pantheon, built by Agrippa, of Phocas, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and all the Saints.—608 The king of Persia seized on Armenia, Cappadocia, &c. and made great havoc, by putting all to fire and sword who opposed him.—609 An insurrection happened when Phocas was celebrating the games in the Circus at Constantinople, when the rioters were seized, some beheaded, others put in sacks, and thrown into the sea, and great numbers confined; on which the foldiers set fire to the palace, forced the prison gates, and set at liberty all that were confined.—609 Heraclius took up arms against Phocas.—610 He took the city of Constantinople, and defeated and took prisoner Phocas, October 5, whom he beheaded, and cut off his hands, feet, and privities, and gave the

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- the trunk to the soldiers, who burnt it. He had reigned 8 years, and was succeeded by his murderer,
- 610 HERACLIUS, an African, who was crowned emperor July following, having married Eudocia on his coronation-day.—612 The Saracens pillaged Syria, and Mahomet began to teach his errors.—613 Heraclius declared his daughter Epiphania, empress, and his son Constantine, emperor.—614 The Persians ravaged Palestine, took Jerusalem, killed 90,000 of the inhabitants, pillaged the city, and carried away our Saviour's cross.—615 They over-run Africa, took Alexandria, and penetrated without opposition as far as Lybia.—616 Carthage was taken by the Persians.—617 Heraclius proposed a peace to the Persians, which they rejected unless he would relinquish christianity and adore the sun.—618 The Avari pillaged and took Constantinople.—619 The Persians ravaged Asia Minor, entered Galatia, and penetrated to Chalcedon.—620 Heraclius borrowed all the money from the churches and monasteries to carry on the war against the Persians.—621 He defeated the Persians.—622 He repeated his successes, penetrated Armenia, destroyed the temple of the sun, and took above 50,000 prisoners. This year Mahomet fled from Mecca to Medina, from which æra the Arabs begin their Hegira, or years of reckoning, Friday July 16.—624 Heraclius continued his success, and recovered and took a great many cities.—625 He obliged them to relinquish Constantinople, which they were besieging, and defeated them in several battles.—626 He took Nineveh, defeated the Persians, put them to flight, and seized on the treasures and palace of Cosrhoes.—628 He demolished the castles of Cosrhoes, whose son Syroes revolted against him, imprisoned him, made peace with Heraclius, and returned him the cross which had been taken from Jerusalem. Heraclius returned in triumph to Jerusalem.—629 The cross was conveyed with the other spoils to Jerusalem, by Heraclius, who went from thence into Syria.—630 The Saracen war began.—632 The Persian æra began.—633 Heraclius retired from Syria, and took with him the cross.—634 He was defeated by the Saracens.—635 They penetrated into Egypt.—636 They took Jerusalem and continued in possession of it 463 years.—637 They took Antioch.—639 They took Edessa and Daraz, and all Mesopotamia.—640 They took Alexandria, and destroyed the grand library there.—641 Heraclius died at Constantinople May 11, having reigned 31 years, and was succeeded by his son,
- 641 CONSTANTINE III. who reigned but 4 months, when he was poisoned June 22, aged 29, by the empress Martina, his mother-in-law, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law,
- 641 CONSTANTINE IV. surnamed HERACLEONAS, 10 years of age, and his mother MARTINA, whose reigns were but 7 months, when the murder of Constantine was discovered. They were then punished by his nose being cut off, and her tongue cut out, and both banished. They were succeeded by the second son of Constantine, who was named

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- 642 **CONSTANS II.**—647 A violent storm did great damage at Constantinople.—648 The Saracens took Cyprus.—651 Pope Martin confined close prisoner in Constantinople.—653 Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus sold to a Jew. They also pillaged Armenia.—654 Constans was defeated at sea by the Saracens.—658 Peace with the Saracens on their paying 100,000 crowns annually, with a horse richly furnished, and a slave.—659 Constans caused his brother Theodosius to be put to death, which afterward greatly disturbed his peace, on which he visited Rome.—661 He stripped the Pantheon of its brass covering, which with other treasure he sent to Constantinople. From Rome he went to Naples, and from thence to Reggio.—664 He went to Sicily, where he raised large contributions.—668 He died at Syracuse in Sicily, but uncertain how, having reigned 27 years, and was succeeded by,
- 668 **METIUS**, an Armenian, who was defeated and put to death soon after, and is not reckoned in the list of emperors. He was succeeded by the son of Constans,
- 668 **CONSTANTINE V. POGONATUS**, who acquired his surname, on his return to Constantinople, by having his beard grow during his absence from thence. At first he associated his brothers Tiberius and Heraclius, but without permitting them to use the title. However, the people called them by that title, which provoked his jealousy, and he ordered their noses to be cut off.—670 The Saracens took Syracuse, and carried from thence the brass monuments which Constans had taken from Rome.—671 They ravaged Syria and Cilicia, and besieged Constantinople for some years, during which time they had their fleet destroyed by an artificial fire which water would not extinguish, invented by Callinicus, a Greek, and they lost 30,000 men.—676 Peace with the Saracens, and Constantine was to receive a considerable tribute annually.—678 The Bulgarians settled in Thrace, and the emperor gave them considerable sums.—682 He relinquished to the pope the money due for his confirmation, but reserved his right to it.—685 Constantine died at Constantinople in September, having reigned upwards of 17 years, and was succeeded by his son,
- 685 **JUSTINIAN II.** who was but 16 years old. He the same year drove the Saracens out of Armenia, and made them tributary, as well as Iberia, Albania, Hircania, and Media.—687 He was defeated by the Bulgarians, but he defeated the Sclavi.—690 He broke the peace with the Saracens for not paying him their tribute in his own coin, but was defeated by them, and obliged to cede Armenia to them.—693 He erected several magnificent edifices, and practiced many cruelties.—694 He released from confinement Leontius, a patrician, and made him governor of Greece, and was soon after taken prisoner by Leontius, who had revolted. He had his nose cut off, and was banished to Chersonesus, after a reign of 9 years and 6 months, and was succeeded by,

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- 694 LEONTIUS, or LEO II. a native of Constantinople, who put to death the ministers of Justinian's cruelty.—695 He sent his brother John into Africa, against the Saracens.—696 Fearing punishment from the people, he was deposed by the general of his horse, after a reign of but 2 years, 6 months, and was succeeded by his general,
- 696 ABSIMARIS, surnamed TIBERIUS by the people, who cut off the nose of Leontius, and sent him to a monastery in Dalmatia.—698 He recovered Syria from the Saracens, and killed about 200,000 men.—702 Justinian II. the deposed emperor, raised an army to recover his throne, and married the daughter of the King of the Bulgarians.—703 He seized on Thrace, besieged Constantinople, and entered it in triumph; Absimar is Tiberius, and Leontius fled, but were pursued and taken by Justinian, who brought them back to the Circus, where he trampled upon them in the presence of the people, and afterwards had their heads cut off. Absimar is reigned 7 years, when,
- 703 JUSTINIAN II. was again elected.—705 He made war ungratefully against the Bulgarians, who defeated him.—709 He compelled the Pope to visit Constantinople; and he made war against the Chersonesus.—710 He exercised great cruelties against them, and commanded their children, 73,000, to be sent to Constantinople, where he proposed to kill them, but they were all cast away at sea.—711 The soldiers, exasperated at the cruelties of Justinian, revolted from him, after his second reign of 8 years, and elected,
- 711 PHILIPPICUS, surnamed BARDANES, a native of Constantinople, who besieged and took Constantinople: he there seized on Tiberius, the son of Justinian, 7 years old, whom he caused to be killed in the presence of his father, and afterwards ordered the head of Justinian to be cut off.—713 The Bulgarians ravaged Thrace. Artemius, chief secretary to Philippicus, caused the eyes of the Emperor to be put out as he was sleeping, after he had reigned three years, and caused himself to be declared Emperor in his stead, by the name of
- 713 ANASTASIUS ARTEMIUS, who sent forces against the Saracens in Romandiola.—714 The troops revolted, after he had reigned 1 year and 3 months, and chose,
- 714 THEODOSIUS III. the TRIBUTE-GATHERER, who besieged Constantinople.—715 He defeated Anastasius, and forced him into a monastery at Thessalonica.—716 The army revolted against Theodosius, and deposed him, after a reign of 1 year, 6 months, 21 days, and forced
- 716 LEO III. ISAURUS, surnamed ICONOMACHUS, general to Anastasius, to accept of the empire: he marched against Theodosius, who, upon the taking of his son, voluntarily resigned the empire, and with his son retired to Ephesus, and embraced an ecclesiastic life. The Saracens ravaged Asia Minor, Spain, Burgundy, &c. with fire and sword.—717 They besieged Constantinople with 3600 ships, and 300,000 men, but were repulsed. A plague made great havock there.—718 The siege

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was raised, August 15, when their army and fleet were destroyed by the Emperor. The Emperor had a son born, who was christened Constantine, and was nicknamed *Capronymus*, for defiling the font at his baptism.—719 The friends of Anastasius endeavoured to reinstate him in the empire, but they were prevented and executed.—720 The Emperor joined his infant son, CONSTANTINE, in the empire with himself.—726 He was opposed by the Pope, Lombards, Venetians, and French, for publishing an edict against image-worship.—727, The Saracens took Cæsaria, and laid siege to Nicea, with an army of more than 100,000 men, without being able to take it.—730 The Emperor was excommunicated by the Pope, and Tiberius usurped in Italy, but was defeated and beheaded at Ravenna.—732 The Emperor confiscated the lands of the Pope in Sicily, and married his son Constantine to a daughter of the King Chazari, named Irene, whom he got baptized.—734 The Saracens entered Asia, and carried away many captives.—739 An army of 90,000 Saracens ravaged the Empire.—740 An earthquake was felt at Constantinople, Nicea, Nicomedia, and many other places.—741 Leo died at Constantinople, June 18, having reigned 24 years, 2 months, and 20 days, and was succeeded by his son,

741 CONSTANTINE VI. CAPRONYMUS, who was crowned the 27th of June, and to whom the people gave the name of Caballinus, from his taking great pleasure in the smell of horse dung. Ardavaustus, who had married his sister, usurped his throne, seized on Constantinople, and imprisoned the Emperor's children.—743 Constantine retook Constantinople, and defeated his opponent, giving the city up to the pillage of the soldiers. He caused Anastasius the Patriarch to be led thro' the city on an Ass, with his face to the tail, for joining in the revolt.—746 Many buildings in Syria and Palestine were thrown down by an earthquake; from August to October a darkness obscured the sun. Calabria, Sicily, and Greece were visited with a plague, which lasted near 3 years; and in Constantinople the mortality was so great, that there were scarce people enough left to bury the dead, or ground to receive them.—749 Another terrible earthquake happened in Syria and Mesopotamia.—751 Constantine caused his son Leo, an infant 16 months old, to be proclaimed Emperor with himself.—752 The Exarchs of Ravenna, in Italy, cease, and the Lombards seized on that country.—758 Constantine made war against the Sclavi, and drove them out of Macedonia.—759 He also made war against the Bulgarians, who defeated him, and obliged him to retire to Constantinople.—762 He forbid any of his subjects entering a monastick life.—763 There was so severe a winter, that the Euxine sea was frozen 30 cubits thick, and many places were covered with snow 50 feet deep.—769 Leo, the son of Constantine, married at the age of 18 to Irene, and was declared Emperor; and his two brothers, Christophulus and Nicephorus, were declared Cæsars.—770 Constantine forbid

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- bid celibacy, and compelled the religious to marry. He also seized on the monasteries and sold them.—775 Constantine died at Adrianople, aged 58, having reigned 34 years, 2 months, and 26 days, and was succeeded by his son,
- 775 LEO IV. who caused his infant son Constantine Porphyrogenitus to be declared and crowned emperor, and his own brother Nicephorus, who had conspired against him, to be shaved a monk and banished to Chersonesus.—780 The emperor Leo died at Constantinople of a fever, Sept. 8, having reigned 5 years, 2 months, and 25 days, aged 29, and was succeeded by his son,
- 780 CONSTANTINE VII. PORPHYROGENITUS, under the tuition and regency of his Mother IRENE. She caused Nicephorus and Christophulus to be committed to monasteries, and banished several of the nobility for endeavouring to advance them to the throne.—781 Constantine was proposed in marriage to a daughter of Charlemagne, but it was not compleated. The Saracens were prevented from ravaging the Eastern Empire, by money given them by Irene. Nicephorus escaped into Asia.—783 The Slavonians were expelled Greece.—788 Constantine married Mary, an Armenian of low birth, which occasioned discontent.—789 The emperor endeavoured to take the reins of government from the empress, who was imperious, was prevented by her, and his advisers exiled.—790 An earthquake at Constantinople obliged the emperor and his mother to leave that city. The emperor assumed the reins of government, and his mother retired.—791 Constantine, Jan. 15, requested his mother again to assist him in the management of the empire, and she prevailed on him to put out the eyes of his uncles.—795 Constantine divorced his empress Mary, and married Theodecta, one of the attendants of Irene, whom he caused to be crowned empress.—796 The Bulgarians demanded a fresh tribute, and Constantine ravaged their country.—797 Irene, his mother, conspired against him, and caused his eyes to be put out in her presence in the very room where she had been delivered of him. Leo survived this piece of cruelty but 3 days, and in him ended the race of Leo the Isaurian. He had reigned 17 years, was aged 34, and succeeded by,
- 797 IRENE alone, who caused her husband's brothers to be slain. The sun was darkened 17 days together.—798 The Saracens ravaged Thrace, and refused a considerable sum of money which the empress offered them to desist, and penetrated as far as the gates of Constantinople.—799 The Slavi endeavoured to restore the sons of Constantine Capronymus, whom Irene had seized and rendered blind.—800 The nobles consulted about deposing Irene. The empire of the West began under Charlemagne this year Dec. 25.—801 The empress Irene endeavoured to gain the good-will of the people by discharging the payment of taxes.—802 Peace with Charlemagne proposed, and a marriage between him and the empress intended. She was deposed by Nicephorus, a patrician, and sent to prison Oct. 30,

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and then banished to Lesbos, having reigned alone 5 years, 2 months, and 16 days. She died Aug. 9 following, and was succeeded by,

- 802 NICEPHORUS, surnamed LOGOTHETES.—803 He concluded the peace with Charlemagne, reserving Sicily and part of Italy to the Eastern Empire. He associated his son SATURACIUS in the empire.—804 His ill success with the Saracens obliged him to a peace with them, with a yearly tribute.—807 Nicephorus gave himself up to his passions, and by it got the hatred of the people.—811 He commenced a war with the Bulgarians, by whom he was defeated, and killed himself, July 6, with great part of his nobility, having reigned 8 years, 11 months, 2 days, and was succeeded by his son,
- 811 SATURACIUS, who was deposed after 2 months, put into a monastery, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law,
- 811 MICHAEL CUROPALATES, son-in law to Nicephorus, who was elected Oct. 5.—812 He made war with the Bulgarians, who had wasted Thrace and Macedonia.—813 They defeated him May 25, upon which he retired to a monastery with his wife and children, July 11, after having reigned near 2 years, and was succeeded by,
- 813 LEO V. the ARMENIAN, who was elected July 11. Constantinople was besieged by the Saracens, who took Adrianople.—814 Leo castrated the sons of Michael, and banished them together with their mother. He persecuted the image worshippers.—820 Michael and others conspired against Leo, but were taken on Christmas-Eve, and ordered to be burnt, but respited till after the Holidays. Their friends killed Leo on Christmas-Day, when at prayers in the temple at Constantinople, when he had reigned 7 years, 5 months, 20 days, and he was succeeded by,
- 821 MICHAEL II. surnamed THE STUTTERER, who was proclaimed and crowned the same day, Dec. 25, when he ordered the sons of Leo to be castrated, and with their mother sent to a monastery.—822 Constantinople was besieged by a renegade slave, named Thomas, who assumed the name of CONSTANTINE VIII. but he was obliged to raise the siege by the assistance of the Bulgarians, when he fled to Adrianople, where he was besieged and taken prisoner, and with his son had their hands and feet cut off, and put to death.—823 The Moors ravaged the islands in the Mediterranean.—824 They entered Crete and built Candia.—826 The emperor Michael married a nun, the daughter of the late emperor Constantine VII.—828 This year began the kingdom of England under Egbert.—829 He died Oct. 1, having reigned 8 years, 9 months, and 7 days, and was succeeded by his son,
- 829 THEOPHILUS, who executed the murderers of Leo, and returned his mother-in-law to her monastery.—830 He ordered a ship richly laden by his wife to be burnt, because he would not be reckoned a merchant.—832 He banished all painters out of his empire from his hatred to images.—833 He defeated the Saracens, and brought 25,000 of them to Constantinople,

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- nople.—836 Several cities in Asia fell from the empire to the Saracens.—839 They were driven out of Asia by the emperor's general.—841 They defeated the emperor and demanded great ransom for their prisoners, which affected the emperor so much that he died of grief in 842, Jan. 30, having reigned 12 years and 3 months, and was succeeded by his son,
- 42 MICHAEL III. surnamed PORPHYROGENETES, under the tuition of his mother, Theodora, who re-established image-worship.—845 The Bulgarians expelled their king for becoming a christian, and the emperor gave him a settlement in Thrace.—854 Michael the emperor, attaining the age of 20, took the reins of government into his own hands, and ordered Theodictus, his tutor, to be put to death.—856 He confined his mother and sisters in a monastery, where he afterwards had them put to death.—857 He was defeated by the Saracens.—859 They invaded the empire with 30,000, and defeated the emperor with 40,000 men. The winter this year was so severe, that the Adriatic sea was frozen so thick as to admit of carriages with merchandize to pass on it.—861 Bardas, uncle to the emperor, was declared Cæsar, who erected schools and encouraged learning; but the emperor became prophane.—866 The emperor marched against the Saracens in the isle of Crete, and caused his uncle Bardas to be slain, April 1, by his general Basilus, and associated him in the empire May 26.—867 Basilus killed the emperor Michael to prevent a plot against his own life, Sept. 24, having reigned 26 years, and succeeded to the empire alone.
- 867 BASILIUS, surnamed the MACEDONIAN, who obliged restitution to be made of half what the late emperor had profusely given his parasites.—869 He gave his sons Constantine, Leo, and Alexander, the title of Cæsar.—872 He received a present of bells from Venice, which were the first used in the Eastern Empire.—873 He defeated the Saracens and took Cæsaria.—878 He lost his son Constantine by death.—879 He totally defeated the Saracens by sea, and associated his son Leo in the empire.—886 Basilus, being hunting, was met by a large deer, who carried him off some way by the belt; one of his guards cut the belt to free the emperor, and was afterwards inhumanly beheaded for having drawn his sword upon the emperor: however, the emperor was so much hurt by the deer, that he died soon after in the beginning of March, having reigned 18 years, 8 months, 7 days, and was succeeded by his son,
- 886 LEO VI. the PHILOSOPHER, so named from his loving that science.—887 The duke of Lombardy seized on part of the empire.—888 The prince of Bulgaria defeated Leo's forces, and made war against the empire.—889 The Bulgarians ravaged Greece, and defeated the Hungarians that came to the assistance of the emperor.—891 The emperor was knocked down by an assassin as he was going to church on Whitsunday, but recovered the hurt.—892 The Saracens took Thessalonica, and carried away many captives.—902 The emperor's general, Himerius,

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Himerius, defeated the Saracens fleet in the Mediterranean.—903 He associated his son Constantine with him in the empire.—910 Leo died June 11, having reigned 25 years, 3 months, and was succeeded by his son,

- 910 **CONSTANTINE IX.** only 7 years of age, surnamed PORPHYROGENETES, under the tuition of his uncle Alexander.—912 Alexander died, and the tutorship was conferred on the Patriarch of Constantinople.—913 The Patriarch was removed, and Zoe, the emperor's mother, was named Regent.—914 The Saracens were defeated by the emperor's troops.—917 Constantinople was besieged by the Bulgarians, who were repulsed by the inhabitants.—919 The emperor married Helena, the daughter of Romanus, general of his armies. He associated Romanus, and had him proclaimed Augustus in December, and elected by the title of ROMANUS I. when Zoe, the emperor's mother, was banished the court and confined to a monastery.—920 Romanus caused his wife to be crowned empress on Feb. 2, and his son on Whitsunday.—921 The Bulgarians wasted Thrace, and defeated Romanus.—924 They took Adrianople.—926 The Saracens took Lemnos, but were soon after defeated by the emperor's fleet.—928 Romanus created his sons Stephen and Constantine, Cæsars.—931 Peter, king of Bulgaria, married the daughter of the emperor Constantine.—935 The Turks wasted the country about Constantinople.—942 Calabria, Apulia, and all Campania, recovered to the empire.—943 Romanus forced to give large sums to the Turks to quit Thrace.—944 Romanus, son of Constantine, married the natural daughter of Hugh, king of Italy.—945 The Turks ravaged Thrace, at the emperor Constantine's solicitation. Stephen, the son of Romanus, deposed his father, whom he first shut up in a monastery, after a reign of 26 years. The emperor Constantine seized on Romanus's sons, and banished them to Samothracia, and remained sole emperor.—948 Romanus, the deposed emperor, died. Constantine gave great encouragement to learning.—957 Bardas, his general, recovered several places from the Saracens.—958 Romanus, the emperor's son, impatient of governing, attempted to poison his father, but by part of it being spilt it only threw him into a decline.—959 Constantine died in an expedition against the Saracens, Nov. 9, aged 54, having reigned 47 years, 6 months, and was succeeded by his son,

- 959 **ROMANUS II.** who associated his son Basilus with him in the empire.—960 Nicephorus Phocas, the emperor's general, recovered Candia from the Saracens.—961 He recovered Crete also, but was forbidden to return to Constantinople, to evade the prophecy of the conqueror of Crete becoming an emperor.—963 Romanus died March 15, aged 24, having reigned 3 years, 4 months, when his two sons were rejected, and he was succeeded by,

- 963 **NICEPHORUS PHOCAS**, who was elected by the army, July 2. He was crowned August 16, and married Theophania,

After Christ.

nia, the widow of Romanus, the 20th of September following.—964 He took the greatest part of Cilicia from the Saracens, whom he expelled thence.—966 His generals took Antioch.—967 He grew odious for his covetousness.—968 He killed the ambassadors of Otho, emperor of Germany, who came by his own appointment for his daughter Theophania, who was to be married to Otho's son.—969 Otho defeated the troops of Nicephorus, cut off the noses of his prisoners, and sent them to Constantinople, in revenge for the usage of his ambassadors, which occasioned the inhabitants, headed by the empress and Zemises a general, to seize on Nicephorus and put him to death Dec. 11, having reigned 6 years, 6 months, and he was succeeded by,

970 ZEMISCES, who was crowned on Christmas-Day, but obliged the empress to go into a monastery. He released all those whom Nicephorus had made prisoners, and sent Theophania, the late emperor's daughter, to Otho the emperor of Germany, to whose son she was married April 18.—971 His general, Bardas, defeated an army of 300,000 men, who were ravaging Thracia, with only 12,000.—975 The emperor endeavoured to reduce the opulence of the eunuchs and enrich his soldiers, but was poisoned by Basilus, an eunuch, on Dec. 4, having reigned 6 years, and he was succeeded by,

975 BASILIUS II. and CONSTANTINE X. sons of Romanus II. but BARDAS, surnamed SILERUS, caused himself to be proclaimed by the army in the East, who took Nice, but was expelled Asia by Bardas Phocas.—980 The emperors Basilus and Constantine's generals recovered Apulia and Calabria; from Otho, emperor of Germany.—987 BARDAS PHOCAS proclaimed emperor by the army.—989 He besieged Constantinople and died suddenly, when Basilus reduced the country to his obedience.—1000 The Bulgarians were defeated and driven out of Thessaly.—1006 A plague ravaged all Europe for 3 years.—1014 The emperor Basilus defeated the Bulgarians July 29, and took 15,000 prisoners, whose eyes he caused to be put out, except 1 man in 100, to whom he left one eye, to serve as captains or leaders to the rest.—1015 He returned to Constantinople and secured Cappadocia from the incursions of the Saracens.—1017 He subdued all Bulgaria.—1022 He defeated and reduced all Iberia.—1025 Basilus died in Dec. aged 70, having reigned 50 years, when Constantine reigned alone, in sloth, cruelty, and riot.—1028 Constantine died Nov. 12, having reigned 53 years, and was succeeded by,

1028 ROMANUS III. ARGIRUS, who was compelled to repudiate his wife, and marry Constantine's daughter Zoe, or to lose his eyes.—1030 He was defeated by the Saracens in Syria, but with the assistance of the Egyptians, 1031, he drove them from thence. The Normans conquered Apulia from him.—1033 Romanus, having reigned 5 years, and 5 months, was poisoned and stifled by order of Zoe, who married and raised to the throne,

MICHAEL

After Christ.

- 1033 MICHAEL IV. of Paphlagonia, who in 1037 made peace with the Egyptians and Saracens, and retook possession of Sicily. —1040 An earthquake destroyed Smyrna. Michael died Dec. 10, having reigned 7 years, 8 months, and was succeeded by,
- 1041 MICHAEL V. surnamed CALAPHATES, who defeated the Bohemians, ravaged their Country, and obliged their duke to ask pardon bare-headed and bare-legged. He banished the empress Zoe, by whose intrigues he was deposed 1041, on 21st of April, had his eyes put out, and was put into a monastery, having reigned 4 months, 11 days, and was succeeded by,
- 1041 CONSTANTINE XI. surnamed MONOMACHUS, who was crowned June 9, and soon after married the empress Zoe, but kept a concubine with her consent.—1043 Near 100,000 Russians from Scythia landed in Thrace, but were defeated in several battles. The Turks seized on Persia.—1043 The emperor made war in Media.—1047 LEO TORNITIUS assumed the purple at Adrianople, and laid siege to Constantinople, where his army forsook him, he was taken prisoner, and his eyes were put out.—1053 Constantine, by taxing the frontier towns, who always had been exempted, occasioned them to be remiss in their defence against the Turks, and occasioned their falling an easy prey to the Turks as well as all the East.—1051 This year Zoe the empress died; as did Constantine, Nov. 30, having governed 13 years, 5 months, and 21 days, who nominated Nicephorus for his successor, but he was banished by Theodora, Zoe's sister, who assumed the reins of government herself.
- 1054 THEODORA, of whom the inhabitants of Constantinople became tired, and on Aug. 31, 1055, they appointed her a successor. She died the December following, having reigned 1 year and 1 month, when she nominated,
- 1056 MICHAEL VI. surnamed STRATIOTES; but he was opposed by Theodosius, uncle to Constantine. He was banished by Michael.—1057 Michael renounced the empire, after having reigned 11 months, 18 days, was put into a monastery, and was succeeded by,
- 1057 ISAAC COMNEUS, who was elected June 8, and crowned Aug. 31; but, being terrified with thunder, turned monk, and renounced the empire, having reigned 2 years, 3 months, nominated,
- 1059 CONSTANTINE XII. surnamed DUCAS, who encouraged worthy men, and made restitution to all those whom Isaac had injured.—1064 The temple of St. Sophia overthrown by an earthquake.—1065 The Scythians ravaged Greece, but were in a great part destroyed by a pestilence. Jerusalem was taken by the Turks.—1067 Constantine Ducas died June 5, having reigned 7 years, 6 months, leaving three children, Michael, Andronicus, and Constantine; the eldest of which was declared emperor, by the name of
- 1067 MICHAEL VII. surnamed DUCAS, under the tuition of his mother, Eudocia, whom her late husband, Constantine, had made

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made swear not to marry again. Michael Ducas reigned but 7 months, when he renounced the empire, and was succeeded by,

1068 ROMANUS IV. surnamed DIOGENES, who married the empress Eudoxia, and, contrary to her expectation, would not let her rule with him.—1071 Romanus was taken prisoner by the Turks, through the treachery of Adronicus, the son of Constantine XII. but released and returned home, when his eyes were put out, and he died, having reigned 3 years and 8 months, when

1071 MICHAEL VII. surnamed DUCAS, re-ascended the throne, against whom the Turks declared war, to revenge the death of Romanus.—1072 Michael was defeated by the Turks.—1073 The Servians waited Bulgaria.—1074 Nicephorus Botoniates assumed the empire in the East, and Nicephorus Bryennius in Thrace.—1077 Michael was deposed, after having reigned 6 years, 6 months, when his wife and son were thrust into a monastery, but Michael was afterwards made bishop of Ephesus, from whence he returned to his cell, and was succeeded by,

1078 NICEPHORUS BOTONIATES, who was excommunicated for seizing the empire. He seized on Bryennius, and had his eyes put out.—1080 Michael Ducas applied to the pope for assistance to reinstate him, and Nicephorus was expelled by Alexius Comnenus, having reigned 3 years 6 months. He was thrust into a monastery, and was succeeded by,

1080 ALEXIUS I. COMNENUS, the son of Isaac Comnenus, who had taken Constantinople.—1081 The Normans in vain attempted to restore Michael.—1091 Alexius erected a school to encourage learning, and an hospital for the poor and orphans.—1095 He proposed a croisade, or holy war, for the recovery of the Holy Land, but behaved very treacherously to the Christians.—1118 Alexius died Aug. 15, having reigned 37 years, 4 months, 15 days, and was succeeded by his son,

1118 JOHN COMNENUS.—1122 He defeated the Scythians in Thrace, and instituted a feast to commemorate it.—1123 He invaded the Venetian territories, the duke being in Syria, who in return spoiled Rhodes, Chios, and took Samos, Lesbos, &c. from the Greeks.—1138 He entered into a war with the Turks.—1142 He was killed by a poisoned arrow in hunting, having reigned 24 years, 8 months, when he rejected his eldest son, and appointed for his successor,

1142 EMANUEL COMNENUS, his youngest son.—1147 He distressed Conrad, emperor of the West, who went on a croisade, by delaying provisions for his army, mingling lime with the flour he supplied him with, and furnishing him with treacherous guides, who betrayed his army to the Mahometans, with whom Emanuel joined himself against the Christians, by whom Conrad was defeated.—1148 War with the king of Sicily.—1149 He defeated the Sicilians.—1151 Peace with Sicily.—1161 He attempted to destroy the Venetians.—1167 He proposed to the pope a reconciliation of the Greek

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and Latin churches, if his Holiness would crown him emperor of the West, which was refused.—1168 He invaded Egypt, and brought great booty from thence.—1170 He married his daughter Mary to the Marquis of Montferrat, to whom he gave the kingdom of Thessaly for a dowry.—1179 He married his son Alexius to Agnes, daughter of the king of France.—1180 He died Oct. 6, having reigned 37 years, 5 months, and was succeeded by his son,

1180 ALEXIUS II. COMNENUS, only 12 years old, under the tuition of his mother.—1183 He was strangled, together with his mother, having reigned three years, and was succeeded by his cousin and murderer,

1183 ANDRONICUS COMNENUS, who married the widow of the late emperor, then ten years old.—1184 Isaac Angelus conspired against him, when Andronicus seized on Isaac's brethren, and put them to death by tortures.—1185 Andronicus was seized and cruelly put to death, having reigned but 2 years, 11 months, and was succeeded by his murderer,

1185 ISAAC ANGELUS, but was opposed by his general, Alexius Brana, who besieged Constantinople, and was there slain.—1189 He married his daughter to the king of Sicily.—1195 Alexius, his brother, took him prisoner, after a reign of 9 years, 7 months, and forced him into a monastery, and then succeeded him.

1195 ALEXIUS III. ANGELUS, who ransacked the tombs of the former emperors, and from thence took above 70 talents, with which he pacified Henry, emperor of the West.—1197 Alexius, his nephew, escaped to the protection of the Latin princes.—1198 He gave his two daughters, who were widows, in marriage to Alexius Paleologus, and Theodorus Lascaris.—1199 He was near being swallowed up in an earthquake.—1203 Young Alexius put himself under the protection of the emperor of Germany, who, with the Venetians, took Constantinople, and drove from thence the emperor Alexius, after a reign of 8 years, 3 months, and reinstated

1203 ISAAC ANGELUS, with his son ALEXIUS IV. ANGELUS, who were both killed by Alexius Ducas, surnamed Muzulphus, after reigning only 2 months, and succeeded by,

1204 ALEXIUS DUCAS, surnamed MUZULPHUS, who endeavoured to destroy the fleet of the Venetians and French that had restored Isaac, on which they took Constantinople, and Alexius Ducas fled, after a reign of 11 months. The empire was divided by the contending parties. Alexius was succeeded at CONSTANTINOPLE by BALWIN, earl of Flanders; and at ADRIANOPLE, by THEODORUS LASCARIS, who fixed his seat of empire at Nicea in Bithynia. The princes of the Comneni family seized on some territories, viz. Michael had part of Epirus; David, of Heraclea, Pontus, and Palphlagonia; and ALEXIUS, the city of TREBIZOND, where he established an empire that always remained separate from that of Constantinople.

E M P E.

EMPERORS OF ADRIANOPLÉ.

After Christ.

- 1205 THEODORUS LASCARIS, son-in-law to Alexius Angelus, who 1207 engaged the Turks to assist him against Theodorus, but was defeated, and taken and confined at Nicea.—1212 He married his daughter Irene, to John Ducas.—1217 He seized on Peter de Courtenay, emperor of Constantinople, in his Journey from Rome, and detained him prisoner 3 years, and then treacherously killed him.—1222 Theodorus died, having reigned 17 years, and was succeeded by his son-in-law,
- 1222 JOHN DUCAS, who was opposed by Isaac and Alexius, assisted by Robert, emperor of Constantinople, but he defeated them in Asia.—1225 Theodorus Angelus took Thessalonica, and usurped the title of king 1226; but he was taken and his eyes put out.—1227 John Ducas took Lesbos and several other places in the Ægean sea.—1228 He married his son Theodorus, to a daughter of the king of Bulgaria.—1255 John Ducas died, having reigned 34 years, and was succeeded by his son,
- 1255 THEODORUS II. DUCAS, surnamed LASCARIS THE SECOND, who reigned but three years, when he died, and was succeeded by his son,
- 1258 JOHN II. DUCAS, an infant but 6 years old, under the guardianship of Michael Paleologus, a descendant from Alexius Comnenus.—1259 MICHAEL PALEOLOGUS caused himself to be joined in the government of the empire, on his promise to resign when John should be of age.—1261 Michael took Constantinople from the Latins, and put an end to their empire in Constantinople.—1262 He put out the eyes of John, and made himself sole master of the empire.—1268 He associated his son Andronicus in the empire.—1274 He acknowledged the pope's supremacy, and by that got the dislike of his people.—1276 He married his daughter to John, the son of Alexius, emperor of Trebizond.—1277 The Turks seized on all Lesser Asia.—1282 Michael died, having reigned 24 years, and was succeeded by his son,
- 1283 ANDRONICUS II. surnamed PALEOLOGUS, who, by neglecting his navy, emboldened the pirates to enter the ports of Constantinople.—1287 He imprisoned his brother John for being too popular.—1294 The Turks invaded the empire.—1296 He associated his son Michael in the empire, but was defeated by the Turks in several battles, and lost all Asia Minor.—1298 The Turks established the Ottoman empire.—1308 The pope excommunicated Andronicus.—1312 The emperor's general expelled the Turks out of Europe and Thrace.—1316 Andronicus, his grandchild, raised forces against him.—1317 He besieged Constantinople, and obliged the emperor to offer him Thrace and Macedonia.—1318 Constantine, the emperor's son, went against his nephew, and was defeated and imprisoned, but afterwards released.—1319 Andronicus again took

After Christ.

up arms against his grandfather.—1320 He took Constantinople, and deposed his grandfather, after a reign of 37 years, and compelled him to enter a monastery, where he died 1332. He was succeeded by his grandson,

1320 ANDRONICUS II. surnamed THE YOUNGER PALEOLOGUS, 1325 He entered into a league with the Latin princes against the Turks.—1338 The Turks spoil Thrace, but the emperor recovered Ætolia and Acarnania.—1340 He lost Nicomedia, and married his daughter to the prince of Bulgaria.—1341 Andronicus died in May, leaving two children, John and Emanuel Paleologus, having reigned 21 years, and was succeeded by his infant son,

1341 JOHN III. PALEOLOGUS, only 12 years old, under the tuition of JOHN IV. CANTACUZENUS, who was by the mother of the young emperor expelled, and obliged to retire to Adrianople, where he was proclaimed emperor.—1347 He returned, took Constantinople, and was proclaimed emperor in conjunction with John, who married the daughter of his associate. The Palamites were expelled Constantinople.—1350 Cantacuzenus proposed to the pope an union of the Greek and Latin churches without effect.—1357 He ceded the empire to John, and retired to a monastery, having governed 17 years, when his son Matthew endeavoured to succeed him, but without success.—1362 Adrianople, Philipopolis, and several other places, were taken by the Turks, and John was made tributary to them.—1368 He solicited aid of the Christian princes, who sent him an army of 50,000 men to retake Adrianople.—1369 He signed his re-union at Rome with the Latin church, and in his return home was arrested for debt by the Venetians, but released by his son Emanuel.—1384 The Turks under Bajazet set up Andronicus, the son of John, against him, which induced John to associate his son, EMANUEL III. in the empire with himself, and John was imprisoned by Andronicus, 1386, who swore fealty to the Turks, and took Constantinople.—1387 John and Emanuel recovered the government, and delivered Andronicus into the hands of the Turks.—1390 Bajazet besieged Constantinople 7 years in vain.—1391 John took away his son's wife and married her himself, but died soon after, having reigned 50 years, and was succeeded by his son,

1391 EMANUEL III. PALEOLOGUS, alone.—1398 Tamerlane, in disguise, visited Constantinople.—1410 Constantinople was besieged by Musa, emperor of the Turks. A wall was built near Corinth to prevent incursions.—1419 Emanuel associated his son John in the empire.—1421 JOHN V. the son of Andronicus, assumed the empire, but was suppressed.—1423 Emanuel, the emperor, died of a palsy in October, having reigned 33 years, and was succeeded by his son,

1423 JOHN VI. PALEOLOGUS, alone. Constantinople was besieged by the Turks, who overthrew the partition wall built in 1409.—1448 John died, having reigned 24 years, Oct. 31, and was succeeded by his son,

After Christ.

1448 CONSTANTINE, who gave Peloponnesus to his brethren, and they made a division.—1449 Peloponnesus was made tributary by the Turks.—1454 Constantine was slain, having reigned 6 years, 60,000 inhabitants were made prisoners, and Constantinople taken May 29, which put an end to the empire of the Greeks, by Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks.



EMPERORS AT TREBIZOND.

- 1204 ALEXIUS COMNENUS I. on the division of the empire of the East, established an empire here, under the title of duke of Trebizond, where he reigned 26 years, on whose death, in 1230, he was succeeded by,
- 1230 NICEPHORUS COMNENUS I. who had the title of duke and prince of Trebizond. He died in 1250, having reigned 20 years, and was succeeded by,
- 1250 ALEXIUS or NICEPHORUS COMNENUS II. who died in 1274, having reigned 24 years, and was succeeded by his son,
- 1274 JOHN COMNENUS, or LAZUS, who was the first that assumed the title of emperor. He reigned 25 years, died in 1295, and was succeeded by his son,
- 1295 ALEXIUS COMNENUS III. who reigned 20 years, died in 1315, and was succeeded by his son,
- 1315 BASILIUS COMNENUS I. who died in 1320, and was succeeded by his natural son,
- 1320 BASILIUS COMNENUS II. who was murdered by his wife in 1334, having reigned 14 years, and was succeeded by his brother,
- 1334 NICEPHORUS COMNENUS III. who reigned 8 years, and was succeeded by his brother,
- 1342 ALEXIUS COMNENUS IV. who was slain by his son in 1376, having reigned 54 years, and was succeeded by his murderer,
- 1396 JOHN COMNENUS-CALO JOANNES, who died in 1449, having reigned 47 years, and was succeeded by,
- 1449 DAVID COMNENUS, from whom Trebizond was taken by Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, in 1461, when David, who had reigned 22 years, with his seven sons, were put to death, and a period put to that empire.



LATIN-EMPERORS OF CONSTANTINOPLE,

GENERALLY TERMED

FRENCH EMPERORS.

1204 BALDWIN I. earl of Flanders, was elected emperor of the East at Constantinople, on the division of the empire.—1205

he

After Christ.

He marched against the Scythians, and was defeated near Adrianople, where he was taken prisoner, having reigned 1 year, 4 months, and died soon after, having his hands and feet cut off. He was succeeded by his brother,

1206 HENRY, Aug. 20, and married the daughter of the prince of Bulgaria.—1210 He recovered from the Wallacians all they had taken from the empire.—1216 He gave his sister Yolanta in marriage with Peter de Courtenay, count of Auxerre, and died soon after, having reigned 10 years, 10 months, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law,

1217 PETER DE COURTENAY, who was crowned April 18, at Rome, but taken prisoner in his journey to Constantinople, by Theodorus Lascaris, prince of Epirus, emperor of Adrianople; and his empress, Yolanta, governed the Eastern Empire three years.—1220 Peter died in confinement, in Epirus, having reigned 3 years, and was succeeded by his son,

1220 ROBERT, who in 1223 assisted Isaac and Alexius against John Ducas, emperor of Adrianople.—1224 Robert lost all the towns in Asia which his father had acquired.—1228 Robert died at Constantinople, and was succeeded by his infant son,

1228 BALDWIN II. who was opposed by Theodorus Comnenus, who made himself master of Thessalonica, and assumed the title of emperor, for which the pope excommunicated him. Baldwin, being an infant, was under the tuition of Brenus, king of Jerusalem, to whose daughter he was married.—1230 Baldwin went to France to solicit aid against the Greeks.—1236 Constantinople was besieged by the Latins, but relieved by the Venetians.—1244 Baldwin created William of Verona king of Thessalonica.—1250 Baldwin, unable to defend Constantinople, took all the treasure out of the temple, and retired into Italy. He died in France in 1262, having reigned 34 years, when ended the French emperors, and their dominions were annexed to the Adrianople empire by Michael Paleologus, who had taken Constantinople 1261.



T U R K I S H E M P E R O R S.

1296 OSSMAN, or OTTHOMAN, or OTTOMAN I. assumed the title of Sultan, and laid the foundation of the Turkish empire.—1305 He made Neopolis the seat of his empire, and named it Despotopolis.—1310 He lost Rhodes to the Knights Hospitallers.—1324 He seized on the greatest part of Asia.—1326 Prusa, the metropolis of Bythynia, made the seat of the Turkish empire.—1325 Ottoman died, having reigned 27 years, and was succeeded by his youngest son,

1325 ORCHAM, to the prejudice of Aladine the eldest.—1335 He ravaged the islands in the Mediterranean.—1338 He was defeated by Andronicus, emperor of the East.—1343 He married the daughter of John Cantacuzenus, emperor of the East.—1344 He took Smyrna from the Venetians.—1355 His son Solyman

After Christ.

Solyman entered Europe, and ravaged several places.—1358 He lost his son Solyman, who was killed hunting, which so affected Orchan, that he died of grief, having reigned 33 years, and was succeeded by his son,

1359 AMURATH I. who, in 1360, instituted the Janizaries out of the tribute of Christian children.—1362 He took Adrianople, and made it the seat of his empire.—1374 He seized on Servia, and made it tributary.—1378 The Christians in Bosna killed 20,000 Turks.—1381 The princes of Bulgaria were made tributary to the Turks.—1385 Tamerlane went on an expedition to Babylon.—1388 Amurath caused 50,000 Christians to be slain in the plains of Cassovia, when Amurath, viewing their carcases, was slain by a Christian, having reigned 30 years, and was succeeded by his son,

1358 BAJAZET, who strangled his brother; since which time the unnatural custom of killing the Sultan's brothers hath been observed, to prevent competition.—1391 He besieged Constantinople, and took Caria.—1392 He subdued Neopolis in Greece, and Joanina in Ætolia.—1393 He defeated Sigismund in Hungary, and returned to the siege of Constantinople. He defeated the princes of the Western Empire.—1397 He was defeated near the same spot on Mount Stella where Pompey defeated Mithridates, by Tamerlane; and taken, with his son Musa, confined in an iron cage, and fettered with shackles of gold. He reigned 39 years, and died of grief in 1404, and was succeeded by his son; but the regular succession was interrupted 15 years by the civil wars of the brethren.

1397 ISA-BELIS governed during Bajazet's captivity, and was killed in 1403 by his brother, who succeeded him.

1403 SOLYMAN reigned 7 years, when he was killed by his brother Musa, 1410, who succeeded him.

1410 MUSA, who besieged Constantinople to revenge himself of the Greek emperor for assisting Solyman.—1413 He was strangled by his brother Mahomet, having reigned but 3 years, and was succeeded by him.

1413 MAHOMET I. who in 1415 became lord of the Turks, both in Europe and Asia.—1417 He made the Wallacian princes tributary. He died in 1421, having reigned 8 years, when his death was concealed 41 days, and he was succeeded by his son,

1421 AMURATH II. but was opposed by the Greek princes, who set up a pretended Mustapha against him.—1424 He besieged Constantinople, took Mustapha, and strangled him.—1428 He defeated the prince of Smyrna, and annexed it to the Turkish dominions.—1429 He seized on Thessalonica from the Venetians.—1431 He subdued Ætolia.—1434 He seized on Croia, and on the young princes, among whom was Scanderbeg.—1439 He lost part of Hungary, but took Bosna and made it tributary.—1442 Scanderbeg escaped, and recovered Epirus. Bulgaria was lost, and 30,000 Turks slain.—1447 Amurath conquered Peloponnesus.—1449 He was a second time defeated by Scanderbeg,

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derbeg, and died at the siege of Croia, Feb. 10, 1451, having reigned 31 years, and was succeeded by his son,

1451 MAHOMET II. who, on May 29, 1454, took Constantinople, and killed Constantine the Eastern emperor, with whom ended the empire of the Greeks, and 60,000 inhabitants.—1456 Mahomet invested the city of Belgrade with 150,000 men, but was compelled to retire with the loss of 40,000 by the pope.—1457 He was expelled Lemnos by the Genoese.—1458 He seized on Peloponnesus and Corinth, and dismantled Athens; and married the daughter of the prince of Peloponnesus.—1461 Mahomet defeated and took prisoner David, emperor of Tribizond, and his seven sons, whom he put to death, and annexed his dominions to those of his own, which put an end to the empire of Trebizond.—1463 He took Chalcis from the Venetians, but was defeated in two battles by Scanderbeg of Epirus.—1468 He subdued Epirus, and expelled Scanderbeg's sons.—1478 He subdued several islands in the Archipelago, but his troops in Transilvania were defeated, 30,000 were killed, and the rest expelled that country.—1481 Mahomet died May 3, aged 53 years, having reigned 30 years, when his two sons disputed the empire. At first

1481 CORCUTUS, his grandson, was proclaimed emperor, but he was deposed a few days after, and succeeded by his father,

1481 ZEMIN, who was obliged to abdicate in favour of his brother, and fled to the sultan of Egypt.

1481 BAJAZET II. from whom Scanderberg's son recovered Epirus, and the Christians Bosna.—1485 He attempted the destruction of the Janizaries, but was obliged to desist.—1487 He made an unsuccessful war with the Persians, and his brother Zemin fled to the protection of the pope.—1490 The Turks were defeated in Servia, and great spoils recovered from them, besides 10,000 Christian captives.—1493 They were again defeated by the duke of Brunswick.—1495 Zemin was poisoned by the pope, who delivered him to the French king, and he died 3 days after.—1495 The Turks entered the Venetian territories and carried off 4000 captives.—1499 There were above 60,000 Turks killed in Russia.—1500 They took Modone and other places from the Venetians.—1501 They defeated the combined forces of the French, Spaniards, and Venetians.—1503 They seized on Durazzo, and made peace with the Venetians.—1507 Bajazet wounded by a superstitious Dervise when their whole order was abolished.—1509 Constantinople greatly damaged by an earthquake, but was repaired in 4 months by 80,000 men.—1512 His son Selim deposed Bajazet after a reign of 31 years, and soon after he was poisoned by his order.

1512 SELIM began his reign with great cruelties on April 9, when he put to death his brothers and nephews, as well as some of his domesticks who bemoaned the death of Bajazet.—1513 The plague at Constantinople carried off 160,000 persons.—1514 Selim defeated the Persians.—1516 He warred against the king

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king of Egypt and took Aleppo.—1520 He died of a cancer in his back, having reigned 8 years 6 months, and was succeeded by his son

1520 SOLIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT.—1521 He took Belgrade, &c. from the Hungarians.—1522 He took Rhodes and expelled the Knights to Malta.—1525 He seized on Armenia and Cappadocia, and annexed them to his dominions.—1526 He took Buda.—1529 He attempted to take Vienna, but was repulsed with the loss of 80,000 men.—1530 He made Hungary tributary.—1532 He entered Hungary with 300,000 men, and carried off 30,000 captives.—1534 At the persuasion of Ibrahim Bassa, he went into Persia, where he took Babylon, Tauris, &c.—1536 At the instigation of Roxolana, he caused Ibrahim Bassa to have his throat cut.—1537 He took Ægina and Paros, and made Naxos tributary. He sent Barbarossa into Crete with 130 ships against the Venetians, and was repelled, who, in his return, lost 20,000 men and several gallies in a storm.—1530 A great fire at Constantinople, when the prison with 700 prisoners were burnt.—1531 Peace with the Venetians.—1540 He made war against the emperor of Germany.—1545 He ravaged a great part of Hungary.—1548 Peace with the Germans.—1553 At the instigation of Roxolana he caused his son to be strangled.—1556 He ravaged the isle of Corfica.—1557 His brother Bajazet attempted to dethrone Soliman, but was defeated and pardoned.—1559 He made a second attempt, was prevented, fled to the Persians, and was slain with his two sons.—1560 The Christian princes attempted to recover Tripoly to the Knights of Malta, when Soliman lost 18,000 men and several prisoners of distinction.—1565 He besieged Malta 5 months, where he lost 24,000 men, without success, and made peace with the governor.—1566 He took the isle of Chios for aiding the Maltese, after it had been in the possession of the Genoese 200 years. Soliman, having reigned 46 years and 6 months, died at the siege of Zigeth, and was succeeded by his son,

1566 SELIM II. who in 1565 made peace with Hungary, Persia, and the Venetians.—1569 He demanded Cyprus of the Venetians as a part of his empire, which being refused occasioned a war.—1570 His general took Nicosia in Cyprus, with 250 field-pieces, and many captives, which he shipped for Constantinople, but they were all blown up at sea and lost.—1571 Was the battle of Lepanto, where they lost 32,000 men, 3500 prisoners, 161 gallies, and much treasure.—1574 Selim died of a debauch Dec. 15, having reigned 8 years, and his death was concealed till the arrival of his son and successor,

1574 AMURATH III. who, to secure himself to the throne, had his five brothers put to death in his presence.—1575 He entered Poland, and destroyed 500 Noblemens houses, besides towns and villages.—1578 He sent 110,000 soldiers into Persia, to invade it during a civil commotion, 70,000 of whom were slain there.—1588 The Janizaries mutinied at Constantinople,

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where above 150,000 houses were destroyed by a fire.—1590 Peace with Poland and Moldavia through the influence of queen Elizabeth of England.—1592 The Turks massacred 65,000 Christians in Croatia, and seized on 60,000 dollars, with 150 waggons sent to relieve Croatia; but were defeated soon after, and 18,000 slain.—1594 The Christians recovered a great number of towns and villages, and 30,000 Tartars in their service.—1691 Amurath died Jan. 8, having reigned 21 years, and was succeeded by his son,

1595 MAHOMET III. who destroyed 18 of his father's children.

1596 He had an army of 60,000 men defeated at Karesta in Hungary, when 20,000 Christians, who were too eager for their plunder, were cut to pieces.—1590 The war with Hungary carried on with various success on both sides.—1601 His superstition caused all the wines in Constantinople to be thrown away, except those of the English, French, and Venetian ambassadors.—1603 He caused his son Mahomet to be strangled, and his mother to be drowned for treasonable practices.—1604 He died, having reigned 9 years, and was succeeded by his son,

1604 ACHMET I. who continued the war with Hungary.—1606

He made peace with the emperor of Germany. Aleppo revolted to the Persians.—1608 The duke of Florence did much hurt to the Turks in the Mediterranean.—1610 The Persians invaded Babylon, where they defeated 20,000 Turks.—1611 There were above 200,000 died of the plague at Constantinople, and the duke of Florence defeated 42 gallies, and took one with 300 slaves.—1612 The Tartars invaded the empire. Peace with the Persians.—1613 The duke of Florence seized on several gallies and slaves, and gave protection to the Basha of Sidon, who fled to Italy with 14,000 pounds weight of gold.—1614 Achmet added a platform at his seraglio at Constantinople into the sea, which extended 800 paces long, and 120 broad.—1615 Troubles in Moldavia.—1616 Peace with the emperor of Germany. The duke of Florence seized on two Turkish gallies, on board of which were 200,000 crowns.—1617 Achmet died Nov. 15, aged 30, having reigned 13 years, and was succeeded by his brother

1617 MUSTAPHA I. whose weak government, after a reign of 2 months and a few days, occasioned his being deposed, and he was succeeded by his nephew,

1617 OSMAN I. who made peace with the Persians.—1619 He ravaged part of Sicily.—1612 He made an inroad into Hungary notwithstanding the peace.—1621 He attempted to extirpate the Janizaries.—1622 The Poles defeated 300,000 Turks. The Janizaries seized on Osman and strangled him, after a reign of 5 years, and restored his uncle

1622 MUSTAPHA I. to the throne, who made a peace with the Poles. Three rebellions broke out in Asia, when the troops refused to oppose the Basha of Azirum on his approach to Constantinople, and Mustapha, who had been restored but one year, was again deposed, and was succeeded by his grandson,

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- 1623 AMURATH IV. the son of Osman I. when the Persians took Babylon.—1625 His troops were defeated in Tartary, and he besieged Bagdat with an army of 150,000 men, of whom he lost 20,000, and retired.—1629 There was a commotion with the Janizaries, which was suppressed.—1634 Constantinople received great damage by a fire.—1638 Amurath besieged Bagdat a second time with the greatest army the Turks ever had, and took it in 40 days.—1639 He died, aged 32, having reigned 17 years, and was succeeded by his brother
- 1640 IBRAHAM, who had been a confined prisoner several years. 1644 He besieged Candia and took Canea. He became intolerable for his voluptuousness and cruelty, and Aug. 18, 1655, having reigned 15 years, he was strangled by the Janizaries, and succeeded by his son,
- 1655 MAHOMET IV. then but 13 years old.—1664 He was defeated at the pass of Raab in Hungary.—1669 He took Candia Sept. 8, by a long siege. He was excessively fond of hunting, and commonly kept his court at Adrianople.—1673 He was defeated by the Polanders at Cotzchin.—1678 He commenced war with the Muscovites.—1682 He besieged Vienna in vain.—1687 He was deposed, having reigned 22 years; he died in Jan. 1693, of a dropsy, and was succeeded Oct. 28 by his brother,
- 1687 SOLYMAN III. who began his reign by reforming abuses of the state, and retrenching expences, to pay his troops. The empire having been greatly abridged by the Venetians and Germans.—1688 Belgrade surrendered to the Imperialists, as did all Bosnia.—1689 He was defeated in Hungary, but suppressed a rebellion in Asia. He was defeated near Semendria by the Imperial army, when his camp and 105 pieces of cannon were seized. Again, at Nissa, where 30 cannon, many thousand tents, &c. and 10,000 men slain, when the Turkish army were four to one.—1691 Solyman died June 12, at Adrianople, having reigned 3 years, and was succeeded by his brother,
- 1691 ACHMET II. who began his reign by a poll-tax on all Christians and Jews. His troops were totally defeated, and 25,000 slain at Salankement, and an immense treasure taken.—1692 An ambassador from Persia brought him great presents.—1693 Above 20,000 houses destroyed by a fire at Constantinople.—1694 Scio was taken by the Venetians.—1695 Achmet died Jan. 25, having reigned 4 years, and was succeeded by his nephew,
- 1695 MUSTAPHA II. eldest son to Mahomet IV. who soon recovered the isle of Scios, and carried on the war with the Venetians with success.—1696 He made a successful campaign, and a triumphant entry into Adrianople. His troops were defeated by the Venetians at Thebes. Asoph was taken by the Muscovites in 57 days.—1697 He reduced all the coin in his empire to his own name. He was defeated near Zeuta by

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prince Eugene, when 5 Vissers fell and 8000 Janizaries, which occasioned the peace of Carlowitz with the German emperor in 1699.—1703, July 27, he was deposed, and died Dec. 29 following, having reigned 8 years, when he was succeeded by his brother,

1703 ACHMET III. under whose protection Charles XII. of Sweden put himself at Bender in July 1709.—Peace with the Russians March 15, 1713, when Asoph was restored to Russia.—1715 Prince Eugene defeated the emperor's troops near Peterwardin.—1717 They were again defeated by him near Belgrade.—1718 Peace concluded between the Turks, the Germans, and Venetians.—1722 The Turks reduced the frontier towns of Persia to their subjection.—1730 Achmet was deposed, having reigned 27 years, and was succeeded by,

1730 MAHOMET V. who was unsuccessful against Kouli Khan, Sophi of Persia.—1737 War with Germany and Russia.—1738 The Muscovites ravaged Crim Tartary with success, and the Imperialists defeated.—1739 The Turkish forces were withdrawn from Persia, and opposed the Imperialists with success. Peace with Germany and Russia.—1754 Mahomet died, having reigned 24 years, and was succeeded by his brother,

1754 OSMAN III. an encourager of literature and arts, who reigned but 3 years, in peace, died in 1757, and was succeeded by his brother,

1757 MUSTAPHA III. who was engaged in an unsuccessful war with Russia, and was compelled to a disgraceful peace. He died Jan. 21, 1774, aged 59, and was succeeded by his brother,

1774 ABDELHAMET, or ACHMET III. the present Ottoman emperor, who had been in confinement upwards of 44 years. Peace was signed with Russia July 26, 1774.



BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME.

The Title *Pope* was formerly given to all Bishops; but about the eleventh Century, GREGORY VII, in a Council held at *Rome*, ordered that it should peculiarly belong to the *Bishop of Rome*. His Jurisdiction in Temporalities extends to all the Provinces known by the Name of the *Ecclesiastical Estate*, which includes *Campagna di Roma*, the *Patrimony of St. Peter*, *Terra Sabina*, *Umbria* or the *Duchy of Spoleto*, the *Marquisate of Ancona*, the *Duchy of Urbin*, *Romagnia*, *Boulonois*, the *Duchy of Ferrara*, the *Territory Perugia*, and *Le Contado de Città Castello*.

JESUS CHRIST was crucified in the 4th year of his ministry, and in the common *Æra* 33.

33 ST. PETER, tho' placed at the head of the bishops of Rome by many authors, has been by others demonstrated never to have been such; that church having no particular *Bishop* before

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fore the end of the first century. There were two, who presided at the same time, with the same authority, one for the Jewish, and the other for the Gentile converts. St. Peter was, first, bishop of Jerusalem, then of Antioch, in all 8 years. The name of Christian began at Antioch in 40. He presided over the Roman church in 41, and went to Rome in 64, during the 1st general persecution of Nero, and having governed there 25 years, 2 months, and 7 days, was martyred June 29, 66, when the see was not vacated.

66 ST. LINUS, coadjutor to St. Peter, in June 11, 55, became pope June 29, 66; was martyred Sept. 23, 67; having governed 1 year, 2 months, and 24 days; and the see was not vacated.

67 ST. CLEMENT succeeded Sept. 24, and abdicated Dec. 3, 76; having governed 9 years, 2 months, and 10 days; when the see continued vacant 2 months, 4 days.

77 ST. CLETUS succeeded Feb. 16, governed 6 years, 2 months, 10 days, and was martyred April 26, 83; when the see was vacant 4 months, 12 days.

83 ST. ANACLETUS succeeded Sept. 7, governed 12 years, 10 months, and 7 days. He was martyred July 13, 96; during the 2d persecution under Domitian, which began in 95. Some authors confound this pope with St. Cletus. The see was not vacated. In this century love-feasts were usually celebrated, as was the laying on of hands for the ordination of priests; baptism by immersion; singing in the church service; and illuminations during divine service, as they often assembled in the night, or in dark places, to avoid persecution; which custom the church of Rome has ever since kept up in all its religious ceremonies. Anointing of the sick, or extreme unction, was practised, as well as exorcism. Feasts were established. And, the sign of the cross used.

96 ST. EVARISTUS was made coadjutor to ST. ANACLETUS, March 25, 95; and succeeded him July 13, 96. He was martyred Oct. 26, 108, having governed 12 years, 3 months, 13 days; when the see was vacant 1 month, 8 days. The 3d general persecution began under Trajan in 108. The feasts of Sundays, Easter, and Pentecost, were observed in this first century; at which times baptism was performed, anniversary feasts established, and praying towards the East practised.

108 ST. ALEXANDER I. succeeded Dec. 3, and having governed 8 years and 5 months, was martyred May 3, 117; when the see continued vacant 1 month, 5 days. He first introduced holy-water into the church.

117 ST. SIXTUS I. succeeded June 7, governed 9 years, 9 months, 26 days, and was martyred Ap. 3, 127; when the see was not vacated but 2 days. He instituted altars.

127 TELESOPHORUS succeeded Ap. 5, governed 10 years, 9 months, and was martyred Jan. 5, 138. He instituted the fast of Lent. The see was not vacated.

138 HYGENUS succeeded Jan. 6, governed 4 years, 3 days, and was martyred Jan. 8, 142, when the see continued vacant 3 months

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months and 1 day. He first decreed the consecration of churches, and ordered a godfather and godmother at baptisms; and was the first bishop of Rome that stiled himself *Pope*.

- 142 PIUS I. succeeded Ap. 9, governed 8 years, 3 months, 3 days, and was martyred July 11, 150, when the see continued vacant 1 day. He ordained that Easter-Day should be kept on a Sunday, and the consecration of Virgins; and is said by some to have instituted fonts for baptism.
- 170 ANICETUS succeeded July 13, governed 10 years, 9 months, 5 days, and was martyred Ap. 17, 161, when the see continued vacant 8 months, 3 days.
- 162 SOTER succeeded Jan. 1, governed 9 years, 3 months, 22 days, and died April 23, 171, when the see was vacant 10 days. The 4th general persecution began 164, under M. Aurelius. Soter decreed that no marriage was lawful without the priests benediction, and the father's delivery of the woman to the husband.
- 171 ELEUTHERIUS succeeded May 3, governed 14 years 23 days, and was martyred May 26, 185, when the see continued vacant 1 month 22 days.
- 185 VICTOR I. succeeded July 18, governed 12 years 10 days, and was martyred July 28, 197, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 27 days. In 195 began the disputes about the time of celebrating Easter.
- 197 ZEPHYRINUS succeeded Sept. 25, governed 19 years, 10 months, 2 days, and was martyred July 26, 217, when the see continued vacant 7 days. The 5th persecution began 202, under Severus. Zephyrinus ordered prayers to be used for the dead, and ordained that all above 12 years of age should receive the sacrament at least once a year. About this time church-yards began to be consecrated for interments.
- 217 CALIXTUS I. succeeded Aug. 2, governed 5 years, 2 months, 10 days, and was martyred Oct. 12, 222, when the see was not vacated.
- 222 URBAN I. succeeded Oct. 13, governed 7 years, 7 months, 11 days, and was martyred May 23, 230, when the see continued vacant 3 months, 5 days. He ordained that the vessels of the altar should either be of gold or other metal. To him are the 4 ember Weeks ascribed, and in his time the church began to be possessed of lands.
- 230 PONTIANUS succeeded Aug. 29, governed 5 years, 2 months, 2 days, and was martyred in Sardinia, where he was banished Oct. 30, 235, and the see continued vacant 22 days.
- 235 ANTERUS succeeded Nov. 22, governed 1 month, 22 days, and was martyred Jan. 3, 236, when the see was not vacated. To him is imputed the translation of bishops. The 6th general persecution began 235, under Maximinus.
- 236 FABIAN succeeded Jan. 4, governed 14 years, 1 month, 25 days, and was martyred March 1, 250, when the see was vacant 3 months, 1 day. The 7th general persecution began 250, under Decius, when began the first hermits in Egypt. On the

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the death of Fabian, the first schism commenced, when NOVATIANUS was the antipope.

- 250 CORNELIUS succeeded June 2, governed 2 years, 3 months, and 12 days. He was banished, whipped, and beheaded, Sept. 14, 252. The see continued vacant 1 month, 3 days.
- 252 LUCIUS I. succeeded Oct. 18, governed 1 year, 4 months, 17 days, and was martyred March 3, 254, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 3 days.
- 254 STEPHEN I. succeeded Apr. 10, governed 3 years, 3 months, 23 days, and was martyred Aug. 2, 257, when the see was not vacated. He ordained the holy vestments for those which serve at the altar. In 257 was the 8th general persecution under Valerian.—258 The antipope Novitianus was slain, which put an end to the schism.
- 257 SEXTUS II. made coadjutor to Stephen, Sept. 2, 255, succeeded him Aug. 2, 257, governed 2 years 5 days, and was martyred Aug. 6, 259, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 12 days.
- 259 DIONYSIUS succeeded Sept. 19, governed 9 years, 3 months, 10 days, and died Dec. 29, 268, when the see was vacant 4 days. He divided Rome into parishes, and other places abroad into dioceses.
- 269 FELIX I. succeeded Jan. 3, governed 4 years, 11 months, 6 days, and died Jan. 1, 274, when the see was vacant 1 day. He instituted the consecration of altars, and caused a register to be kept of all the martyrs. In 272 was the 9th persecution, under Aurelian.
- 274 EUTYCHIANUS succeeded Jan. 3, governed 9 years, 11 months, 6 days, and died Dec. 8, 283, when the see continued vacant 7 days. He took such delight in the burial of martyrs, that with his own hand he buried 342.
- 283 CAIUS succeeded Dec. 16, governed 11 years, 4 months, 12 days. In 284 the æra of Dioclesian, or of the martyrs, was established. Caius was a relation of the emperor Dioclesian. He instituted the eight ecclesiastical degrees.
- 295 MARCELLINUS succeeded Dec. 22, governed 8 years, 2 months, 23 days, and was martyred March 16, 304, when the see continued vacant 2 months, 24 days. In 302 the 10th general persecution commenced under Dioclesian.
- 304 MARCELLUS I. succeeded May 1, governed 5 years, 7 months, 26 days, and was martyred Jan. 16, 310, when the see was vacant 2 months, 17 days.—In 305 the monastick life commenced under St. Anthony.—In 308 15 cardinals were instituted to bury the dead, and baptise infants.
- 310 EUSEBIUS succeeded Apr. 2, governed 4 months, 16 days, and was martyred Aug. 17, 310, when the see was not vacated.
- 310 MELCHIADES was made coadjutor to Eusebius, on June 4, and succeeded him Aug. 17, governed 3 years, 4 months, 29 days. He abrogated fasting on Sundays and Holidays. The see was vacant 15 days.

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- 314 SYLVESTER succeeded Jan. 31, governed 21 years, 11 months, and died Dec. 31, 335, when the see was vacant 17 days. He instituted the alba and corporal for the altar. In 325 was the first General Council at Nice, at which assisted 318 bishops. In 330 the 11th general persecution by the persuasion of Arius, during which Sylvester was obliged to secret himself. He was the first mitred bishop.
- 336 MARCUS succeeded Jan 18, governed 8 months 20 days, and died Oct. 6, 336, when the see continued vacant 4 months. He appointed the Nicene creed to be read after the gospel.
- 337 JULIUS I. succeeded Feb. 6, governed 15 years, 2 months, 6 days, and died Ap. 12, 352, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 12 days.
- 352 LIBERIUS succeeded May 24, governed 14 years 4 months in all, but was banished into Thrace after 4 years, for refusing to subscribe against Athanasius, and
- 356 FOELIX II. an antipope, was placed in the see, which occasioned the 2d schism; but the Roman matrons obtained the return of,
- 358 LIBERIUS again, who in a few months, on Aug. 29, again abdicated, when the second schism was renewed.
- 358 FOELIX on Aug. 29 became the lawful pope, governed 1 year, 3 months, 2 days, and was killed by Liberius, Nov. 11, 359, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 10 days.
- 259 LIBERIUS was a third time elected Dec. 29, when he governed 6 years, 9 months, 3 days: he died Sept. 24, 366, and the see was vacant 6 days.—The 12th general persecution under Julian the apostate began 361.
- 366 DAMASUS succeeded Oct. 1, governed 18 years, 2 months, 10 days, and died Dec. 11, 384, when the see continued vacant 20 days. He added the gloria patri to the end of the psalms, and introduced the reading the psalms by turns. In 381 was the 2d General Council at Constantinople, consisting of 150 bishops.
- 366 URSICINUS was chosen antipope, and raised the 3d schism, but was banished by the emperor Valentinian. This schism was so violent that 137 men were slain in the church during the election.
- 385 SIRICIUS succeeded Jan. 1, governed 15 years, 8 months, 19 days, and died Sept. 19, 399, when the see was vacant 19 days. He added anthems to the liturgy.
- 399 ANASTASIUS succeeded Oct. 9, governed 2 years, 25 days, and died Nov. 3, 401, when the see was vacant 23 days. He decreed that men should stand to hear the gospel read.
- 401 INNOCENT I. succeeded November 24, governed 15 years, 2 months, 20 days, and died Feb, 14, 417, when the see continued vacant 22 days. He first ordered Saturday to be observed as a fast. In 410 Rome was taken by the Visigoths on Aug. 24, when Innocent was made prisoner, but soon released.

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- 417 ZOSIMUS succeeded March 9, governed 1 year, 9 months, 4 days, and died Dec 13, 418; when the see continued vacant 16 days. He forbid drunkenness in priests.
- 418 BONIFACE I. succeeded Dec. 30, governed 3 years, 8 months, 5 days, and died Sept. 4, 422, when the see continued vacant 8 days. At his election was the 4th schism, when EULALIUS was Antipope.
- 422 CŒLESINUS I. succeeded Sept. 13, governed 9 years, 10 months, 8 days, and died July 21, 432, when the see continued vacant 20 days. In 431 was the 3d General Council at Ephesus.
- 432 SIXTUS III. succeeded Aug. 10, governed 7 years, 11 months, 12 days, and died July 22, 440, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 9 days.
- 440 LEO I. surnamed THE GREAT, succeeded Sept. 1, governed 21 years, 2 months, 2 days, and died Nov. 3, 461, when the see continued vacant 17 days. He instituted the Rogations; and was excommunicated in 449 for rejecting a council held at Ephesus. In 451 was the 4th General Council of Chalcedon. Rome was taken by the Vandals in 455; and in 458 Bells were first introduced into churches. In 461 was first introduced the painting parts of scripture history on the walls of churches.
- 461 HILARY succeeded Nov. 21, governed 6 years, 3 months, and died Feb. 21, 468, when the see continued vacant 2 days. He decreed that no unlearned man should be made a priest, and no Pope name his successor.
- 468 SIMPLICIUS succeeded Feb. 24, governed 15 years, 6 days, and died March 2, 483, when the see continued vacant 3 days. In 472 Rome was taken by Ricimere, a rebel of the Western empire; and in 476 by Odoacre, king of France.
- 483 FŒLIX III. succeeded March 6, governed 8 years, 11 months, 19 days, and died Feb 25, 492, when the see continued vacant 4 days. He instituted the feast of St. Michael 487, and in his time the feasts of Circumcision, St. John Baptist, and Advent, as well as Ash-Wednesday, was observed.
- 492 GELASIUS succeeded March 1, governed 4 years, 8 months, 19 days, and died Nov. 19, 496, when the see continued vacant 4 days. He decreed that neither the lame nor the blind should be admitted to the priesthood. In 494 the canonical Scriptures were distinguished from the apochryphal in Rome, when Gelasius claimed the primacy above all the bishops.
- 496 ANASTASIUS II. succeeded Nov. 24, governed 1 year, 11 months, 25 days, and died Nov. 18, 498, when the see was vacant 3 days.
- 498 SYMMACHUS succeeded Nov. 22, governed 15 years, 6 months, 28 days, and died June 19, 514, when the see continued vacant 5 months, 6 days. He opposed Anastasius, emperor of the East, and was the first Pope that opposed a lawful magistrate. He was opposed by LAURENCE the Antipope, when existed the 5th schism of 13 months.

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- 514 **HORMISDAS** succeeded Nov. 26, governed 8 years, 8 months, 10 days, and died Aug. 6, 523, when the see continued vacant 6 days. His ambassadors were treated with great contempt by Anastasius the emperor. In 515 began the computing time by the Christian æra.
- 523 **JOHN II.** succeeded Aug 13, governed 2 years, 9 months, 13 days. He was compelled by the king of Italy to go to Constantinople and solicit protection for the Arians, but without success, and on his return died in prison at Ravenna, May 27, 526, when the see was vacant 1 month, 26 days.
- 526 **FÆLIX IV.** succeeded July 24, governed 4 years, 2 months, 2 days, and died Sept. 25, 530, when the see continued vacant 2 days. He instituted extreme unction; and swearing by the Gospels began at this time. Litanies were established in the church.
- 530 **BONIFACE II.** succeeded Sept. 28, governed 2 years, 1 month, 11 days, and died Nov. 8, 532, when the see was vacant 2 months, 14 days. At his election commenced the 6th schism, when **DIOSCORUS** was Antipope 29 days.
- 533 **JOHN II.** succeeded Jan 23, governed 2 years, 4 months, 6 days, and died May 28, 535, when the see continued vacant 5 days.
- 535 **AGAPETUS** succeeded June 3, governed 10 months, 19 days, and died April 22, 536, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 7 days.—535 Rome was taken by Belisarius.
- 536 **SYLVESTER** succeeded May 30, governed 2 years, when he was seized by the antipope **VIGILIUS**, and sent into the isle of Palmerta, where he died through want of food, and the papacy was enjoyed by the Antipope,
- 538 **VIGILIUS**, who became the lawful Pope in June 538, governed 16 years, 7 months. He ordained praying towards the East.—546 He sent several ships with corn to relieve the inhabitants of Rome, who were besieged by the King of Italy; but they were all taken, as well as that city.—553 He was banished for opposing the 5th General Council at Constantinople, then held, but submitting was restored, and died Jan. 11, 555, when the see continued vacant 3 months, 7 days. At this time the Eastern bishops separated from those of Aquileia, which division continued 100 years. The bishop of Constantinople was acknowledged the dignity of being the second bishop after the Pope. In 553 was held the 5th General Council at Constantinople, when 150 bishops attended.
- 555 **PELAGIUS I.** succeeded April 18, governed 4 years, 10 months, 14 days, and died March 2, 560, when the see continued vacant 4 months, 10 days. He made a canon law against simony.
- 560 **JOHN III.** succeeded Aug. 1, governed 12 years, 11 months, 22 days, and died July 3, 573, when the see was vacant 10 months, 3 days. In his time was the dispute in Britain concerning

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cerning the time to celebrate Easter. In 570 Mahomet the false prophet was born.

- 574 BENEDICT I. succeeded May 27, governed 4 years, 1 month, 28 days, and died July 25, 578, when the see continued vacant 4 months, 3 days. During his time Italy was ravaged by the Lombardians.
- 578 PELAGIUS II. succeeded Nov. 27, governed 11 years, 2 months, 16 days, and died Feb. 12, 590, when the see continued vacant 6 months, 22 days. He was the first Pope elected without the Emperor's consent. He decreed that subdeacons should either quit their wives or offices. In 587 he had a controversy with the bishop of Constantinople about who should be stiled *Universal Bishop*. Offerings were instituted 588.
- 590 GREGORY THE GREAT succeeded Sept. 3, governed 13 years, 6 months, 10 days, and died March 12, 604, when the see was vacant 5 months, 17 days. He was the first that stiled himself *Servus Servorum Dei*, and added Kirie Eleyson and Hallelujah to the Litanies, which he reduced to one form for the use of all churches. He introduced into the church, prayers to saints, sacrifices or masses for the dead, and purgatory. He redeemed a great number of captive Christians, and maintained 3000 Monks.
- 604 SABIANUS succeeded Aug. 30, governed 1 year, 4 months, 5 days, and died Feb. 2, 606, when the see was vacant 11 months 17 days. He instituted bells and lamps to be used in churches.
- 606 BONIFACE III. succeeded Jan. 19, governed 8 months, 22 days, and died Oct. 20, 607, when the see was vacant 10 months, 3 days. He obtained of the emperor Phocas that the bishops of Rome only should be stiled POPE, other bishops having been so called before. Now began the power of the Popes.
- 608 BONIFACE IV. succeeded Aug. 23, governed 6 years, 8 months, 15 days, and died May 7, 615, and the see was vacant 5 months, 11 days. He instituted the feast of All Souls. In 608 he obtained of the Emperor the Pantheon of Agrippa, and consecrated it to the Virgin Mary and all the Saints; the same year Mahomet began to propagate his doctrine.
- 615 DEUSDEDIT succeeded Oct. 19, governed 3 years, 20 days, and died Nov. 7, 618, when the see was vacant 1 month, 16 days. He ordained that none should answer for their own children at baptism, nor marry their godfather or godmother. 90,000 Jews were baptized in 615, and Jerusalem was taken and the Christian inhabitants massacred by Cosroes of Persia, when the cross of Christ was carried away to Persia.
- 618 BONIFACE V. succeeded December 24, governed 5 years, 10 months, died Oct. 24, 624, when the see continued vacant 1 year, 3 days. He instituted sanctuaries for offenders. In 622 commenced the Epoch or Hegira of the Arabs and Mahometans, being the flight of Mahomet.
- 624 HONORIUS I. succeeded Oct. 27, governed 12 years, 11 months,

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months, 16 days, and died Oct. 12, 638, when the see continued vacant 1 year, 7 months, 17 days. He covered St. Peter's church with plates of brass, which he took from the temple of Romulus, and on the recovery of the real cross from the Persians, he instituted the feast of the Exaltation on Sept. 14. In 632 began the Persian æra. In 636 Jerusalem was taken by the Saracens, who permitted the Christians the exercise of their religion.

640 SEVERINUS succeeded May 28, governed 2 months, 25 days, and died of grief because the Emperor would not confirm his election, on Aug. 2, 640, when the see was vacant 4 months, 22 days.

640 JOHN IV. succeeded Dec. 24, governed 1 year, 9 months, 18 days, and died Oct. 12, 642, when the see continued vacant 1 month 12 days. During his time the first Lent was observed in England.

642 THEODORUS succeeded Nov. 24, governed 6 years, 5 months, 19 days, and died May 13, 649, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 22 days. In 647 was a great earthquake and inundation at Rome. In 648 was published the Emperor's edict of the type, which was rejected in council.

649 MARTIN I. succeeded July 5, governed 6 years, 2 months, 11 days. For opposing some heresies he was seized by the Exarch of Ravenna, and sent prisoner to Constantinople, where he was first imprisoned, and afterwards banished to Pontus, and there starved to death, Sept. 16, 656, when the see was not vacated.

654 EUGENIUS I. who ruled during Martin's confinement, as Vicepope, on his death succeeded as Pope. He governed 2 years, 9 months, 24 days, and died June 2, 657, when the see was vacant 1 month, 28 days. He was the first Pope who permitted bishops to have prisons and punish the delinquent clergy.

657 VITALIANUS succeeded July 30, governed 14 years, 5 months, 29 days, and died Jan. 29, 672, when the see was vacant 2 months, 13 days. In 660 he added organs to the church service. In 663 the Emperor robbed Rome of some treasure, but granted it several privileges.

672 ADEODATUS succeeded April 11, governed 4 years, 2 months, 6 days, died June 17, 676, when the see was vacant 4 months, 15 days.

676 DONUS succeeded Nov. 2, governed 2 years, 5 months, 10 days, and died April 11, 679, when the see was vacant 2 months, 14 days. He subjected the church of Ravenna to Rome.

679 AGATHO succeeded June 26, governed 2 years, 6 months, 15 days, and died Jan. 10, 682, when the see was vacant 7 months, 6 days. In 680 the 6th General Council was held at Constantinople, when 289 bishops assisted.

682 LEO II. succeeded Aug. 17, governed 10 months, 17 days, and died July 3, 683, when the see was vacant 11 months, 22 days. He introduced the ceremony of kissing the pix at the altar.

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- 684 BENEDICT II. succeeded June 26, governed 10 months, 12 days, and died May 8, 685, when the see continued vacant 2 months, 14 days. At his election the Emperor relinquished the necessity of his approbation.
- 685 JOHN V. succeeded July 23, governed 1 year, 9 days, and died Aug. 2, 686, when the see was vacant 2 months, 18 days, at whose death was the 8th schism of PETER and THEODORE the 8th Antipopes, neither of whom continued.
- 686 CONON succeeded Oct. 21, governed 11 months, and died Sept. 21, 687, when the see was vacant 2 months, 23 days. and great contentions ensued about a new Pope. THEODORE and PASCHAL were the Antipopes in the 9th schism. Paschal promised the Exarch of Ravenna 100 pounds of gold for his interest to support him, who when he arrived at Rome seized on Paschal and imprisoned him, but obliged Sergius to give him what he had been promised by Paschal.
- 687 SERGIUS succeeded Dec. 13, governed 13 years, 8 months, 24 days, died Sept. 8, 701, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 21 days. He added to the communion service, the sentence of *O Lamb of God, which takest away the sins of the world*, and instituted the feast of the Virgin Mary in 695, and that of the Transfiguration in 700.
- 701 JOHN VI. succeeded Oct. 30, governed 3 years, 2 months, 12 days, and died Jan. 11, 705, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 20 days. To him Aripert the Lombard gave the Cottian Alps, which was the first province the Pope possessed.
- 705 JOHN VII. succeeded March 1, governed 2 years, 7 months, 18 days, died Oct. 18, 707, when the see was vacant 3 months.
- 708 SISINNIUS succeeded Jan. 19, governed 20 days, and died Feb. 7, 708, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 17 days.
- 708 CONSTANTINE succeeded March 25, governed 7 years, 15 days, and died April 9, 715, and the see was vacant 1 month, 9 days. He first introduced the custom of kissing the Pope's foot.
- 715 GREGORY II. succeeded May 19, governed 15 years, 8 months, 25 days, died Feb. 12, 731, and the see was vacant 1 month, 5 days. In 730 he excommunicated the Emperor for persecuting image worshippers, when commenced the controversy.
- 731 GREGORY III. succeeded March 18, governed 10 years, 8 months, 25 days, died Nov. 28, 741, when the see was vacant 4 days. His quarrels with the Emperor were carried to such a height, that the Emperor detained all the Pope's revenues, in Sicily, to the amount of 8000l. per annum. He first celebrated the feast of All Martyrs, in 737. In 740 began the custom of burying in cities and towns, before which the highways were the usual places.

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- 741 ZACHARIAS succeeded Dec. 3, governed 10 years, 3 months, 13 days, died March 15, 752, when the see was vacant 6 days. In his time, in 747, was a council held at Cliffe, in England, against the licentiousness of the clergy, when the Lord's Prayer and Creed were appointed to be read in English in the churches. In 748 the Era of Christ began to be introduced in History.
- 752 STEPHEN II. succeeded March 21, governed but 4 days, when he died of an apoplexy, and the see was not vacated. As his elevation was so short, he has frequently been confounded with his successor, and made a difference in the number of Stephens.
- 752 STEPHEN III. succeeded March 26, governed 5 years, 1 month, and died April 26, 757, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 1 day. He was the first Pope that was carried on men's shoulders to the Vatican. He considerably enlarged his possessions in Italy and Corsica, by the assistance of Pepin, King of France, to visit whom he went to France. At his death was a contention for his successor. THEOPHILECTUS, the 11th Antipope, occasioned the tenth schism, but he was rejected.
- 757 PAUL I. succeeded May 28, governed 10 years, 1 month, 1 day, died June 29, 767, when a vacancy of 1 year, 1 month, and 6 days ensued, during which time was the 11th schism. CONSTANTIUS was the 12th Antipope, though a Laick, and PHILIP the 13th Antipope: he had been elected, but was ejected after 5 days. Paul, in 759, erected a monastery in Rome, where the monks were to sing the Psalms in Greek.
- 768 STEPHEN IV. succeeded August 5, governed 3 years, 5 months, 27 days, died Feb. 1, 772, when the see was vacant but 11 days. At this time CONSTANTIUS was the 14th Antipope. Stephen decreed that no clergyman should be forced to go to war.
- 772 ADRIAN I. succeeded Feb. 9, governed 23 years, 10 months, 18 days, and died Dec. 26, 795, when the see was not vacated. In 787 was the 7th General Council at Nice, when 150 bishops resided. Adrian was the first who sealed with lead. He abolished the title of Patricians, in Rome, about the year 775. In 781 he stood godfather to Pepin, son of Charles, of France.
- 795 LEO III. succeeded Dec. 26, governed 20 years, 5 months, 18 days, and died June 26, 816, the see continued vacant 10 days. In 799, he was taken, beaten, and imprisoned, by two nephews of the late Pope, but he was restored by Charles of France, who executed 300 of the conspirators, and banished several of the clergy, in return for which Leo crowned him Emperor of the West, in 800. He instituted the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, in 813, when he ordered the feasts of St. Andrew, St. Martin, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John Baptist, Whitsuntine, and Epiphany, to be kept; and the Creed to be sung in churches.
- 816 STEPHEN V. succeeded June 22, governed 7 months, 1 day,

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day, and died Jan. 22, 817, when the see was vacant 2 days. He decreed that the Emperor's ambassador should be at the Pope's election.

817 PACHAL I. succeeded Jan. 25, governed 7 years, 3 months, 17 days, and died May 11, 824, when the see continued vacant 24 days, at whose death commenced the 12th schism.

824 EUGENIUS II. succeeded June 5, governed 3 years, 2 months, 23 days, and died Aug. 27, 827, when the see continued vacant 4 days. He was opposed in his election by ZIZINUS, the 15th Antipope. In 826 organs were first introduced into the Western churches.

827 VALENTINUS succeeded Sept. 1. governed 40 days, and died Oct. 10, 827, when the see was vacant 2 months, 25 days.

828 GREGORY IV. succeeded Jan. 5, governed 16 years, 7 days, and died Jan. 11, 844, when the see continued vacant 15 days. He instituted the feast of the Holy Trinity, and altered the feast of All Martyrs to All Saints.

844 SERGIUS II. succeeded Jan. 27, governed 3 years, 1 day, died Jan. 27, 847, when the see continued vacant 2 months, 15 days, and the see was disturbed by JOHN, who occasioned a 12th schism. Sergius was the first Pope who changed his name on his election. He built the castle of St. Angelo.

847 LEO IV. succeeded April 12, governed 8 years, 3 months, 6 days, and died July 17, 855, when the see was vacant 1 month, 14 days. Peterpence was granted to Rome in 852, by Ethelwolfe in 852, and 853. The Saracens having undertaken the siege of Rome, Leo caused the city to be fortified, and he dispersed their fleet. He rebuilt Centumcelle, now called Civita Vecchia, which they had destroyed. Between Leo and Benedict many writers, even catholick ones, have introduced the fable of Pope JOAN, whom they call John VIII. but the ablest critics are agreed that the fable had its rise from the effeminate manners of

855 BENEDICT III. who succeeded Sept. 1, governed 2 years, 6 months, 10 days, and died March 10, 858, when the see continued vacant 14 days. On his election was the 14th schism, when ANASTASIUS was the 16th Antipope.

858 NICHOLAS I. succeeded March 25, governed 9 years, 7 months, 19 days, and died Nov. 12, 867, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 1 day. About this time began the custom of carrying the cross before the Pope; and bells began to be used in the Greek churches.

867 ADRIAN II. succeeded Dec. 14, governed 4 years, 11 months, 12 days, and died Nov. 25, 872, when the see continued vacant 18 days. In his time the sacrament was received in both kinds by the laity.

872 JOHN VIII. succeeded Dec. 14, governed 10 years, 2 days, died Dec. 15, 882, and the see continued vacant 7 days. During whose time the Saracens ravaged Italy, and he was obliged to give them 25,000 crowns to depart. In 878 Caroloman,

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son of Lewis, of France, obliged the inhabitants of Rome to swear fealty to him, and he imprisoned the Pope, who fled to France when he excommunicated Carloman's general. The Pope was again imprisoned for 30 days, in 880.

- 882 MARTIN II. who succeeded, unlawfully, Dec. 23, governed 1 year, 2 months, 1 day, and died Feb. 23, 884, and the see continued vacant 6 days.
- 884 ADRIAN III. succeeded March 1, governed 1 year, 4 months, 8 days, and died July 8, 885, when the see continued vacant 6 days. He excluded the Emperors from the election of Popes.
- 885 STEPHEN VI. succeeded July 25, governed 6 years, 14 days, died Aug. 7, 891, when the see was vacant 1 month, 11 days. At his election the 14th schism commenced, when ANASTASIUS was the 17th Antipope.
- 891 FORMOSUS succeeded Sept. 19, governed 4 years, 6 months, 17 days, died April 4, 896, when the see was vacant 6 days. The 15th schism commenced, and SERGIUS was 18th Antipope, and the emperor Arnould was obliged to visit Rome to renew the tranquility which had been disturbed by Lambert, who tyrannized over Rome and Italy.
- 896 BONIFACE VI. succeeded, April 10, governed 15 days. He is considered by some as the 19th Antipope, and died April 25, when the see was vacant 6 days.
- 896 STEPHEN VII. succeeded May 2, governed 3 months. He was strangled in prison, in August following. He caused the body of Formosus to be dug up, and stripped of his pontificalibus, his fingers to be cut off, and the body thrown into the Tyber, and degraded all he had ordained.
- 897 ROMANUS, Antipope, usurped the see, Sept. 17, governed 4 months, 23 days, and died Feb. 8, 890, when the see was vacant 3 days.
- 898 THEODORUS II. succeeded Feb. 12, governed 22 days, died March 3, 898, when the see continued vacant 8 days.
- 898 JOHN IX. succeeded March 12, governed 2 years, 15 days, died March 26, 900, when the see was vacant 10 days. He confirmed the decrees of Formosus, which occasioned a renewal of troubles, and he was obliged to take shelter at Ravenna.
- 900 BENEDICT IV. succeeded April 6, governed 4 years, 6 months, 15 days, and died Oct. 20, 904, when the see was vacant 7 days, on whose death was the 16th schism.
- 904 LEO V. succeeded Oct. 28, governed 39 days, and was killed by Christophilus, Dec. 6, 904, when the see was vacant 6 months, 2 days, but was usurped by CHRISTOPHILUS the 19th Antipope, who continued 6 months, and died in June 905, when the see was not filled up.
- 905 SERGIUS III. succeeded June 9, governed 7 years, 5 months, 27 days, and died Dec. 6, 912, when the see was vacant 9 months, 28 days.

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- 913 ANASTASIUS III. succeeded Oct. 4, governed 8 months, 3 days, and died June 6, 914, when the see was vacant 5 months, 27 days.
- 914 LAUDO succeeded Dec. 4, governed 4 months, 22 days, and died April 25, 915, when the see was vacant 4 days.
- 915 JOHN X. succeeded April 30, governed 13 years, 2 months, 3 days, and was stifled July 2, 929, when the see was vacant 3 days. Guy, duke of Tuscany, at the solicitation of his wife, went to the palace of John, and ordered Peter, brother to the pontiff, to be killed in his presence, and a few days after ordered the Pope himself to be apprehended and conducted to prison, where he was stifled.
- 928 LEO VI. succeeded July 6, governed 6 months, 15 days, was imprisoned by Guy, and died Jan. 20, 929; when the see was vacant 11 days.
- 929 STEPHEN VIII. succeeded Feb. 1, governed 2 years, 1 month, 12 days, and died March 12, 931, when the see was vacant 7 days.
- 931 JOHN XI. succeeded March 20, governed 4 years, 10 months, 15 days, died Feb. 5, 936, and the see was vacant 8 days. He was the son of Sergius III. by a concubine to the duke of Tuscany. His mother occasioned great troubles in Italy, and delivered Rome up to Hugh of Tuscany, who imprisoned the Pope in 934, but soon after he was released, and with his mother expelled Rome.
- 936 LEO VII. succeeded Feb. 14, governed 3 years, 6 months, 10 days, and died Aug. 23, 939, when the see was vacant 8 days.
- 939 STEPHEN IX. succeeded Sept. 1, governed 3 years, 4 months, 15 days, and died Jan. 15, 943, when the see was vacant 6 days. He was killed in a tumult which he endeavoured to appease.
- 943 MARTIN III. succeeded Jan. 22, governed 3 years, 6 months, 14 days, and died Aug. 4, 946, and the see was vacant 4 days.
- 946 AGAPETUS II. succeeded Aug. 9, governed 9 years, 7 months, 10 days, and died March 18, 956, when the see was vacant 4 days.
- 956 JOHN XII. succeeded March 23: he was but 18 years old, governed 7 years, 8 months, 13 days, and was compelled to abdicate on Dec. 5, 963, when the see continued vacant 5 months, 13 days.
- 963 LEO VIII. succeeded by election Dec. 6, but was turned out Feb. 25, 964.
- 964 BENEDICT V. succeeded May 19, governed 18 days, and turned out June 5, by the emperor, who banished him to Hamburg, and the see was vacant 18 days.
- 964 LEO VIII. succeeded again June 24, governed 9 months, and died in April 965, when the see was vacant a few days. He transferred the power of electing Popes from the people to the Emperor.

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- 965 BENEDICT V. was again restored in May, governed near a month, and died July 5, 965, when the see was vacant 15 days.
- 965 JOHN XIII. succeeded Oct. 1, governed 6 years, 11 months, 6 days, and died Dec. 6, 972, when the see was vacant 15 days. He was imprisoned 11 months at Capua, but was restored by the emperor. He was the first who consecrated bells, and gave them names. In 967 passed the decree for every knight to draw his sword at the reading of the gospel, to shew his readiness to defend it; and, after naming it, for the people to say, Glory be to thee, O LORD.
- 972 BENEDICT VI. succeeded Sept. 22, governed 1 year, 6 months, and died March, 975, when the see was vacant about 1 month. He was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where Cinthius, a powerful citizen of Rome, caused him to perish for want. In 974 was the 18th schism, and BONIFACE VII. was Antipope, who was expelled July 21, 975, for his crimes. The Antipope seized on the treasures of St. Peter and carried them off to Constantinople.
- 974 DOMUS II. succeeded April 5, governed 1 year, 6 months, and died Oct. 975, when the see was vacant about 2 months.
- 975 BENEDICT VII. succeeded Dec. 19, governed 8 years, 6 months, 23 days, and died July 10, 984, when the see was vacant 3 months, 8 days.
- 984 JOHN XIV. succeeded Oct. 19, governed 8 months, died June, 985, when the see was vacant about 10 months. BONIFACE VII. the Antipope, returned from Constantinople in June, 985, and died suddenly in Dec. following, when the people, in contempt of him, dragged his body naked through the streets of Rome.
- 985 JOHN XV. succeeded Dec. governed 5 months; but as he was not consecrated, he is not reckoned by some authors. He died April 9, 986.
- 986 JOHN XV. or XVI. succeeded April 25, governed 10 years, 5 days, died April 30, 996, and the see was vacant 16 days.
- 996 GREGORY V. succeeded May 17, governed 2 years, 9 months, 2 days; died Feb. 18, 999, when the see was not vacated. At his election was the 19th schism, when JOHN, called the XVII. was Antipope, whom the people seized in 998, whipped, put out his eyes, and killed.
- 999 SILVESTER II. succeeded Feb. 19, governed 4 years, 2 months, 22 days, died May 12, 1003, when the see continued vacant 23 days.
- 1003 JOHN XVI. or XVIII. succeeded June 6, governed 4 months, 26 days, died Oct. 31, 1003, when the see was vacant 4 months, 18 days.
- 1004 JOHN XVII. or XIX. succeeded March 19, governed 5 years, 4 months, and died July 18, 1009, when the see was vacant 2 months, 23 days. The Latin and Greek churches united. In 1007 The feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary was first observed in France.

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1009 SERGIUS IV. succeeded Oct. 11, governed 2 years, 9 months, 23 days, and died July 13, 1012, when the see continued vacant 6 days. Some authors, by mistake, mention him for the first pope who altered his name at his election. On his death commenced the 20th schism.

1012 BENEDICT VIII. succeeded July 20, governed 11 years, 11 months, 21 days, and died July 10, 1024, when the see was vacant 8 days. At his election he was opposed by LEO or GREGORY, the Antipope.

1024 JOHN XVIII. or XX. who was brother of Benedict, succeeded July 19, governed 9 years, 3 months, 19 days, and died Nov. 6, 1033, when the see was vacant 1 month 2 days.

1033 BENEDICT IX. nephew of the two last popes, only 10 years of age, succeeded Dec. 9, governed 10 years, 4 months, 20 days, and was deposed May 1, 1044, when the see was vacant but 2 days less than a year, and the 21st schism began. SYLVESTER III. the Antipope, purchased the popedom, but was expelled by Benedict after 3 months, who relinquished the see to

1045 GREGORY VI. who succeeded April 28, governed 1 year, 7 months, 20 days, and abdicated Dec. 17, 1046, and the see was vacant 7 days. Sylvester, John, and Gregory, all lived in Rome; Sylvester at St. Peter's; Benedict at St. Mary's; and Gregory at the Lateran; but they were all deposed by a council at Sutrium.

1046 CLEMENT II. succeeded Dec. 25, governed 9 months, 15 days, and was poisoned in Germany, where he fled for fear of the Italians. The see was vacant 29 days.

1047 BENEDICT IX. again succeeded Nov. 8, governed 8 months, 10 days, and again abdicated July 17, 1408, when the see was not vacated.

1048 DAMASIUS II. succeeded July 17, governed 21 days, and died Aug. 8, 1048; when BENEDICT attempted to be reinstated; he continued an Antipope for 6 months, 3 days; but the see may be said to be vacant for that time.

1049 LEO IX. succeeded Feb. 11, governed 5 years, 2 months, 8 days. He was taken prisoner 1053 by Richard of Normandy, but soon after released, and died April 19, 1054, when the see was vacant 11 months, 25 days.

1055 VICTOR II. succeeded April 13, governed 2 years, 3 months, 16 days, and died July 28, 1057, when the see was vacant 4 days.

1057 STEPHEN X. succeeded Aug. 2, governed 7 months, 27 days, and died March 29, 1058, when the see was vacant 10 months, 1 day. The 22d schism commenced 1058, when BENEDICT was Antipope 9 months, 20 days, who was chosen without the Emperor's consent.

1058 NICHOLAS II. succeeded Dec. 9, but consecrated Jan. 31, 1059, governed 2 years, 4 months, 26 days, and died June 24, 1061, when the see was vacant 3 months, 5 days, on whose death began the 23d schism.

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- 1061 ALEXANDER II. succeeded Sept. 30, governed 11 years, 6 months, 22 days, and died April 20, 1073, when the see was vacant 1 day. He was opposed in the popedom by Cadulous, called HONORIUS II. the Antipope, who was chosen by the Emperor, and went with forces to Rome, but was obliged to retire. Honorius seized on the Lateran and retained it 2 years. A council was held at Mantua, where the election of Popes by the Cardinals was confirmed.
- 1073 GREGORY VII. succeeded April 22, governed 11 years, 10 months, 26 days, and died May 25, 1085, when the see continued vacant 1 year. In 1073 he formed a pretension to Spain, and exacted oaths of fidelity from the dukes of Benevento and Capua.—1074 He wrote to France against Philip of Spain, whom he threatened to strip of his dominions. He endeavoured to make good his pretensions to Hungary and the new-converted kingdoms; and obliged Bohemia to pay him an annual tribute.—1075 He excommunicated the præfect of Rome, who in revenge seized his person as he was celebrating mass on Christmas-Day, and imprisoned him, but was obliged by the people to release him.—1076 He treated the Emperor's ambassadors ill, and expelled them from Rome, about the nomination of German bishops; in return for which he declared the Pope's election void. The Pope excommunicated the emperor Henry, and laid the empire under an interdiction, which obliged Henry to visit Italy with his wife and son, and in the most submissive form in Dec. to walk bare-footed to obtain absolution on Jan. 28, 1077, when he gave up all his dominions into the power of the Pope, who ordered a new election. In 1079 He again excommunicated the emperor Henry, who in revenge deposed him, and set up Guibert, archbishop of Ravenna, by the name of CLEMENT III. as Antipope, when commenced the 24th schism. In 1081 Henry besieged Rome, and ravaged the neighbourhood; and in 1083 turned the siege into a blockade; June 2 it surrendered. In 1084 Gregory fled from thence to Salerne, where he died the year following.
- 1086 VICTOR III. succeeded May 24, but was not consecrated till May 9, 1087, he governed 4 months, 7 days, and died Sept. 15, 1087, when the see was vacant 5 months, 26 days. In 1087 Clement the Antipope obliged Victor to take shelter in the castle of St Angelo, and soon after got him poisoned.
- 1088 URBAN II. succeeded March 12, governed 11 years, 4 months, 18 days, and died July 29, 1099, when the see was vacant 15 days. In 1090 were instituted the feasts of St. James, St. Matthias, and St. Simon and Jude, as well as that of St. Mark. In 1091 Clement the Antipope was excommunicated by Urban, whom he compelled to surrender the castle of St. Angelo, and fly to Capua. In this schism of the Popes the French and Italians joined Urban, and the English were neuter. In 1093 Urban again got possession of Rome, but Clement continued in possession of St. Angelo. In 1095 Urban excommunicated Philip king of France; 1096 the first croisade was resolved

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resolved on. In 1098 Clement was obliged to relinquish his authority to Urban.

- 1099 PASCHAL II. succeeded Aug. 14, governed 18 years, 5 months, 5 days, and died Jan. 18, 1118, when the see was vacant 6 days. He was the first Pope who signed the year of his papacy, and not the year of the Emperor. In 1101 Clement the Antipope died, when the factious cardinals at Ravenna elected ALBERT to be the Antipope, who after 4 months was taken by Paschal, and relinquished his dignity; when THEODORICK was elected Antipope, who declined it in 3 months, then SYLVESTER III. was elected, but was soon forced to fly, and the schism of 23 years ended in 1102. In 1106 Paschal excluded the inhabitants of Liege from the sacrament till they dug up the body of Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and laid it in a profane place. In 1110 Paschal quitted Italy, and excited the Normans against the Emperor, whom he was compelled in 1111 to crown; and in 1117 was obliged to go to Benevento, and raised forces against the Emperor.
- 1118 GELASIUS II. succeeded Jan. 25, governed 1 year, 4 days, and he died Jan. 29, 1119, when the see continued vacant 2 days. At his election began the 25th schism, when the Emperor chose GREGORY VIII. Antipope, but they were both excommunicated by a council at Capua.
- 1119 CALIXTUS II. succeeded Feb. 1, governed 5 years, 10 months, 13 days, and died Sept. 12, 1124, when the see continued vacant 8 days. In 1121 Gregory the Antipope was seized, set on a horse with his face to the tail, led about the streets of Rome, and imprisoned in a monastery. In 1122 the Emperor resigned the right of investures to the Pope, and they were reconciled.
- 1124 HONORIUS II. succeeded Dec. 21, governed 5 years, 1 month, 25 days, and died Feb. 16, 1130: the see was not vacated.—1127 He declared war against the king of Sicily for endeavouring to enjoy the duchies of Calabria and Apulia without his approbation, and in 1128 he excommunicated the king. About this time were instituted the feasts of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and St. Luke.
- 1130 INNOCENT II. succeeded Feb. 17, governed 13 years, 7 months, 8 days, and died Sept. 24, 1143, when the see was not vacated. At his election began the 26th schism, when Peter Leo, surnamed ANACLETUS, was Antipope, and Innocent fled into France, but was restored 1132 by Lothario, emperor of Germany; but soon after again obliged to quit Rome and go to Pisa. 1136 Roger took Beneventum and Capua from the Pope. In 1137 Anacletus the Antipope died, and VICTOR II. was chosen by his faction; but, being soon after reconciled to Innocent, relinquished the opposition. In 1139 Innocent was taken prisoner by Roger king of Sicily, to whom he confirmed his dominions and title. In 1141 he laid the kingdom of France under an interdiction.

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- 1143 CÆLESTINE II. succeeded Sept. 25, governed 5 months, 15 days, and died March 9, 1144, when the see was vacant 2 days.
- 1144 LUCIUS II. succeeded March 12, governed 11 months, 14 days, and died Feb. 25, 1145, when the see was vacant 1 day.
- 1145 EUGENIUS III. succeeded Feb. 27, governed 8 years, 4 months, 11 days, and died July 6, 1153, when the see was vacant 4 months, 27 days. In 1147 began the second croisade against the Saracens. In 1151 the Canon Law was composed by Gratian, after 24 years labour.
- 1153 ANASTASIUS IV. succeeded July 9, governed 1 year, 4 months, 24 days, and died Dec. 1154, when the see was vacant a short time.
- 1154 ADRIAN IV. who was an Englishman, succeeded Dec. 4, governed 4 years, 8 months, 29 days, and died Sept. 1, 1159, when the see was vacant 5 days. The party names of Guelfs and Gibbelins began in 1154. Adrian excommunicated William, king of Sicily, in 1156, but soon after absolved him, and confirmed the title of king of the Two Sicilies on him. In 1159 he excommunicated the Emperor, and soon after was choaked by a fly as he was drinking; and great disturbances arose on chusing his successor, when began the 27th schism.
- 1159 ALEXANDER III. succeeded Sept. 7, governed 21 years, 11 months, 21 days, and died Aug. 27, 1181, when the see was vacant 1 day. He was opposed at his election by the Emperor, who supported VICTOR IV. as Antipope, whom Alexander excommunicated as well as the Emperor, but was obliged to take shelter in Sicily, and from thence went to France, where he was received by the kings of France and England.—1164 Victor died in April, and his faction chose PASCHAL III. Antipope. In 1165 Alexander returned to Rome, and made his public entry in November; but in 1167 he was obliged to quit it again, when the Emperor defeated 12,000 Romans, and took possession of Rome. In 1169 Alexander was refused re-entrance at Rome by the inhabitants, and he returned to Benevento. In 1170 Paschal the Antipope died, and his faction elected CALISTUS III. In 1171 Alexander obliged Henry II. of England to do penance for the murder of Thomas a Becket. In 1177 he had an interview with the Emperor, to whom he gave absolution, and with whom he made peace on the Emperor's holding his stirrup when he mounted his horse. The Pope returned to Rome, where Calista made his submission, and was made bishop of Benevento; yet some of his faction elected INNOCENT III. Antipope, who was soon deposed.
- 1181 LUCIUS III. succeeded Aug. 29, governed 4 years, 2 months, 28 days, and died Nov. 25, 1185, when the see was not vacant. At his election he denied some grants to the people, who expelled him Rome; and on the Emperor's sending forces to reinstate him, the inhabitants poisoned the waters, and 1000 men with the chancellor died. In 1185 he refused to crown the

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the Emperor's son, and return the lands left the church by the empress Matilda.

1185 URBAN III. succeeded Nov. 25, governed 1 year, 10 months, 25 days, and died Oct. 19, 1187; when the see was not vacated. He continued the controversy with the Emperor.

1187 GREGORY VIII. succeeded Oct. 20, governed 1 month, 26 days, and died Dec 15, 1187, when the see was vacant 3 days. He ordered the Christians to abstain from meat every Wednesday and Friday, and exhorted them to the croisade.

1187 CLEMENT III. succeeded Dec. 19, governed 3 years, 3 months, 7 days, and died March 25, 1191, when the see continued vacant 2 days. He opposed the Emperor in the election of a king of Sicily. In 1188 began the 3d croisade.

1191 CÆLESTINE III. succeeded March 28, governed 6 years, 9 months, 11 days, and died Jan 7, 1188, when the see was not vacated. He excommunicated the emperor Henry for detaining king Richard of England prisoner in his return from Palestine.

1198 INNOCENT III. succeeded Jan. 8, governed 18 years, 6 months, 13 days, and died Jan. 20, 1216; when the see was not vacated. In 1208 he interdicted England, and excommunicated king John. He opposed the election of Philip, emperor of Germany, whom he excommunicated in 1201, but absolved him 1207. The 4th croisade began 1203. In 1204 began the inquisition. In 1210 he excommunicated the emperor Otho, and the year following declared him deposed. In 1211 he gave England to the king of France, but was reconciled to John the year following, and in 1213 excommunicated the barons for opposing John. In 1215 was the 4th General Council of Lateran, where assisted 400 bishops, and 1000 abbots.

1216 HONORIUS III. succeeded July 21, governed 10 years, 7 months, 26 days, and died March 18, 1227, when the see was vacant 1 day. In 1221 he instituted a master of his palace, and excommunicated the emperor Frederic for ill using his brothers. In 1226 the Pope entered into a league with Lombardy against the Emperor.

1227 GREGORY IX. succeeded March 20, governed 14 years, 5 months, 3 days, died Aug. 22, 1241, and the see was vacant 28 days. He excommunicated the Emperor for feigning sickness, and not attending the croisade. He demanded the nomination of two prebendaries in every bishopric in England, which was denied him by Henry III. He decreed that no layman should preach.—1228 The citizens expelled him, for which he excommunicated them. In 1229 the Tyber overflowed, and 7000 inhabitants of Rome were drowned. The Pope absolved the Emperor, who had been on a croisade without his consent, for 120,000 ounces of gold.—1236 He published his *Decretals*. In 1237 the Greek church fell from the obedience of the Pope. In 1239 the Emperor refused to re-
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store Sardinia to the Pope, for which he was excommunicated, and a croisade proclaimed against him, which he defeated.

1241 CÆLESTINE IV. succeeded September 20, governed 19 days, and died Oct. 8, 1241, when the see continued vacant 1 year, 8 months, 16 days. From him the Emperor seized 20 ships and divers prelates and cardinals.

1243 INNOCENT IV. succeeded June 24, governed 11 years, 5 months, 20 days, and died Dec. 13, 1254, when the see was vacant 11 days. He renewed the excommunication against the Emperor; who in 1243 released the cardinals he had prisoners. In 1244 Innocent created 10 cardinals, and added a red hat to their habit, to signify their readiness to lose their blood in his defence.—1245 He deposed Frederic, the Emperor, who invaded Italy, assisted by the Gibelines; and demanded a fifth of all the spiritualities in Europe; and gave Henry, whom he nominated Emperor, 25,000 marks to support himself against Frederic. In 1245 was the General Council at Lyons for renewing croisades. In 1248 was the 5th croisade. In 1251 he excommunicated Conrad who had assumed the empire.—1252 This year the bible was first divided into chapters.—1253 Innocent offered the kingdom of Sicily to Richard duke of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. of England, who declined it.

1254 ALEXANDER IV. succeeded Dec. 25, governed 6 years, 5 months, 1 day, and died May 25, 1261, when the see continued vacant 3 months, 3 days. In 1255 he invested Edmund, son of the king of England, with the kingdom of Sicily, by a ring sent him. In 1258 he was obliged to quit Rome on a sedition, and take shelter at Viterbium, and enter into a war with Ecceline, the tyrant of Padua.

1261 URBAN IV. succeeded Aug. 29, governed 3 years, 1 month, 4 days, and died Oct. 2, 1264, when the see was vacant 2 months, 2 days. In 1262 he excommunicated Manfred, king of Sicily; and in 1264 instituted the feast of Corpus Christi.

1265 CLEMENT IV. succeeded Feb. 5, governed 3 years, 9 months, 25 days, and died Nov. 29, 1268, when the see was vacant 2 years, 9 months, 2 days. He was first a lawyer, then a soldier, married, had children, afterwards a bishop, then archbishop and cardinal.

1271 GREGORY X. succeeded Sept. 1, governed 4 years, 4 months, 11 days, and died June 22, 1276, when the see was vacant 8 days. He had been viscount of Placentia, and at the time of his election was with prince Edward of England in Palestine. In 1274 the Emperor of the East acknowledged the Pope's supremacy. At a council at Lyons, the tenth of all spiritual livings was granted for a croisade to Palestine. In this council the Conclave was erected, and bowing at the name of Jesus instituted.

1276 INNOCENT V. succeeded Jan. 20, governed 5 months, 3 days, and died June 22, 1276, and the see was vacant 11 days.

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- 1276 ADRIAN V. succeeded July 4, governed 19 days, and died July 22, 1276, when the see was vacant 1 month, 13 days.
- 1276 VICEDOMINUS succeeded Sept. 5, and died the next day, and is not reckoned among the number of Popes.
- 1276 JOHN XX, or XXI. succeeded Sept. 13, governed 8 months, 4 days, and was killed by the fall of the chamber he was in at Viterbium, on May 16, 1277, when the see continued vacant 6 months 8 days.
- 1277 NICHOLAS III. succeeded Nov. 25, governed 2 years, 8 months, 28 days, and died Aug. 22, 1280, when the see was vacant 6 months. He altered the government of Rome, and deprived the king of Sicily of being vicar of the empire.
- 1281 MARTIN IV. succeeded Feb. 22, governed 4 years, 1 month, 8 days, and died March 29, 1285, when the see continued vacant 3 days. In 1282 was the Sicilian Massacre, generally called the Sicilian Vespers, when the French in that island were all massacred. In 1283 Martin excommunicated the Eastern Emperor for not performing his promise to Lyons. He also excommunicated and deposed Peter of Arragon, and gave his dominions to the son of the king of France.
- 1285 HONORIUS IV. succeeded April 2, governed 2 years, 2 days, and died April 3, 1287, when the see was vacant 10 months, 18 days. In 1287 he was opposed in a tax by the Germans.
- 1288 NICHOLAS IV. succeeded Feb. 22, governed 4 years, 1 month, 14 days, and died April 4, 1292, when the see continued vacant 2 years, 3 months, 2 days.
- 1294 CŒLESTINE V. succeeded July 5, governed 5 months, 7 days, and abdicated Dec. 13, 1294, and died 1296. The see was vacant 10 days.
- 1294 BONIFACE VIII. succeeded Dec. 24, governed 8 years, 9 months, 18 days, and died Oct. 11, 1303, when the see continued vacant 9 days. He obtained the popedom by art, ruled with severity, and died unregretted. In 1297 he deposed the cardinals John and Peter of Columna, and persecuted their families. In 1298 he opposed the election of Albert the Emperor. In 1300 he published the first Jubilee, when he stiled himself Universal Lord in Spirituals and Temporals. In 1301 he excommunicated Philip king of France, for refusing to acknowledge himself his vassal, and gave his dominions to the Emperor. In 1303 he was made prisoner at Anagina, on Sept. 8, by Sciarra Columna, and ill-used by him, when he died of grief.
- 1303 BENEDICT XI. succeeded Oct. 21, governed 8 months, 17 days, and died July 7, 1304, when the see was vacant 1 year, 13 days. He repealed the bulls of Boniface issued against France.
- 1305 CLEMENT V. succeeded July 21, governed 8 years, 9 months, and died April 20, 1314, when the see was vacant 2 years, 3 months, 17 days. He retired in 1308 to Avignon in France, where he resided, as did his successors, till Gregory XI.

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in 1377 returned to Rome. Italy was torn in pieces by intestine broils. At his coronation, which was at Lyons, there was much mischief done by the fall of a wall during the passing of the procession. In 1307 the Knights Templars were prosecuted, and several of them burnt. The Pope granted that the English clergy should not be forced to appear at any court out of their own diocese.—1311 The Emperor denied the Pope his fealty.—1313 The Grand Master of the Templars was burnt at Paris, March 11. On the death of Clement, the dissensions in the conclave was so great, that the cardinals set fire to the building, and separated.

1316 JOHN XXI. or XXII. succeeded Aug. 7, governed 18 years, 3 months, 29 days, and died Dec. 5, 1334, when the see was vacant 14 days. He strongly exerted his power over Sovereigns by several writings; and in 1319 deposed the Viscount of Milan.—1322 He incensed the princes of Italy against the Emperor; who in opposition to him occasioned the 28th schism, by electing NICHOLAS V. Antipope in 1328. John excommunicated the Emperor in 1329, and broached his doctrine against the vision of God immediately after death. In 1330 Nicholas the Antipope was taken by John, and carried to Avignon, where he resigned his dignity in 1333. A general crusade was then published for the Holy Land, and his opinions censured by the French clergy.

1334 BENEDICT XII. succeeded Dec. 20, governed 7 years, 4 months, and died April 25, 1342; when the see was vacant 13 days. He continued the excommunication against the Emperor, who in 1338 appealed from the Pope to a General Council.

1342 CLEMENT VI. succeeded May 9, governed 10 years, 6 months, 23 days, and died Dec. 1, 1352, when the see was not vacated. He continued the excommunication of the Emperor, and denied absolution unless he would resign the Empire to him, and in 1346 caused some of the electors to proceed to the election of a new Emperor. In 1349 Clement purchased Avignon from Joan the daughter of the king of Sicily. In 1350 he kept the second Jubilee, which he had reduced to 50 years.

1352 INNOCENT VI. succeeded Dec. 1, governed 9 years, 9 months, 11 days, and died Sept. 11, 1362, when the see was vacant 15 days. He obliged all beneficed clergymen to reside at their livings, and curtailed all the useless expences of his household. In 1357 he suppressed the troubles in Italy, and recovered in 5 years all that the see had been deprived of. In 1361 he instituted Maundy Thursday in England.

1362 URBAN V. succeeded Sept. 27, governed 8 years, 1 month, 23 days, and died Dec. 19, 1370, when the see was vacant 10 days. He was the son of an English physician, and was supported by the Emperor against the Milanese, whom he compelled to sue for peace in 1363. In 1366 he visited Rome and repaired several edifices. In 1368 he was obliged to get the Emperor to suppress the Gibelines faction, and 1369 agreed with

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with the Emperor of the East to an union of the Greek and Latin churches,

1370 GREGORY XI. succeeded Dec. 30, governed 7 years, 2 months, 27 days, and died March 28, 1378, when the see was vacant 20 days. He was nephew to Clement VI. and was made a cardinal at 17 years of age. In 1374 he was at war with the Pisans and Bononians, who were assisted by the Florentines, whom he interdicted. In 1377 he removed from Avignon to Rome Jan. 17, and in Nov. following concluded a peace with the Florentines. At his death commenced the 29th schism.

1378 URBAN VI. succeeded April 18, governed 11 years, 5 months, 28 days, and died Oct. 15, 1389, when the see at Rome was vacant 17 days. The French cardinals opposed his election, and chose

CLEMENT VII. Antipope, who was elected at Fundi, in Italy, Sept. 20, 1378. He resided at Avignon, and was acknowledged by part of the church. He governed his division 15 years, 11 months, 28 days, and died Sept. 16, 1394. Both Popes created Cardinals, and this schism lasted 50 years. The French, Spaniards, Scots, and Sicilians, declared for Clement; and England, Hungary, and Germany, for Urban. In 1380 Clement deprived Joanna of Naples of her dominions, which he bestowed on Charles de Duras. In 1384 he quarrelled with Charles de Duras, who caused him to be arrested, but soon after released him.—1385 He fled to Genoa, where he put five Cardinals in Urban's interest to death. In 1387 was the feast of the Conception of the Virgin instituted.

1389 BONIFACE IX. succeeded, at Rome, Nov. 2, governed 14 years, 11 months, and died Oct. 1, 1404, when the see was vacant 15 days. He reduced the Jubilee to every 30 years, 1391. At a council held at Westminster it was determined that all appeals to the Pope should be prohibited, and Annates opposed. It was there resolved that the Pope had no authority over England. In 1394 died Clement the Antipope, of grief, on Sept. 16, when the cardinals in that faction proceeded to the election of his successor, and chose

BENEDICT XIII. Antipope, who resided at Avignon, and succeeded Sept. 26, 1394. In 1398 an accommodation by cession was resolved on in France, and proposed to the contending parties and princes in Europe, which Boniface agreed to, but Benedict refused. In 1398 the obedience to Benedict was suspended and he imprisoned.—1400 A jubilee was observed at Rome.—1403 On May 28 Benedict was restored to his honours, and the restricted obedience repealed.

1404 INNOCENT VII. succeeded at Rome Oct. 17, governed 2 years, 21 days, and died Nov. 6, 1406, when the see was vacant 23 days. In 1405 he removed from Rome to Viterbium on a sedition.—1406 France withdrew its obedience to Benedict a second time, against whom he published his interdiction in 1407.

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- 1406 GREGORY XII. succeeded, at Rome, Nov. 30, governed 2 years, 6 months, 5 days, and was deposed at the council of Pisa, on June 5, 1409, died July 2, 1417. The see was vacant 20 days. On April 25, 1408, Ladislaus, king of Sicily, made himself master of Rome, and the cardinals withdrew their obedience to the two contenders. On June 5, 1409, BENEDICT XIII. at Avignon, and GREGORY XII. at Rome, were declared deposed, and the cardinals on the 26th of the same month elected ALEXANDER V.
- 1409 ALEXANDER V. succeeded June 26, governed 10 months, 8 days, and died May 3, 1410, when the see was vacant 13 days.
- 1410 JOHN XXIII. succeeded May 17, governed 5 years, 11 days, and abdicated at the council of Constance, March 31, 1415, for the peace of the church. He died 1419. The see was vacant 2 years, 5 months, 8 days. As there were three Popes at this time, their residence was as follows: John retired to Arimæum; Gregory at Rome; and Benedict went from France to Arragon. In 1411 John made war against Ladislaus of Sicily, and defeated his troops; but in 1413 he was obliged to take shelter at Florence, and Rome was taken by Ladislaus. In 1415, at the council of Constance, GREGORY renounced the popedom by his attornies, and JOHN abdicated, was arrested and deposed. In 1416 the trial of BENEDICT commenced, and in July, 1417, was deposed. He died May 23, 1423.
- 1417 MARTIN V. succeeded Nov. 11, at the council of Constance, governed 13 years, 4 months, 12 days, and died Feb. 20, 1431, when the see was vacant 11 days. He entered Rome 1421. In 1422 he refused the title of king of Sicily to Alphonfus king of Arragon, who espoused the cause of Benedict the Antipope, on whose death, in 1424, by faction he got CLEMENT VIII. to be elected Antipope; but in 1427 he was reconciled to Alphonfus, and Clement retired, never having been acknowledged, and the schism ended in 1429.
- 1431 EUGENIUS IV. succeeded March 3, governed 15 years, 11 months, 20 days, and died Feb. 23, 1447, when the see was vacant 10 days. In 1432 he was obliged to quit Rome in disguise and take shelter at Florence, when the people took and fortified St. Angelo's castle.—1435 He was reconciled and returned. In 1436 he disliked the proceedings of the council of Basil, and endeavoured to remove to Ferrara, but was opposed and suspended by the council in 1438. On June 29, 1439, he was declared deposed, and the council elected the duke of Savoy Antipope, by the name of FELIX V. on Oct. 30, which made the 30th schism. He was consecrated and crowned June 14, 1440, in council. In 1441 the feast of Visitation of the Virgin was instituted. In 1442 Eugenius removed the council, which had been transferred to Florence, to Rome.
- 1447 NICHOLAS V. succeeded March 6, governed 8 years, 19 days, and died March 24, 1455, when the see was vacant 14 days. He erected the Vatican Library. In 1449 Felix the Antipope

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- tipope, at the persuasion of the Emperor, resigned, was made a cardinal, and died in 1452. In 1450 the Jubilee was kept, when 500 persons were drowned by the fall of St. Angelo's bridge over the Tiber.—1451 Nicholas fortified Rome.
- 1455 CALIXTUS III. succeeded April 8, governed 3 years, 3 months, 29 days, and died Aug. 6, 1458, when the see was vacant 12 days. In 1456 he instituted the feast of the Transfiguration, and at his death left 500,000 crowns, which he had gathered on pretence of war with the Turks.
- 1458 PIUS II. succeeded Aug. 19, governed 5 years, 10 months, 29 days, and died Aug. 16 1464, when the see was vacant 14 days.—1463 He published a croisade against the Turks.
- 1464 PAUL II. succeeded Aug. 31, governed 6 years, 10 months, 26 days, and died July 28, 1471, when the see was vacant 12 days.—1466 He excommunicated the king of Bohemia. In 1469 he entertained the Emperor of Germany at the expence of 18,000 crowns, and in 1470 reduced the Jubilee to every 25 years.
- 1476 SIXTUS IV. succeeded Aug. 9, governed 13 years, 4 days, died Aug. 12, 1484, when the see was vacant 11 days. He commemorated the Jubilee in 1475. In 1478 the first inquisition was established in Spain. He died of grief that the Venetians had leagued with the duke of Ferrara against him.
- 1484 INNOCENT VIII. succeeded Aug. 24, governed 7 years, 11 months, 2 days, and died July 25, 1492, when the see was vacant 15 days. He was the first Pope that promoted his natural children to honours.
- 1492 ALEXANDER VI. succeeded Aug. 11, governed 11 years, 8 days, and died Aug. 18, 1503, when the see was vacant 1 month, 4 days. In 1494 he limited the boundaries of the discovered countries of the Portuguese and Spaniards. In 1500 he celebrated the Jubilee at Rome.
- 1503 PIUS III. succeeded Sept. 23, governed but 26 days, dying the 18th of October following, when the see was vacant 13 days.
- 1503 JULIUS II. nephew to Sixtus IV. succeeded Nov. 1, governed 9 years, 3 months, 21 days, and died Feb. 21, 1513, when the see was vacant 21 days. In 1505, with the assistance of the French, he compelled the usurped duke of Bononia to surrender it to him. In 1508 he entered into a league at Cambray with the Emperor and the French king against the Venetians. In 1510 he and the cardinals were besieged in Bologna, but refused to enter into treaty of peace. He invested the king of Arragon with Naples. In 1511 he excommunicated the kings of France and Navarre. In 1512 he lost 16,000 men in battle and the city of Ravenna to the French, on Easter Day. He began the church of St. Peter in the Vatican the same year.
- 1513 LEO X. succeeded march 15, governed 8 years, 8 months, 17 days, and died Dec. 1, 1521, when the see was vacant 1 month, 7 days. In 1515 he bought Mantua of the Emperor

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for 30,000 crowns. In 1515 he made an alliance with Francis I. of France. In 1517 he published indulgences, which Luther wrote against; and created 31 cardinals which had never been done before. In 1518 was the conference at Augsborg about Luther. In 1520 He excommunicated Luther. In 1521 he bestowed the title of Defender of the Faith on Henry VIII. of England, for writing a book against Luther.

1522 ADRIAN VI. succeeded Jan. 9, governed 1 year, 8 months, 16 days, and died Sept. 24, 1521, when the see was vacant 1 month, 7 days.

1523 CLEMENT VII. succeeded Nov. 19, governed 10 years, 10 months, 7 days, and died Sept. 25, 1534, when the see continued vacant 17 days. In 1525 he leagued against the Emperor, and granted Wolsey the dissolving some monasteries.—1526 The Columnneses wasted Rome and the Vatican, and besieged the Pope in St. Angelo, when they seized on Rome Sept. 20. In 1526 Rome was taken by the Emperor's army, May the 6th, and the Pope made prisoner.—1528 The mass was abolished, and images and altars destroyed at Berne, Strasburg, Basil, &c.—1529 The name of Protestant began. The Pope and Emperor were reconciled.—1530 There was a great inundation at Rome.—1532 The Pope had an interview with the Emperor at Bologna. In 1533 the Pope's power was abolished in England. In 1534 he excommunicated the king of England.

1534 PAUL III. succeeded Oct. 13, governed 15 years, 28 days, and died Nov. 10, 1549, when the see was vacant 2 months, 28 days. In 1538 he published a bull against Henry VIII. of England. In 1540 the Pope conducted an interview between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France.—1545 The council of Trent began.

1550 JULIUS III. succeeded Feb. 8, governed 5 years, 1 month, 16 days, died March 23, 1555, when the see continued vacant 17 days. He kept the Jubilee.—1553 He endeavoured in vain to reconcile the Emperor and King of France.—1554 He betrayed Sena to the Emperor, and sent Cardinal Pool into England.

1555 MARCELLUS V. succeeded April 9, governed 22 days, and died May 1 following, when the see continued vacant 22 days.

1555 PAUL IV. succeeded May 23, governed 4 years, 2 months, 27 days, and died Aug. 18, 1559, when the see was vacant 4 months, 7 days. In 1557 a war was carried on in Naples, between the Pope and Philip of Spain. He enlarged the privileges of the citizens of Rome, for which they erected a statue to him, but on his death they cut off the head and right hand of it, and threw it into the Tyber.

1559 PIUS IV. succeeded Dec. 26, governed 5 years, 11 months, 15 days, and died Dec. 9, 1565, when the see was vacant 28 days. At his election Cardinal Caraffa spoke disrespectfully of him, for which he had him and several others strangled.—1561 He proposed a disputation with some English protestant divines.

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- divines. In 1563 he cited the Queen of Navarre, a protestant, to Rome, but she was protected by the King of France.
- 1566 PIUS V. succeeded Jan. 7, governed 6 years, 3 months, 24 days, and died May 1, 1572, when the see was vacant 11 days. In 1567 he sent 90,000 ducats to assist the Emperor against the Turks. In 1569 he sent a consecrated helmet and a pair of gaunlets to the Duke of Alva for opposing the protestants. In 1570 he excommunicated Queen Elizabeth of England, and absolved her subjects of their allegiance.
- 1572 GREGORY XIII. succeeded May 13, governed 12 years, 16 months, 29 days, and died April 10, 1585, when the see was vacant 1 day. The year of his election he created Cosmo de Medicis Great Duke of Tuscany. In 1579 he built a chapel in the Vatican, which cost him 100,000 ducats. In 1580 he restored the Grand Master of Malta, who had been ejected by the knights.—1580 He reformed the kalendar, by omitting 10 days between the 10th and 19th of October, and it obtained the name of the Gregorian Kalendar, or New Stile. In 1583 was a tumult at Rome between the Pope and Nobles.
- 1585 SIXTUS V. succeeded April 12, governed 5 years, 4 months, 16 days, and died Aug. 27, 1590, when the see was vacant 18 days. He was the son of a swineherd. He removed the obelisk, wherein the ashes of Augustus were supposed to be, into the Vatican; and built a new library in the Vatican. He in 1587 created his nephew, who was very young, a Cardinal, and gave him a revenue of 10,000 crowns, and was remarkable for bestowing large preferments on his relations, which he was enabled to do by the great sums he collected in selling offices. He had a statue erected to him; but at his death it was decreed by the senate, that none of his successors should have the like during their life-time.
- 1590 URBAN VII. succeeded Sept 15, governed 13 days, and died the 27th of Sept. following, when the see was vacant 2 months, 7 days.
- 1590 GREGORY XIV. succeeded Dec. 5, governed 10 months, 10 days, and died Oct. 15, 1591, when the see was vacant 14 days. In 1592 he excommunicated the King of France, but no person paid any regard to it.
- 1591 INNOCENT IX. succeeded Oct. 30, governed 2 months, 2 days, and died Dec. 31, 1591, when the see was vacant 29 days.
- 1592 CLEMENT VIII. succeeded Jan. 30, governed 13 years, 1 month, 7 days, and died March 5, 1605, when the see was vacant 26 days. In 1593 he absolved the French King. In 1596 Ferrara fell to the Pope for want of heirs. In 1598 was a great inundation at Rome. In 1600 was the great Jubilee at Rome, and the Pope accomplished a peace between France and Spain.
- 1605 LEO XI. succeeded April 1, governed 26 days, and died April 27 following, when the see was vacant 18 days.
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1605 PAUL V. succeeded May 16, governed 16 years, 8 months, 13 days, and died Jan. 28, 1621, when the see was vacant 11 days. In 1605 commenced great disputes between the Pope and the State of Venice, who imprisoned two of the clergy, and refused to release them tho' requested to it by the Pope, who in 1606 laid the State under an interdiction.—1607 The difference was reconciled. In 1616 the Pope sent the Emperor a gold rose richly set with jewels. This year the Pope received an ambassador from the King of Congo, who dying after his arrival, his embassy for missionaries was of no effect. This Pope completed the beautiful structure of St. Peter's. During his reign he created 60 Cardinals.

1621 GREGORY XV. succeeded Feb. 9, governed 2 years, 5 months, and died July 8, 1623, when the see was vacant 28 days. He received the valuable library from Heidelberg, and added it to that at the Vatican. In 1622 he instituted the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, and during his reign created 11 Cardinals.

1623 URBAN VIII. succeeded Aug. 6, governed 20 years, 11 months, 22 days, and died July 29, 1644, when the see was vacant 1 month, 15 days. He commemorated the Jubilee in 1625. In 1626 he consecrated the great Basilicon of St. Peter's church, the high altar of which he made with the brass taken from the roof of the Pantheon built by Agrippa. In 1631 he bestowed the title of Eminence on the Cardinals. In 1632 he took possession of the dukedom of Urbino as a fief of the Church. In 1641 he seized on the territories of Castro and excommunicated its Duke. In 1643 the Venetians supported the Duke, as did also the Duke of Tuscany. In 1644 the Pope made peace with the confederates, granted absolution to the Duke of Parma, and delivered up Castro. During his reign he created 74 Cardinals.

1644 INNOCENT X. succeeded Sept 14, governed 10 years, 3 months, 25 days, and died Jan. 7, 1655, when the see was vacant 3 months. He was shamefully governed by his sister-in-law, Donna Olympia, whose conduct towards the Barberini family inflamed all Italy and great part of the continent. In 1650 he commemorated the Jubilee. He created 40 Cardinals during his reign.

1655 ALEXANDER VII. succeeded April 7, governed 12 years, 1 month, 16 days, and died May 22, 1667, when the see was vacant 4 months, 19 days. In 1656 Rome was afflicted with the plague, after which an inundation ensued, and soon after an earthquake overturned great part of Romagne, in all which calamities Alexander was liberal and bountiful. The same year he received the abdicated Queen of Sweden. In 1657 he assisted the Venetians against the Turks. In 1661 the French ambassador was insulted by the soldiers, whom the Pope protected.—1662 Avignon revolted from the Pope, but returned in 1664, when the difference was adjusted by great sub-

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submissions of the Pope. He repaired and beautified the Pantheon; and during his reign created 38 Cardinals.

1667 CLEMENT IX. succeeded June 20, governed 2 years, 5 months, 19 days, and died July 22, 1669, when the see continued vacant 4 months, 19 days. He promoted 12 Cardinals.

1670 CLEMENT X. succeeded April 29, governed 6 years, 2 months, 23 days, and died July 22, 1676, when the see was vacant 1 month, 29 days. In 1675 he commemorated the Jubilee, when the Cardinal nephew had a misunderstanding with the foreign Ambassadors. In 1676 was a controversy between the Vice-king of Naples and the Pope.

1676 INNOCENT XI. succeeded Sept. 21, governed 12 years, 10 months, 23 days, and died Aug. 12, 1689, when the see was vacant 1 month 23 days. To settle the dispute of prerogatives between the Pope and the King of France, a general assembly of the clergy of France was held in 1682, when the Pope's power over ecclesiastical livings in France was denied. This Pope created 16 Cardinals.

1689 ALEXANDER VIII. succeeded Oct. 6, governed 1 year, 3 months, 27 days, and died Feb. 1, 1691, when the see continued vacant 1 month, 26 days. He evaded his claim on the French bishops, and granted them bulls of confirmation.

1691 INNOCENT XII. succeeded July 12, governed 9 years, 2 months, 16 days, and died Sept. 27, 1700, when the see was vacant, 1 month, 26 days.

1700 CLEMENT XI. succeeded Nov. 23, governed 20 years, 3 months, 25 days, and died March 19, 1721, when the see was vacant 1 month, 19 days.

1721 INNOCENT XIII. succeeded May 8, governed 2 years, 10 months, and died March 7, 1724, when the see was vacant 2 months, 21 days.

1724 BENEDICT XIII. succeeded May 29, governed 5 years, 8 months, 23 days, and died Feb. 21, 1730, when the see was vacant 4 months, 21 days.

1730 CLEMENT XII. succeeded July 12, governed 9 years, 6 months, 25 days, and died Feb. 6, 1740, when the see continued vacant 6 months, 10 days.

1740 BENEDICT XIV. succeeded Aug. 17, governed 17 years, 7 months, 18 days, and died April 4, 1758, when the see was vacant 3 months, 2 days.

1758 CLEMENT XIII. succeeded July 6, governed 10 years, 7 months, 27 days, and died Feb. 2, 1769, when the see was vacant 3 months, 17 days.

1769 CLEMENT XIV. succeeded May 19, governed 5 years, 6 months, 2 days, and was poisoned Sept. 21, 1774, when the see was vacant 4 months, 24 days.

1775 PIUS VI. the present Pope, succeeded Feb. 15.

F R A N C E.

The Franks were originally a German nation, inhabiting Franconia, which is still called Eastern France, to distinguish it from this Country. This nation joining with many others, (upon the decline of the Roman Empire,) under Pharamond, about 413, obtained that part of Belgium which contained Zutphen, Utrecht, Over-Yssel, both the Friellands, and that part of Holland which lies on the same side of the Rhine; but whether Pharamond ever crossed the Rhine is uncertain: however, in 420, he became their first King, and formed this potent Empire.

420 PHARAMOND, first King of France, began to reign in 420, and is said to be the enactor of the Salique law, after a reign of 8 years, died in 428, and was succeeded by his son,

428 CLODION, or CLAUDIUS, THE HAIRY, so named from his never suffering his hair or beard to be cut: he reigned 21 years, during which time he ravaged the country of Cambray and Tourney, died in 449, and recommended his wife and 3 children to the protection of Merovœus his general, but he expelled them and usurped the throne.

449 MEROVŒUS, from whom his successors to Pepin were called Merovingi. During his reign France was over-run by the Emperor's forces under Attila, who was defeated with the loss of 180,000 men. Triers, Straßburgh, and the greatest part of Gaul, were added to France; and the French and Gauls, by intermarrying, began to speak one language. Merovœus reigned 7 years, died in 456, and was succeeded by his son,

456 CHILPERIC, who was obliged to quit his kingdom for his misconduct, and was sheltered by the King of Thuringia, whose daughter he afterwards married in 462; but divorced and forced her into a monastery in 476 for standing godmother to her own child. He was restored in 469, and was successful in repelling the Ostrogoths in 471. He died in 481, having reigned 25 years, and was succeeded by his son,

481 CLOVIS THE GREAT, or LEWIS I. the first Christian King of France, who was but 15 years old when he began to reign. In 485 he defeated a Roman patrician, and annexed Soissons to his dominions, taking all the places the Romans possessed in Gaul. He subdued the Thuringians, and made them tributary in 490. He married Clotilda the daughter of Childeric, son of the King of Burgundy, in 493. He killed the King of Cambray and his son with his own hand, caused the King of Mentz to be slain in his presence, and ordered the King of Amiens and his son, who were his prisoners, to be beheaded, and afterwards annexed their kingdoms to his own dominions in 493. He defeated the Germans near Tolbiac, and became a Christian in consequence of the victory in 496. He built a magnificent church at Paris sacred to St. Peter and St. Paul in 505. He defeated and slew Alaric King of the Visigoths, and

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and secured several of his cities in 506, and the year following seized all his treasures at Toulouse; in which year the Emperor Anastasius bestowed on him the imperial ornaments, and made him an honorary Consul. The same year he made Paris the place of his residence. In 508 he was defeated by the Ostrogoths, and lost 30,000 Franks, with several places he before had conquered; but the same year defeated the King of Burgundy, and obliged him to fly for shelter into Italy. Having reigned 30 years, he died in the 45th year of his age, in 511; and after his death his dominions were divided between his four sons. CHILDEBERT had Paris, Mayne, Anjou, Turreign, Guyen, Campeigne, and Avignon: CLOTHAYRE had Soissons, Vermandois, Piccardy, Flanders, and Normandy: CLODOMIRE had Orleans, Burgundy, Lyonois, Dauphine, and Provence: THEODORIC or THYERRY, his natural son, had Austrasia or Mentz, Lorraine, all the country from Rheims to the Rhine, Germany, &c. being the ancient patrimony of the French. His daughter Clothida had Thoulouse and part of Languedoc, and married Amalaric, King of the Visigoths, 515. As King of France he was succeeded by his son, 511 CLOTHAYRE I. who in conjunction with his brothers defeated and took prisoner Sigismund King of Burgundy, who was murdered with his wife and children 517. Clodomire was slain in battle in 524; and the year following Clothayre and Theodoric subdued the King of Thuringi, and annexed his kingdom to their own. In 529 Clothayre made away with the children of his brother Clodomire, regained Gascoigne, and in 532 divided Burgundy with his brother Theodoric. Theodoric I. died at Mentz, and his part was succeeded by his son Theodobert I. in 534, when Clothayre had reigned 23 years, and Childebert the same. In 541 they ravaged Spain and compelled the inhabitants of Sarragossa to be baptized. In 558 Childebert I. died, having reigned 48 years, when Clothayre became the sole monarch, which he enjoyed but three years, dying in 562 in the 51st year of his reign, and the 63d year of his age; when his kingdom was again divided between his four sons. CARIBERT was King of Paris; GONTRAM of Orleans and Burgundy; CHILPERIC governed in Soissons; and SIGEBERT I. in Rheims.

561 CHILPERIC I. succeeded to the throne of his father, and Gontram seized on Paris on the death of his brother Caribert in 567, and in conjunction with Chilperic I. made war against his other brother in 576, when Sigebert I. died, and was succeeded by his son Childebert II. only 5 years of age. In 584 Childeric I. was killed when hunting, having reigned 23 years, and was succeeded by his son,

583 CLOTHAYRE II. soon after whose accession the city of Paris was nearly consumed by fire, and a plague ravaged France. In 593 Gontram of Orleans and Burgundy died, having reigned over his own and his brother Caribert's division of the kingdom 34 years, and was succeeded in both by Childebert II.

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his nephew, King of Rheims, who survived him but two years, having reigned 20 years, in 596, and was succeeded by his son Theodebert in Austrasia or Mentz, and by Thierry II. another son, in Burgundy and Orleans, both of whom were harrassed by their cousin Clothayre II. and being both destroyed by their own mother, he became sole monarch of France in 613, having reigned 30 years, which he enjoyed 15 years, dying in 628, in the 44th year of his reign, when he divided his kingdom between his two sons, viz. Caribert had Aquitain, and Dagobert the remainder, who succeeded his father.

628 DAGOBERT I. surnamed the GREAT, who in 631 succeeded also to his brother Caribert's kingdom of part of Aquitain, and became sole monarch. He reigned 9 years, when he divided his kingdom between his two sons, Clovis and Sigebert, died 638, and was succeeded in Austrasia by Sigebert II. and the other part of his dominions by

638 CLOVIS II. who in 653, on the death of Sigebert, made his son Childeric King of Austrasia. He stripped the church of St. Dennis's abbey, founded by his father Dagobert, of its silver covering, and made it into money, which he distributed amongst the poor, and in the lieu of it granted the abbey great privileges, which are dated in June 656, in which year he died, having reigned 18 years, and was succeeded by his son,

656 CLOTHAYRE III. who reigned 14 years, died 678, and was succeeded by his brother,

670 CHILDERIC II. king of Austrasia, who became sole monarch, and confined the rest of his brothers in monasteries; but he grew odious for his cruelties, and was killed with his queen great with child, in 672, having reigned in Austrasia 19 years, and sole monarch 4, and was succeeded by his imprisoned brother,

672 THEODORIC III. or THIERY; but DAGOBERT II. son of Sigebert possessed himself of part of Austrasia, which he kept 7 years, when he was assassinated, and Theodoric became sole monarch, reigned 17 years, died 690, and was succeeded by his son,

690 CLOVIS III. who reigned but 5 years, died 695, and was succeeded by his brother. During his reign, Pepin, mayor of his palace, assumed the power of the French monarchy.

695 CHILDEBERT III. during whose reign the Normans of Norway first entered France, ravaged the country, and settled there. Childebert reigned 16 years, died in 711, and was succeeded by his son,

710 DAGOBERT III. under whom the French recovered all the Goths held in France. He reigned 5 years, died in 716, and was succeeded by his brother,

716 CHILPERIC II. who reigned but 2 years, when he was deposed by Charles Martel, the son of Pepin, mayor of the palace, who proclaimed,

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- 718 CLOTHAYRE IV. son of Dagobert III. who reigned only 2 years, when he died, and Chilperic was defeated by Charles Martel, and died in 720; when the throne was filled by,
- 720 THEODORIC IV. son of Dagobert III. under whom Charles Martel governed with absolute power. He died 735, having had the title of King without the power 17 years; and had no successor appointed for 6 years, during which time Charles Martel held the reigns of power, under the title of Duke of the French, and died in 742, when
- 742 CHILDERIC III. surnamed THE STUPID, succeeded to the throne, but was deposed, and obliged to become a monk in 750, having reigned 9 years. He was the last of the Merovingians, and succeeded by
- 751 PEPIN THE SHORT, son of Charles Martel, the first of the Carolingians race; to anoint whom Pope Stephen went to France in 753. He was the first king who was consecrated in France. He defeated the King of the Lombards, restored Rome to the Pope, when it was besieged in 755, reduced the Saxons to obedience, and obliged them to pay a tribute to him. He commenced a war with Aquitain, which continued 9 years, in 758. In 767 he instituted the parliament of Paris. He died 768, in the 54th year of his age, and 27th of his reign, leaving Soissons and some other provinces to his son Caroloman; and was succeeded in his other dominions by his son Charles, known by the name of
- 768 CHARLEMAIGN, or CHARLES THE GREAT, who, in conjunction with CARLOMAN, subdued Aquitain; and, in 771, on the death of Caroloman, became sole monarch, and the year following began the Saxon war, which lasted 33 years. In 775 he subdued the King of Lombardy, which put an end to that kingdom, and annexed it to his own. In 778 he subdued two petty Kings of the Moors, and took Navarre in Spain and Sardinia. In 779 he reduced the Saxons, who retired to Vandalaria and assumed the name of Westphalians. In 780 he instituted the 12 Peers of France, and founded the bishoprics of Osnaburg and Minden. In 781 he visited Rome and celebrated Easter, where he caused his second son Lewis to be crowned king of Aquitain, and his other son Pepin king of Italy. In 785 he entirely subdued Saxony. In 790 he made the famous league with Achiús of Scotland. In 796 he built Aix-la-Chapelle. In 800 he was crowned Emperor of the West. He attempted to be married to Irene, Empress of the East, in 802; but was prevented by her being deposed. He added several articles to the Salique Laws, and in 804 transplanted 10,000 Saxons into France to keep them in obedience. He lost his son Pepin in 810, and his eldest son Charles the year following. In 813 he associated his son Lewis, and died Jan. 28 following, in the 72d year of his age, and the 47th of his reign, was buried at Aix-la-Chapelle, and was succeeded in both dignities by his son,
- 814 LEWIS THE GENTLE, who was crowned in 816 at Rheims. In 817 he narrowly escaped death by a gallery falling under him

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and his courtiers, when 20 were killed. In 830 his sons conspired against him, who degraded him for some months, but he was restored. In 837 he declared his youngest son Charles king of Neustria; and the year following his son Pepin king of Aquitain died, whose dominions Lewis gave his son Charles, but they were contended for by a son of Pepin's 839. Lewis died June 20, 840, aged 62, having reigned 27 years, and was buried at Mentz. His son Lothayre succeeded to the empire; but in France he was succeeded by

840 **CHARLES I. THE BALD.** In 442 he was reconciled to his brothers, when they agreed to the division of the empire as follows: **LOTHAYRE** remained in possession of the empire, the kingdom of Italy, Lorrain, and Burgundy; **LEWIS** obtained Germany for his share; and **CHARLES** had Western France. In 844 the Normans entered France as far as Paris, and ravaged the environs, which they repeated again in 853. The year following Charles married his daughter to Ethelwolf of England. In 863 he created the Duke of Aquitain's son the first Earl of Holland, Zealand, and West-Friesland. In 868 he divided the kingdom of Provence with his brother Lewis, and the year following he seized on the dominions of the King of Lorrain, and was crowned at Mentz. In 870 he confined Carloman, his son, for conspiring against him, and soon after enlarged him; but he revolted, was tried, condemned, and had his eyes put out in 873, in which year was a great plague of locusts. In 875 he succeeded to the empire, which he enjoyed but two years, being poisoned by his physician, and died in a peasant's cabin Oct. 6, 877, aged 54, having reigned 38 years, and he was succeeded in France by his son,

877 **LEWIS II. THE STAMMERER**, who was crowned at Troyes in Sept. 878. He reigned but 2 years, during which time there was an interregnum in the empire. He was succeeded in his French dominions by

879 **CARLOMAN** and **LEWIS III.** his natural children, who, by the interposition of Lewis king of Germany, grandson of Charles the Bald, divided the kingdom; **LEWIS** had France and Normandy; and **CARLOMAN** had Burgundy and Aquitain. In 880 the Norweigans ravaged France. Lewis of France died in 882, having reigned with his brother Carloman but 4 years, when Carloman reigned alone. The same year died Lewis of Germany, and Carloman became possessed of his dominions, as well as the dominions of Carloman, king of Bavaria, which Lewis had seized on the death of that King the year preceding. In 882 Carloman died while he was hunting, having reigned 6 years, and was buried at St. Dennis, and his dominions were seized by,

882 **CHARLES II. THE FAT**, emperor of the West, to the detriment of an infant son Charles. In 887 the Norweigans again entered France, when Charles granted them Normandy for a settlement to prevent their further ravages, as they were then besieging Paris. Charles was deserted by his troops, and he died
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in 888 on Jan. 13, after having governed a more extensive empire than Charlemagne. His dominions were divided into five kingdoms, viz. ARNOLP, a son of Carloman, had Germany; GUIDO and BERRINGER had Italy; RANDOLF and LEWIS the Blind, had Burgundy; and EUDO had France.

888 EUDO, who was soon disturbed by Charles the Simple, son of Lewis the Stammerer, who was competitor for the throne, and was crowned at Rheims Jan. 27, 893, then but 13 years old. He was obliged by Eudo to retire under the protection of the Emperor, and soon after reconciled to Eudo, so as to succeed him after his death. Eudo died in 898, without children, having reigned 10 years, and was succeeded by

898 CHARLES III. THE SIMPLE, who had been crowned in 893, married a daughter of Edward the Elder of England. Roto, duke of Normandy, took Rouen 906, and besieged Paris and defeated Charles's forces in 909, agreed to a peace and married Charles's daughter 912; a rebellion caused great trouble in 915 and 916, when Charles reassumed Lorrain to his kingdom; was taken prisoner and confined by the Earl of Vermandois in 918; in 922 Robert earl of Paris was elected and consecrated King at Rheims, but Charles, with the assistance of the Normans, defeated and flew him the same year, when Rodolph or Raoul, duke of Burgundy, was chosen, who was crowned at Soissons July 13, 923, when Charles's queen and son fled to England, and Charles, who was seized at the castle of Peronne was imprisoned in the castle of Thierre. In 927 he was released from his confinement, but soon again confined in the same place, where he died in 929, aged 50, and

923 RODOLPH or RAOUL was left in possession of the throne, till 936, when he died, having reigned 12 years, 6 months, 3 days, and he was succeeded by Lewis the son of Charles the Simple.

936 LEWIS IV. OUTREMER, aged 16 years, who had been educated in England. He died at Rheims of a fall from a horse, Oct. 15, 954, aged 39 years, having reigned 18 years, 3 months, and 13 days, having been twice taken prisoner in the civil wars, and was succeeded by his son,

954 LOTHAYRE III. who the year following bestowed the duchies of Burgundy and Aquitain on Hugh the father of Hugo Capet, who dying in 958, Hugo Capet was declared heir to his father's titles, with the addition of Poictou. In 978 Lothayre seized on Lorrain, but soon relinquished it. In 986 he caused his son Lewis to be crowned King, and the year following died, having reigned 31 years, 4 months, 18 days, and was succeeded by his son,

986 LEWIS V. THE INDOLENT or Inactive, who reigned but one year, being poisoned by his wife, with whom ended the race of Charlemagne, and he was succeeded by

987 HUGO CAPE, who restored the monarchy, and was opposed by Charles duke of Lorrain, the heir to the crown. Hugo caused his son Robert to be proclaimed king of Orleans

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in Jan. 988. In 992 the Duke of Lorrain was taken prisoner, and died in 994. In 996 Hugo Capet died, having reigned 10 years, 4 months, leaving his son Robert sole possessor of France.

988 ROBERT, who had been associated with his father in 988. In 1002 the dukedom of Burgundy was escheated to the crown of France, when Robert made his son Robert king of it, and the year following compelled the inhabitants to an obedience. In 1006 he took the field against the Earl of Flanders. The Burgundians rebelled in 1016. Robert associated his son Hugh in 1018, who died in 1028, when Robert associated his son Henry, which occasioned a civil war by the influence of the other sons. He died in 1031, aged 61, having reigned 35 years since the death of Hugo Capet, and was succeeded by his son

1031 HENRY I. who was crowned in 1028 during the life-time of his father. In 1043 France was afflicted with a famine. In 1054 was a war with Normandy, and 1059 Henry caused his son Philip, then 7 years of age, to be crowned King of France. Henry died in 1060, aged 54, having reigned 29 years, and was succeeded by his son

1059 PHILIP I. THE FAIR, alone, under the regency of Baldwin count of Flanders. In 1074, during the troubles of the empire, Burgundy was dismembered from it, and divided into four parts, viz. Beçancon, Savoy, Dauphine, and Provence. In 1081 the French invaded Normandy, and the English France. In 1086 he divorced and banished his Queen, and in 1092 married another, for which he was excommunicated by the Pope. In 1102 His son Lewis took on him the government of the kingdom, and visited England the year following. Philip died at Melun July 29, 1107, aged 57, having reigned 48 years alone. He was the first king of France who bore a Saint's name. He was succeeded by his son

1107 LEWIS VI. THE LUSTY, who was consecrated at Orleans, Aug. 3, aged 30. In 1111 Lewis demanded homage for Normandy, and prosecuted the war against Henry of England. In 1126 France was afflicted with a famine. In 1129 he crowned his son Philip, who died in 1131, when he crowned his son Lewis. He died at Paris in 1137, aged 60, having reigned near 30 years, and was succeeded by his son

1137 LEWIS VII. THE YOUNG, who in 1138 gave Normandy to a son of Stephen king of England. Lewis was crowned in 1146 at Bourges, and in 1147 undertook the croisade to the Holy Land, where on his return he was taken prisoner by the Greeks, but rescued by the King of Sicily. In 1150 he divorced his queen Eleanor. In 1152 he married Elizabeth of Castile; and in 1160 Alice, daughter to the Count of Champagne. In 1178 he married his daughter Alice to Richard, Henry II. of England's son, and had his own son Philip crowned king of France, visited England in 1179, and the year following died of a palsy

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palsy at Paris, aged 60, having reigned 43 years, 1 month, 17 days, and was succeeded by his son,

1180 PHILIP II. AUGUSTUS, who expelled the Jews from France in 1182. In 1186 he paved Paris. Had a war with England for his sister's portion in 1188, and the year following engaged in a croifade to Syria, but quitted Richard of England when on the march thither, and retired home in 1191. In 1193 he married a fister of Canute VI. of Denmark, but soon separated from her, for which he was excommunicated in 1198. Married his fon Lewis to Blanch of Castile in 1200. Declared war against John, King of England, 1201, and reduced Normandy, which had been ceded 292 years. In 1212 the Pope gave the dominions of England to Philip, who fitted out an armament under his fon Lewis to take poffeffion of it, which, after having taken poffeffion of a great part, he was obliged to relinquish in 1216. In 1220 Philip annexed to the crown all the lands that had been alienated by Hugo Capet, died at Mante June 25, 1223, aged 58 years, having reigned 42 years, 9 months, 26 days, and was succeeded by his fon,

1223 LEWIS VIII. THE LION, who entered Poictou, and defeated the English in 1224. In 1226 he formed a league against the Albigenfes, and difmantled the city of Avignon. He died in November 1226, aged 40, having reigned 3 years, 3 months, 24 days, and was succeeded by his fon,

1226 LEWIS IX. called St. LEWIS, then but 11 years and half old, under the regency of his mother. In 1235 he married the daughter of the Earl of Provence, and annexed that principality to the crown of France. In 1245 the Pope arrived in France and refided there. In 1246 Lewis refused to invade England at the Pope's request. Lewis vifited Palestine in 1249, and returned in 1255. Lewis went against Africa, took Carthage, and befieged Tunis, and the plague raged in his army in 1269. He died in 1270, aged 55, having reigned 43 years, 9 months, 11 days, and was succeeded by his fon,

1270 PHILIP III. THE HARDY, who immediately made a truce with the Africans, and returned to France, having buried his wife in Africa. His eldest fon Lewis was poisoned in 1272. In 1282 was the mafacre of the French in Sicily, called the Sicilian Vefpers. Philip died Oct. 6, 1285, having reigned 15 years, 1 month, 10 days, and was succeeded by his fon,

1285 PHILIP IV. THE HANDSOME. He erected the Parliament of Paris 1291, and commenced war against England. He married the daughter of Charles the lame, King of Sicily, 1296. Flanders was united to the crown 1299. Philip was excommunicated by the Pope in 1301, to whom he was reconciled in 1304. The Knights Templars were fuppreffed in France, and the Jews expelled, 1307. In 1312 Philip founded the univerfity of Orleans. The Grand Matter of the Templars, and the Dauphin's brother, were executed in Paris 1314. Philip died Nov. 22, 1314, aged 46, having reigned 29 years, 1 month, 23 days, and was succeeded by his fon,

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- 1314 LEWIS X. HUTIN, who died on June 5, 1316, having reigned 1 year, 6 months, 6 days, and was succeeded by his son, after 5 months and 10 days interregnum, as his Queen was with child, when she was delivered of
- 1317 JOHN, who lived but 8 days; and he was succeeded by his Uncle,
- 1317 PHILIP V. THE LONG, when the daughters of Lewis X. were rejected, and the Salique Law confirmed. In 1319 was a rebellion, but soon suppressed. Philip died at Vincennes Jan. 3, 1322, aged 28, having reigned 5 years, and was succeeded by his brother,
- 1323 CHARLES IV. THE HANDSOME, King of Navarre, who in 1324 seized on Aquitain, because King Edward II. of England did not do homage for it. In 1325 died Charles Valois, who was the King's uncle, and father to Philip, Charles's successor. He was son, brother, father, and uncle to Kings of France, and yet no king himself. Charles died Feb. 1, 1328, aged 34, having reigned 6 years, and 30 days, leaving his Queen with child, and the regency to his nephew, Philip of Valois, who on the Queen's being brought to bed of a daughter succeeded to the kingdom.
- 1328 PHILIP VI. of Valois, the nearest relation to the deceased King, who in 1329 had the title of the CATHOLIC conferred on him, for giving his opinion in favour of the Clergy, on the subject of temporalities, against his own advocate. In 1330 he created Lewis of Clermont the first Duke of Bourbon, and the same year insulted Edward III. of England, when he came to France to do homage for Aquitain. In 1336 he seized on part of Aquitain, aided the Scots against England, and quartered the arms of England with those of France. In 1343 the custom upon salt was first imposed. In 1346 was fought the battle of Crecy, where the French lost 30,000 men, the King of Bohemia, 11 Princes, 80 Barons, and 1200 Knights. In 1347 the English took Calais, and France was visited with the plague. In 1349 the province of Dauphine was annexed to the crown of France, on condition that the heir to the crown should bear that title. Philip died August 20, 1350, aged 57, having reigned 22 years, 5 months, 21 days, and was succeeded by his son,
- 1350 JOHN II. who was consecrated at Rheims Sept. 26, and conspired against by Charles, King of Navarre. Provisions were this year remarkably scarce. In 1356 he collected the tenths of all the possessions in his dominions to support a war with England, and was taken prisoner in 1356 at the battle of Poitiers, and carried to England. In 1361 peace with England, when he was ransomed and released for 300,000 crowns, to raise which he re-admitted the Jews. In 1363 he visited England and died there, having reigned 13 years, 7 months, 17 days, and was succeeded by his son,
- 1363 CHARLES V. THE WISE, who overcame and killed his competitor for the throne, Charles of Blois, and recovered Bre-

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Breagne to the crown of France in 1364, and the year following expelled Peter of Castile. In 1369 gave the kingdom of Arles to the Duke of Anjou. In 1374 he recovered the greatest part of Aquitain; and in 1377 took the Isle of Wight. He died in 1380, having reigned 16 years, 5 months, 8 days, and was succeeded by his son,

1380 CHARLES VI. THE BELOVED, under the tuition of the Duke of Anjou. He reduced the arms of France to three Fleurs-de-Lis. In 1388 he assumed the reins of government. In 1396 he married his daughter Isabella to Richard II, King of England. In 1407 the Duke of Orleans was assassinated by the Duke of Burgundy, on Oct. 20. In 1411 was a civil war in France between the Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans. In 1413 the Dauphin took the regency of the kingdom, as the king was insane. In 1415 was the battle of Agincourt, and Lewis the Dauphin died. In 1416 John the Dauphin died. In 1417 the English invaded Normandy with success. The constable and chancellor, with 1600 inhabitants of Paris, massacred 1418. In August 1419 the Dauphin murdered the Duke of Burgundy and was disinherited. Henry V. of England married Katharine, King Charles's daughter, and was declared heir to the crown of France, and Regent during the life of Charles, who died Oct. 21, 1422, aged 54 years, having reigned 42 years, 1 month, 6 days, and was succeeded by his son,

1422 CHARLES VII. THE VICTORIOUS, notwithstanding all the opposition of the English party, who had proclaimed Henry VI. of England, king of France also. Charles drove the English out of most parts of France. The siege of Orleans was in 1428. The battle of Herrings 1429, and Joan of Arc relieved Orleans May 12, 1429. Charles was crowned at Rheims 1430, and the year following Henry was crowned at Paris. In 1434 the treaty of Arras, when the English power declined.—1435 Paris revolted to the French, and the Dauphin married the King of Scotland's daughter Margaret. In 1440 the Duke of Orleans was ransomed from the English for 300,000 crowns by the Duke of Burgundy. In 1441 the Parliament of Langue-doc was erected. In 1449 Normandy was recovered from the English, in 1453 Aquitain, and in 1457 Charles ravaged the English coast and burnt Sandwich. Charles for fear of being poisoned refrained from food till his throat became dried up, and he died July 22, 1461, aged 60, having reigned 38 years, 9 months, and was succeeded by his son,

1461 LEWIS XI. in the beginning of whose reign a civil war commenced. In 1471 he reinstated Henry VI. of England on his throne. In 1477 he recovered the duchy of Burgundy, and established the use of posts. He died Aug. 30, 1483, aged 61, having reigned 22 years, 1 month, 9 days, and was succeeded by his son,

1483 CHARLES VIII. but 14 years old, under the government of the Duke of Orleans. In 1494 he made an expedition against Naples.

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Naples, which he subdued, but lost it again the year following. He died in 1498, without issue, aged 27 years, 9 months, having reigned 14 years, 7 months, 8 days, and was succeeded by his cousin,

1498 LEWIS XII. Duke of Orleans, surnamed the *Father of his People*, who married the widow of his predecessor. In 1501 he established parliaments at Rouen and Aix, and annexed Naples to his dominions. In 1503 the French were expelled Naples by the Spaniards. In 1507 he subdued the rebellious Genoese. In 1512 he was obliged to relinquish Italy. In 1514 he married Mary, the King of England's sister, and died in Jan. following, aged 54 years, having reigned 16 years, 8 months, 24 days, and was succeeded by

1515 FRANCIS I. who recovered Milan, and met the Pope at Bologna. In 1520 had an interview at Guines with Henry VIII. of England, In 1524 he was taken prisoner at the siege of Pavia in Italy, and released the year following on paying 200,000 crowns, relinquishing Burgundy, Milan, Naples, &c. Entered into the Holy League in 1526. In 1530 he added 3 professors to the university of Paris. In 1532 the duchy of Bretagne was annexed to the crown. In 1533 he married his second son to Cath. de Medicis. In 1535 the Dauphin was poisoned, and Francis assisted at a public procession in Paris. He died 1547, having reigned 32 years, 3 months, and was succeeded by his son

1547 HENRY II. who declared war against the Emperor in 1551, forbid any intercourse with Rome, and issued an ordinance against heretics. Calais was restored to France by Mary of England in 1557. The Dauphin married Mary Queen of Scotland 1558. Henry was wounded at a tournament by breaking of a spear, and died July 10, 1559, aged 40, having reigned 12 years, 3 months, 10 days, and was succeeded by his son

1559 FRANCIS II. against whom the reformed revolted, and intended to seize, which occasioned an edict of toleration. He died Dec. 5, 1560, aged 17 years, 10 months, 15 days, having reigned 1 year, 4 months, 26 days, and was succeeded by his brother

1560 CHARLES IX. under the regency of his mother, as he was but 10 years and half old. In 1561 a civil war for religion commenced. In 1562 the King of Navarre was slain in battle, and the Prince of Conde taken prisoner. In 1563 the Duke of Guise was slain at the siege of Orleans, and in 1565 the second civil war for religion began, when the Holy League against the Protestants was formed. In 1568 was the third civil war for religion. In 1569 the Prince of Conde was slain in battle. In 1571 was the fourth civil war for religion, and the massacre of Paris, when 70,000 persons were murdered on the eve of St. Bartholomew. In 1573 Henry, the King's brother, was chosen King of Poland. Charles died May 30, 1574, aged 24, having reigned 13 years 5 months, 25 days, and was succeeded by his brother

1574 HEN-

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1574 HENRY III. King of Poland, under the regency of his mother. He arrested his brother the Duke of Alençon, who escaped, joined the Prince of Conde, and declared in favour of the Hugonots, when began the fifth civil war for religion. In 1575 the German Princes entered France to aid the Prince of Conde, and the year following concluded a peace. In 1576 was the famous league which made so great a ravage, and the sixth civil war commenced. In 1580 the Reformed Religion was tolerated in France, and in 1581 the Prince of Anjou visited England to obtain Elizabeth in marriage, but was refused, and he died in 1583. In 1585 was the seventh civil war, when the Pope excommunicated the King of Navarre and the Prince of Conde. In 1588 the Prince of Conde was poisoned, and the King of Navarre excluded the succession on account of his religion. The Duke of Guise and his brother the Cardinal were killed. In 1589 The King of Navarre succoured King Henry, and enabled him to open the siege of Paris. Henry was stabbed at St. Cloud by James Clement, a Dominican, and died Aug. 2, 1589, aged 38 years, 10 months, 13 days, having reigned 15 years and 2 months. With him ended the family of Valois, which had governed France 161 years. He was succeeded by

1589 HENRY IV. THE GREAT, King of Navarre, who was related to the late King in the 22d degree. He was opposed by the Catholics, who proclaimed the Cardinal of Bourbon King of France, but he died the next year, when the Pope excommunicated Henry, who paid no attention to it, but abjured the Protestant religion, and was consecrated in Feb. 1594, in which year he was attempted to be assassinated by John Châtel. Anthony, King of Portugal, died at Paris in 1595. In 1598 ended the civil wars, and in 1607 Navarre was united to the crown. Henry was killed in Paris by Ra-vaillac, in 1610, having reigned 20 years, 9 months, 12 days, and was succeeded by his son,

1610 LEWIS XIII. THE JUST, under the regency of his mother. In 1614 the Prince of Conde, with several Princes and great Lords retired from court, and left Paris. In 1615 the Jews were expelled Paris. In 1616 the Prince of Conde was sent prisoner to the Bastille. In 1617 the Marshal d'Ancre was killed, and his corpse dragged through the streets by the mob. In 1622 the inhabitants of Rochelle rebelled, and was besieged by Lewis in 1627, but surrendered the year following, when the plague raged at Lyons, and carried off 60,000 inhabitants. 1629 Gaston, the King's brother, quitted the court, and in 1632 raised troops against the King, but was defeated, and reconciled. In 1633 the Duke of Lorraine refused homage to Lewis, and a war commenced. In 1635 a war with Spain. In 1638 the King's mother visited England. In 1642 the Duke of Lorraine commenced war again. Lewis died May 14, 1643, having reigned 33 years, and was succeeded by his son,

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1643 LEWIS XIV. THE GREAT, under the regency of his mother. In 1649 was a civil war in Paris, when the court retired to St. Germain. In 1651 several of the Princes of the Blood were imprisoned, and Cardinal Mazarin resigned his ministry. The King was consecrated, and declared of age Sept. 17, 1654. In 1658 Dunkirk was taken by the English, and restored 1662. In 1664 he erected the academy for sculpture and painting, and the canal between the two seas was begun. In 1666 war was declared against the English, and peace concluded in 1667. Against Holland in 1672; against Spain in 1673; and conquered French Comte in 1674. The title of Grand was bestowed on Lewis in 1680. In 1684 he received ambassadors from Siam; and in 1685, at the intercession of the Pope, gave peace to the Genoese. In 1688 he declared war with Holland, and received the King and Queen of England who fled for shelter; the same year declared war with England, Germany, and Spain. In 1700 his grandson, the Duke of Anjou, was crowned King of Spain. In 1709 Stanislaus, the abdicated King of Sweden, retired to France. In 1711 the Dauphin died of the small-pox, aged 49 years, 5 months, 14 days, when the title was conferred on the Duke of Burgundy, who also died the year following, aged 30, and the title descended to his son, who died a few days after, both of the small-pox. In 1713 the King of Spain renounced his pretensions to the crown of France. The same year was peace proclaimed with England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland; the year following with the Emperor of Germany. In 1715 the Persian ambassador was received at Paris with great magnificence, and on Sept. 1 died Lewis, having reigned 72 years, 3 months, 18 days, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson

1715 LEWIS XV. under the regency of the Duke of Orleans. In 1719 his troops invaded Spain, and in 1721 he married the Infanta Maria Theresa, only 3 years of age. He was consecrated and crowned at Rheims Oct. 25, 1722, and in 1724 was declared of age, soon after which he sent back the Infanta as too young for a wife, and in Sept. 5, 1725, married Maria Leczinski, a daughter of the King of Poland. In 1724 was a violent persecution of the French Protestants, and many acts of violence were committed to enforce the reduction of the coin and the Bull Unigenitus. In 1733 he reannexed the Duchy of Lorraine to the crown. In 1740 he oppressed the people with taxes. In 1744 he concerted an invasion of England under the young Pretender, and made a campaign in Flanders with great success; made a public entry into Dunkirk, and was seized with a malignant fever in August, which threatened his life. In 1745 he was accompanied by the Dauphin at the battle of Fontenoy. He took the field also in 1747, and concluded the peace in 1748, when the disputes of the Clergy and Parliaments encreasing, he banished both, and at the same time founded the military school. War with England in 1756, and the finances

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so low in France as to stop the payment of the interest of their funds. On Jan. 5, 1757, an attempt was made to assassinate him, by Damien, a religious madman, as he was surrounded by his guards. A war with England in 1758 was attended with considerable disgraces and losses, reduced him to abridge his expences to that of a private gentleman, and convert his plate into money. In 1764 he dissolved the society of Jesuits for ever. On Dec. 20, 1765, he lost his only son the Dauphin, aged 36, as he did his Queen in June, 1768, aged 65. In 1771 he banished all his Parliaments, and died May 10, 1774, aged 64, having reigned 59 years, and was succeeded by his grandson

1774 LEWIS XVI. his present Majesty, who was born Aug. 23, 1754, married Maria Antonietta of Austria, May 16, 1770, and was crowned at Rheims, June 12, 1775.



S P A I N.

THE first inhabitants were the Celtæ, a people of Gallia Comata, between the Garonne and the Seyne, joined with the Iberians, whence came the name of Celtiberians; after them the Phœnicians possessed themselves of the most southern parts of the country, and, according to Diodorus Siculus and Strabo, may well be supposed to have been the first civilizers of this kingdom, and the founders of the most ancient cities. After these followed the Grecians, who sent many colonies into Hispania Terraconensis, from Marseilles. Then the Carthaginians, who, after they had been dispossessed by the Romans of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, at the end of the first Punic war, about the year of Rome 512, entered Spain by the isle of Gades, and in about 20 years, under Amilcar, Asdrubal, and Hannibal, they destroyed Saguntum, built New Carthage, and conquered all the nations of this country as far as the Pyrenean hills, and the Mediterranean, and might easily have subdued the rest, if Hannibal had not rather chosen to distress the Romans. On the departure of the Carthaginians, they were subject to the Romans, till the year 400, when the Goths, Vandals, Suevi, Alans, and Silingi, on Constantine's withdrawing his forces from that kingdom to the East, invaded it, and divided it among them; but the Goths in a little time were sole masters of it.

406 ALARICK I. king of the Goths, began to reign in Spain in 406, had a war in Italy, and took Rome in 410, together with Placidia the Emperor's sister, whom he married to Athulfus, and a few days after was murdered, having reigned 5 years, and was succeeded by his relation,

411 ATHULSUS, who ascended the throne by the support of his army. He established the kingdom of Visi-Goths at Thoulouse, and

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and seized on Valencia in 413, he joined Attala, king of the Hunns against the Emperor Constantius, but was repulsed, and on making an unequitable peace he was murdered by his foldiers in 415, when having reigned 4 years, he was fucceeded by

- 415 WALLIA, who restored Placidia to the Emperor, and had Aquitain given him to inhabit. He expelled the Vandals from Vandalusia in 418, but in attempting to disturb the empire he was repulsed, and then took poffeffion of the country the Vandals had abandoned on their going into Africa. He reigned 5 years, died 420, and was fucceeded by
- 420 THEODORIC I. during whose reign the Alani and Catti fettled in Portugal, and named their province Catalonia. The Goths made war with the Franks, and befieged Narbonne without fuccefs in 436. He ravaged feveral ifles, pillaged Sicily in 437, and defeated Ætius with the flaughter of 8000 Romans in 440. He defeated Attila, King of the Hunns, on the plains of Chalons, in 450, when upwards of 180,000 were left on the field of battle, amongst whom was Theodoric, who was trampled to death, having reigned 32 years, and was fucceeded by his fon
- 450 TORRISMUND, who foon after defeated Attila with greater flaughter than his late defeat. He reigned but 1 year and a half, and was affaffinated by his favourite Afcalerne, in 452, and was fucceeded by his brother
- 452 THEODORIC II. who was the firft that ruled in Spain with the Emperor's confent. In 456 he defeated the Suevi, flew their King in battle, won Aquitain, and ravaged the country. He died in 466, having reigned 13 years, and was fucceeded by his brother
- 466 EURICK, who ravaged Gaul, and was defeated by the Emperor, but expelled the Romans out of Spain, which they had poffeffed 700 years. He perfecuted the Chriftians, and caufed the Gothic laws to be written which before were traditional only. He in 470 took Arles and Marfeilles, and the year following Burgundy. In 472 he waited Lufitania and added Saragoffa, &c. to his dominions, and in 474 befieged Auvergne. In 477 he divided Italy with the Heruli. He died in 484, having reigned 19 years, and was fucceeded by his fon
- 484 ALARICK II. who was an Arian, and in continual war with Clovis of France for religion. He was flain at the battle of Poictiers by Clovis himfelf in 507, having reigned 23 years, and was fucceeded by his bafe brother
- 507 GESALRICK, who ufurped the throne to the prejudice of Amalaric his nephew. He loft Languedoc, and was flain in battle in 511, having reigned 4 years, and was fucceeded by Amalaric, the fon of Alarick II.
- 511 AMALARIC, his nephew, under the tuition of his grandfather Theodoric, King of Italy. In 515 he married a daughter of Clovis, King of France, and in 525 took upon himfelf the government of his kingdom. In 530 his Queen complained

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plained to her brethren of his ill-treatment to make her become an Arian, and they made war on him, defeated him in battle, when he was killed, in 531, having reigned 20 years, and was succeeded by

531 THEODAT or THEUDA, an Arian, but no persecutor. In 532 the French invaded Spain, took Sarragossa, and compelled the inhabitants to abjure Arianism. In 541 the French had further success. In 548 Theodat was assassinated in his chamber by a madman, having reigned 18 years, and was succeeded by

548 THEODISELE, whose reign was but one year, when he was murdered for a rape on some of the noble matrons, and he was succeeded by

549 AGILA, against whom Corduba rebelled in 551, when he had his only son killed in endeavouring to reduce it to obedience, and he himself obliged to fly. He was taken prisoner and put to death in 554, having reigned 5 years, and was succeeded by

554 ATHANAGILD, who engaged so many Greeks and Romans to procure him the kingdom, that he was unable to satisfy their demands, and was involved in a war with them. In 565 he married two of his daughters to two of the Kings of France, and died in 567, having reigned 13 years, and was succeeded after an interregnum of 8 months, by

567 LEVUA I. who the year following associated Leovigilde, an Arian, who the following year recovered Corduba, and enlarged his dominions. Levua died in 572, having reigned 5 years, and was succeeded in all the kingdom by

568 LEOVIGILDE, who soon after won Cantabria, and in 574 ravaged the borders of Galicia; and in 577, having won almost all Spain, built Ripol in Celtiberia. In 578 he married his daughter to a son of Sigebert, King of Mentz, who soon after rebelled and took Aquitain from his father, and in 580 built there the city of Victoriacum; but he was besieged in Seville because he was become a Catholic. In 583 Leovigilde subdued Miron, King of the Suevi, seized on his dominions, and compelled him to become a monk. Leovigilde in 586 flew his rebellious son, and repenting of his cruelty to the Catholics, died, having reigned 18 years, and was succeeded by his son,

586 RECARD I. who married the daughter of Chilperick of France, and abjured Arianism, for which he was styled the Catholic. He defeated the forces of the King of Orleans in Languedoc in 588, and the year following published an edict against the Arians. He gave the greatest overthrow to the French that had ever been known in Spain, and kept the provinces which his father had conquered, with great honour. He suppressed several conspiracies, and restored to the owners what his father had unjustly deprived them of. He died in 601, having reigned 15 years, and was succeeded by his natural son

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- 601 LEVUA II. who was slain the second year following, and succeeded by
- 603 VITERICUS, a tyrant and usurper, who in 604 took Saguntia from the Romans, and in 610 was slain at a feast by his own people, having reigned 7 years, when he was succeeded by
- 610 GÜNDEMAR, who subdued Navarre, and died at Toledo 612, having reigned only 2 years. and was succeeded by his brother
- 612 SISEBUTH, who occasioned the conversion of 90,000 Jews in 614. He died in 620, having reigned 8 years, and was succeeded by his son
- 620 RECARED II. who reigned but 1 year, and was succeeded by his son
- 621 SUINTILLA, who was the first sole monarch of all Spain, who the year following expelled the Navarrais out of the kingdom. He associated his son Racomire, but they were both deposed in 630, and died in 631, having reigned 9 years, and were succeeded by
- 630 SISENAND, who reformed the Gothic laws, and died in 636, having reigned 6 years, when he was succeeded by
- 636 CINTHILLA, who passed a decree that obliged the Kings of Spain to swear not to admit any but Christians to live in their dominions, whereupon all the Jews were banished. He died in 640, having reigned 4 years, and was succeeded by
- 640 TULGA, who reigned but 2 years, died in 642, and was succeeded by
- 642 CINDASVINTHE a usurper, but a good King, who, having reigned 8 years, associated his son Rescesuintus with him on the throne, and died the same year, when
- 649 RESCESUINTUS alone. In 668 he expelled the Gascoignes with great slaughter out of his country. He reigned 12 years, died in 672, and was succeeded by
- 672 WAMBA, who had wars with the French, and in 674 suppressed his rebellious subjects in Gascony, &c. Having reigned 8 years he was obliged to quit the throne, and put on a monastic in 680, died in 687, and was succeeded by
- 680 ERVIGIUS, in whose reign there was so great a scarcity, that many of his subjects removed to other kingdoms. He reigned 7 years, died in 687, and was succeeded by his son-in-law
- 687 EGICA, whose elevation proved fatal to most of the nobility of the kingdom. In 694 the Jews conspired against him, but they were suppressed, made slaves, and their children taken from them. In 697 he associated his son with him on the throne, but compelled him to reside at Tuda in Gallecia. He reigned 14 years, died in 701, and was succeeded in all his dominions by his son
- 697 VITIZZA, who grew dissolute, and permitted priests to keep as many concubines as they would. In 706 he dismantled all his fortified cities except Toledo, Leon, and Astures, for fear the people should take up arms to suppress his riotous life. He withdrew

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withdrew himself from his obedience to the Pope, and refused him the usual tribute from Spain. He died in 711, having reigned 9 years alone, and was succeeded by

711 RODERICK, who banished the sons of his predecessor, and disarmed the people in 712, soon after which the Saracens began to make inroads into Spain, and in 713 carried off much booty. In 713 Roderick opposed them, and after 7 days battle in 714, when 700,000 men were slain on both sides, with Roderick and his son, and the Saracens remained victorious, when they erected the seat of government at Corduba, with permission to the Christians to use their religion on payment of tribute. In 716 they became possessed of Toledo, and laid waste Burgundy and Poictou. The Goths retired to the mountains of Galicia, and Spain remained without a King till 718.

718 PELAGIUS, who fled from the Moors, was chosen King of Oviedo, and defeated the Moorish general and 20,000 men the same year. Established the seat of government in Asturia. In 721 he recovered Leon, and Garzias Ximenes recovered other parts in Cantabria, where he established a sovereignty, and was made King of Sobrarbre in 724. Pelagius died in 736, having reigned 19 years, and was succeeded by his son

736 FAVILA, who reigned but 2 years in Leon and Asturia, when he was killed by a bear in hunting in 738, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law

738 ALPHONSUS I. the Catholic, who rooted out Arianism from Spain. He recovered Navarre to the crown, and took several of the cities in Portugal. He died in 757, having reigned in Asturia and Leon 19 years, and was succeeded by his son

57 FROILA I. who revived church discipline, and prohibited the marriage of priests. He defeated the Moors in Galicia in 759, where he slew 54,000 men. He was the first King of Spain that used the title of Don. In 760 he slew his brother Vimarans, to seize his riches. In 768 he was slain by his brother Aurelius, having reigned in Asturia and Leon 11 years, and was succeeded by him.

768 AURELIUS, who with difficulty suppressed an insurrection of the slaves. In 771 the Saracens obliged him to pay them a tribute of Christian virgins. He died in 774, having reigned 6 years in Asturia and Leon, and was succeeded by

774 SILO, an Arabian, brother-in-law to Aurelius. In 778 he opposed the Moors with success, in which he was assisted by Charlemagne, when the Arragonians released themselves from their Moorish masters, and began to have an Earl of their own. He died in 783, having reigned in Asturia and Leon 9 years, and was succeeded by

783 MAUREGAT, who usurped the government to the prejudice of Alphonfus, son of Froila. He died in 789, having reigned in Asturia and Leon but 6 years, and was succeeded by his son

789 VEREMUND I. or PHAREMUND, who reigned but 3 years, when

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when he resigned to Alphonfus, the heir of Froila, who succeeded.

791 ALPHONSUS II. THE CHASTE, who defeated the Moors 793, killed 70,000, and abolished the tribute of the virgins. In 794 he took Lisbon, and leagued with Charlemagne of France against the Moors with great success. In this reign St. James was made the patron of Spain. In 797 he sent Charlemagne a magnificent pavilion, and a great number of captive Moors. In 812 he reduced the Moors by the assistance of the inhabitants of Boncevall, for which he conferred honours on them. In 815 he recovered a great part of Navarre from the Moors, whom he defeated 816, when 50,000 were slain by Alphonfus, who died in 824, having reigned in Asturia and Leon 32 years, and he was succeeded by

824 RAMIRO I. son of Veremond, who associated his brother Garzias, and in 826 defeated the Moors with 60,000 men, and denied the annual tribute of virgins. In 828 he repulsed the Norwegiens who attempted to make inroads into his country. He died in 850, having reigned in Asturia and Leon 26 years, and was succeeded by his son

850 ORDOGNO I. who was harrassed by the Moors. In 858 he took Cauria and Salmantica, and killed their Moorish Kings. He died in 862, having reigned in Asturia and Leon 12 years, and was succeeded by his son

862 ALPHONSUS III. THE GREAT. In 864 the Normans ravaged the coast of Portugal. He defeated the Moors in 875, and compelled Toledo to purchase peace in 884. He made Galicia a kingdom, and resigned in 910, having reigned in Asturia and Leon 48 years, and was succeeded by his son

910 GARZIAS, who deposed his father, lived but 3 years after he came to the crown, died without issue, and was succeeded by

914 ORDOGNO II. He slew the Earls of Castile, dreading their power. He defeated and slew 70,000 Moors in 916, and died in 923, having reigned 9 years, and was succeeded by his son

923 FROILA II. against whom the people of Oviedo rebelled. He died a leper in 924, having reigned 1 year, and was succeeded by his brother

924 ALPHONSUS IV. who more for levity than piety entered a monastic life, and abdicated the throne in 931, having reigned 6 years, and was succeeded by his brother

931 RAMIRO II. He suppressed the title of Oviedo, invaded Toledo, and took Madrid in 933, and repulsed the Moors in Castile. In 934 Alphonfus quitted the monastic life, and endeavoured to recover the throne, but was prevented, and with two rebellious sons of Froila II. had his eyes put out. He defeated the Moors, and left 80,000 dead in the field of battle in 930, but was killed in battle with them on Jan. 5, 950, having reigned 19 years, and was succeeded by his son

950 ORDOGNO III. who met with great opposition from his brothers, whom he defeated. He died 955, having reigned 5 years, and was succeeded by

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- 955 ORDOGNO IV. an usurper, son of Alphonfus the monk, who enjoyed the dignity but 1 year, and was dethroned and succeeded by
- 956 SANCHE I. THE FAT, son of Ordogno III. who had been elected on the death of his father, and imprisoned Ferdinand of Castile, but his wife contrived his escape in her own clothes, and Castile was made a royalty. Sancho was poisoned with an apple in 967, having reigned 12 years, and was succeeded by his infant son
- 967 RAMIRO III. whose mother was regent during his minority, and made peace with the Moors of Corduba. In 969 the Normans ravaged his coasts, and their leader Gundred was slain. In 972 he gave a total defeat to an army of the Saracens. In 974 the Moors seized on Castile. In 980 they made an attempt on Leon, but were defeated by Ramiro with great slaughter. In 982 he lived a debauched and licentious life, when the nobles made Pharemond, son of Ordogno, King of Galicia, which he enjoyed 2 years. Ramiro died in 982, having reigned 15 years, and, as he had no children, was succeeded by
- 982 VEREMUND II. THE GOUTY, the son of Ordogno, King of Galicia. He by his indolence and bad conduct suffered the Moors to take a great part of his dominions, particularly Leon, &c. In 993 the plague raged in the Moorish camp, and Veremund took the advantage of it and defeated them, and repented of his conduct in his bad course of life, which he determined to remedy, but died in 999, having reigned 16 years, and was succeeded by his son
- 999 ALPHONSUS V. who by marriage united Leon to Castile, and by his Regent's prudent management, the power of the Moors began to decline. In 1009 the Moors ruined Barcelona, but in 1016 Alphonfus defeated 70,000 Moors, and recovered all the places they had taken the preceding reign. In 1021 he restored the ancient Gothic laws, and repaired those cities he had recovered. In 1028 he was killed at the siege of Viscu, having reigned 28 years, and was succeeded by his son
- 1028 VEREMUND III. who repaired all the churches that had been ruined by the Moors. In his reign Navarre and Castile were united under Sancho. In this reign also was the last King of the Moors in Corduba. The kingdom of Arragon began in 1034, and was conferred on Ramirus, a natural son of Sancho the Great, king of Navarre. Castile became a kingdom the same year under the government of Ferdinand, son of Sancho the Great, of Navarre. Veremund attempted to seize on Ferdinand's dominions, and was slain in battle in 1035, having reigned 7 years, when he was succeeded by the conqueror
- 1035 FERDINAND I. THE GREAT, king of Leon, and of Castile by having married the sister and heir of Veremund. In 1035 Sancho the Great, of Navarre, dying, his eldest son Garcias succeeded him, who in 1050 seized on Arragon, his brother Rami-

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Ramiro's kingdom, and annexed it to his own. Ferdinand made great havock with the Moors, and expelled them out of his territories. He took from them several places in Portugal, and compelled many of their chiefs to become tributary to him. He assumed the title of Emperor, but quitted it at the request of the Pope. In 1053 he imprisoned Garcias of Navarre, who had attempted to imprison him. Ferdinand died in 1065, having reigned 30 years over both kingdoms, and was succeeded by his sons

1065 **SANCHO II. THE STRONG**, in Castile, **ALPHONSUS** in Leon and the Asturias, and **GARCIA** in Galicia, and his daughters **URRACA** and **ELVIRA** in Zamora and Taurus. Sancho soon invaded his brother Alphonfus's territories, who fled for protection to the Moors, where he was protected; but Sancho seized his territories, as he did also Garcias's in Galicia, whom he imprisoned for the remainder of his life. In 1068 Ramirus of Arragon died, and was succeeded by Sancho of Navarre, who died without issue in 1070, when Sancho, son of Ramirus of Arragon, succeeded to both dominions. He attempted also to seize those belonging to his sisters, but was slain in battle in 1072, having reigned 7 years, and was succeeded by his exiled brother

1072 **ALPHONSUS VI. THE VALIANT**, in Castile and Leon, who, the year following, in conjunction with the King of Toledo who had lately protected him, defeated the petty King of Corduba. In 1086 Alphonfus took Toledo from the Moors, and made it the capital of Castile. In 1088 began the Earls of Portugal under Henry of Lorrain, when the northern part of it was conquered from the Moors by Alphonfus, who in 1089 married his natural daughter Theresa, to Henry of Lorrain, Earl of Portugal; his second daughter Urrica, to Raymond Earl of Burgundy; and his eldest daughter Elvira, to Raymond Earl of Thoulouse. In 1091 the Moors in Spain called in Joseph King of Morocco to their assistance, who got great possession in Spain. In 1094 Sancho V. of Arragon and Navarre died, and was succeeded by his son Peter I. In 1096 Alphonfus seized on Toledo, and Zamora was added to the dominions of Castile by the death of Urrica, when he abolished the Gothic characters and introduced the Roman. In 1099 the Moors invaded Toledo, and killed Sancho, Alphonfus's only son, and soon after died Raymond, his daughter Urrica's husband, leaving her an infant son named Alphonfus. In 1104 Peter of Arragon and Navarre died, and was succeeded by his brother Alphonfus, who soon after married Urrica the daughter of Alphonfus of Leon and Castile. Her father died in 1109, having reigned 37 years, and was succeeded by his grandson. The same year Joseph of Morocco defeated the Spaniards in the famous battle of the Seven Counts near Badavis.

1109 **ALPHONSUS VII.** under the regency of his father-in-law the King of Arragon and Navarre, and his wife Urrica, whose lewdness occasioned a revolt of the nobles, and they excluded her
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the government in 1110.— Alphonfus died in 1122, having been a nominal King 13 years, and was succeeded by an infant son named

- 1122 ALPHONSUS VIII. or, as some authors say, Alphonfus VII. now took the reins of government from his father-in-law, and governed alone. In 1134 Alphonfus of Arragon and Navarre died, and was succeeded in Arragon by his brother Ramirus, and in Navarre by his nephew Garcias Ramirus. In 1129 Calatrava was taken from the Moors, when Alphonfus caused himself to be crowned Emperor of Spain, and made Toledo his imperial city. In 1139 was the famous battle of Ouriques, when 5 Saracen princes were defeated by the Earl of Portugal, who took Lisbon and was proclaimed the first King of Portugal. In 1140 Sancho, the eldest son of Alphonfus of Castile, married the daughter of Garcias Ramirus of Navarre. Alphonfus of Castile married his daughter to Lewis of France, whose daughter Margaret married the son of Henry II. of England. In 1151 Garcias of Navarre died, and was succeeded by his son SANCHE VI. the Wise. In 1151 Ramirus II. of Arragon died, and was succeeded by Raymond Berengeus. In 1157 Alphonfus of Castile died, having reigned 49 years, when his dominions were divided, and he was succeeded by
- 1157 SANCHE III. THE BELOVED, in Castile, and by FERDINAND in Leon, as regent. Sancho died the year following, and was succeeded by his son
- 1158 ALPHONSUS IX. THE NOBLE, in Castile, who during his infancy was under the tuition of the Earl of Zara. In 1161 Ferdinand of Leon invaded Castile and took great part of it. In 1162 Raymond Berengeus of Arragon died, and was succeeded by Raymond surnamed Alphonfus II. In 1168 Alphonfus of Castile having lived an infamous and abandoned life of lust with a Jewess, she was killed by his subjects, and he was obliged to make concessions; and in 1169 he married Eleanor the daughter of Henry II. of England, by whom he had several children, among others was Blanch, the mother of St. Lewis of France; Berengaria wife of Alphonfus of Leon; Urica Queen of Portugal; and Eleanor Queen of Arragon; and a son who succeeded him. In 1177 Alphonfus of Castile joined with the forces of Arragon, and seized several places from the Moors. In 1184 Alphonfus again defeated the Moors and slew their chief. The different Sovereigns in Spain warred on each other. In 1194 Sancho VI. of Navarre died, and was succeeded by his son SANCHE VII. the Strong, who entered into a league with the King of Leon against Castile and Arragon. In 1195 the Moors defeated Alphonfus of Castile, and killed 50,000 of his troops. In 1196 Alphonfus II. of Arragon died, and was succeeded by his son Peter II. In 1211 the King of Castile had 100,000 strangers engaged in the croisade, and in 1212 he defeated 200,000 Moors at Naves in Thoulouse. In 1213 Peter of Arragon was killed in France, and was succeeded by his infant son JAMES the Victorious, under the re-

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gency of Sancho. Alphonfus of Castile died in 1214, having reigned 55 years, and was succeeded by his infant son

1214 HENRY I. the tuition of whom occasioned much contention; but it did not last, as he was slain 2 years after by a tile as he was at play with some young noblemen; and was succeeded by

1216 FERDINAND III. THE HOLY, son of Alphonfus of Leon. In him Castile and Leon were reunited and perpetually annexed. Great troubles arose on account of his accession, as his mother was the youngest sister of Henry, and the eldest was the wife of Lewis of France. In 1220 Ferdinand married the daughter of the Emperor of Germany. In 1226 he took several places from the Moors in Andalusia. In 1228 he obliged the King of Seville to be tributary to Castile; and the same year, on the death of his father Alphonso of Leon, he became possessed of that kingdom, which he united to Castile. In 1234 Sancho VII. of Navarre died, and was succeeded by Thibaut I. of Champeigne. In 1236 Ferdinand of Castile seized the kingdom of Corduba from the Moors, in whose possession it had been 260 years, and they fled from thence to Granada, and erected that into a kingdom. In 1238 James of Arragon seized on Valencia from the Moors. In 1241 the kingdom of Murzia was made tributary to Castile, and the year following Granada. In 1246 he married his eldest son Alphonfus to a daughter of James of Arragon. In 1248 he took from the Moors Seville, Medina, Sidonia, &c. and died in 1252, having reigned 35 years, and was succeeded by his son

1252 ALPHONSUS X. THE WISE, a great astronomer, who soon after published the famous astronomical tables of his composition. In 1253 died Thibaut I. of Navarre, who was succeeded by his son Thibaut II. and in 1255 became a vassal to Castile. In 1256 five petty Princes of the Moors were expelled Spain by Alphonfus of Castile, who in 1257 was elected Emperor of Germany, but lost that dignity by his negligence. In 1260 he ordered the Laws and Gen. Hist. of Castile to be compiled. In 1267 he married his son Ferdinand to a daughter of Lewis of France. In 1269 Alphonfus of Castile relinquished the homage of Portugal, which occasioned a rebellion which lasted four years. In 1272 Thibaut II. of Navarre died, and was succeeded by his brother HENRY the Gross. In 1275 Henry died, when Philip King of France seized his dominions in right of his son, who had married Henry's daughter. In 1276 James of Arragon died, and was succeeded by Peter III. King of Sicily, in right of his wife, and his brother James was made King of Majorca and Minorca. In 1282 was the massacre of the French in Sicily, not sparing man, woman, nor child, nor even children at the breast. The signal was the first stroke of the bell for Vespers. In 1284 Alphonfus of Castile was deposed, having reigned 32 years, and was succeeded by his son

1284 SANCHE IV. THE BRAVE. The same year the Pope excommunicated Peter III. of Arragon, and he was deposed: his son

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son James fucceeded in Sicily, and his other fon Alphonfus III. in Arragon, who foon after took Majorca from James. In 1285 the King of Sicily was dethroned by the King of Arragon, and his fon Charles the lame made prifoner, but he efaped and fled to Rome, where he was crowned, and difputed the fovereignty with the King of Arragon. In 1286 PHILIP the Handsome of France fucceeded to his father-in-law's dominions in Navarre, in right of his wife Joan. In 1289 the children of Sancho's eldeft brother claimed the crown of Caftile, and occafioned great flaughter. In 1292 Alphonfus III. of Arragon died, and was fucceeded by his brother James II. In 1295 died Sancho of Caftile, having reigned 11 years, and was fucceeded by his fon

1295 FERDINAND IV. under the tuition of his mother, againft whom John and Alphonfo, fons of Ferdinand III. made great oppofition. In 1296 Ferdinand married a daughter of the King of Portugal, and a fon of the King of Portugal married a fifter of Ferdinand, upon which a prejudicial peace was concluded. In 1298 John relinquifhed his claim to Caftile, and the year following James II. of Arragon was made King of Sardinia by the Pope. In 1301 Ferdinand took the reins of government from his mother, and confummated his marriage. In 1305 Lewis Hutin, fon of the King of France, acceded to the throne of Navarre in right of his mother Queen Joan; and married a daughter of the Duke of Burgundy. In 1307 Ferdinand of Caftile took Gibraltar from the Moors. Ferdinand of Caftile died in 1312, having reigned 15 years, and was fucceeded by his infant fon of 18 months old.

1312 ALPHONSUS XI. under the tuition of his mother and uncle Peter, when John fon of Ferdinand III. who was become poffeffed of Bifcay, raifed fresh troubles. In 1314 Lewis King of France and Navarre died, and was fucceeded by Joan; but Philip of France ejected Joan the daughter of Lewis, and feized Navarre. In 1320 Peter, regent of Caftile, died, when a great contention arofe about the government of Caftile. In 1321 Arragon, Catalonia, and Valencia, were united. In 1321 Philip of France and Navarre died, and was fucceeded by Charles the Handsome in both kingdoms. In 1324 James of Arragon fubdued Sardinia. In 1326 Alphonfus of Caftile afumed the reins of government. In 1327 James II. of Arragon died, and was fucceeded by ALPHONSUS IV. the Courteous. In 1328 Charles of France and Arragon died, and was fucceeded in Navarre by Philip of Evreux, who had married Joan the daughter of Lewis Hutin. In 1322 feveral difcontented Lords joined with the Moors againft Caftile, but were reconciled, and Granada compounded for the tribute to Caftile. In 1334 Arragon and Navarre invaded Caftile, but were defeated; and 1336 Alphonfus IV. of Arragon died, and was fucceeded by PETER IV. the Ceremonious, who married Mary the daughter of Philip of Navarre, and did homage to the Pope for Corfica and Sardinia in 1338. In 1339 the Caftilians and Portuguese declared war againft each other. In 1340 the Cafti-

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lians defeated the Moors at Salcado, where 45,000 were slain, and only 20 Castilians ; and Alcala was taken. In 1343 the King of Arragon dispossessed James of Majorca. Philip of Navarre died, and Joan his Queen continued the government. In 1345 the Pope gave the Canaries to Alphonfus of Castile. In 1349 Joan of Navarre died, and was succeeded by her son CHARLES the Wicked. In 1350 Alphonfus of Castile was killed at the siege of Gibraltar, having reigned 38 years, and was succeeded by his son

1350 PETER THE CRUEL, whose severities occasioned the nobles to oppose him ; yet he murdered three of his brothers and his Queen in 1360, and in 1361 treacherously murdered the chief of the Moors when entering into a league with him. In 1362 he married his concubine, by whom he had several children, two of whom afterwards married the Duke of Lancaster of England, and his brother the Duke of Cambridge. He was opposed in his cruelties by his bastard brother, Henry Transmare, who, with the assistance of France, expelled him the kingdom, and Henry assumed the title of King of Castile in 1364. Peter fled for protection to Edward the Black Prince of England, by whose troops he was restored in 1367, when he married a Moorish Princess, and abjured his religion. In 1368 he was defeated, taken, and beheaded, having reigned 19 years, and was succeeded by his conqueror,

1368 HENRY II. THE GRACIOUS ; when the King of Portugal claimed the crown and invaded Castile, but was expelled, and Portugal was invaded with success, which concluded in a peace 1371, when the Kings of Arragon, Fez, and Granada, leagued against Castile. In 1372 the Dukes of Lancaster and Cambridge of England married two of Peter's daughters, and in 1375 the Duke of Lancaster claimed the crown of Castile in right of his wife. In 1376 the cruelty of the King of Navarre caused many of his subjects to quit their country. In 1379 Henry of Castile was poisoned by a monk, having reigned 10 years, and was succeeded by his son

1379 JOHN I. who united Biscay to Castile, and married the Infanta of Portugal in 1382. In 1386 the Duke of Lancaster invaded Spain. Charles of Navarre died, and was succeeded by Charles III. his son. In 1387 Peter of Arragon died, and was succeeded by his son JOHN the Delicate. In 1388 the Duke of Lancaster compromised his demands on Castile, by marrying one of his daughters to the Infant, and another to the King of Portugal, when he returned to England. John of Castile was killed by a fall from his horse in 1390, having reigned 11 years, and was succeeded by his son

1390 HENRY III. THE SICKLY, who in 1394 banished his uncle. In 1395 John of Arragon died, when his daughter was rejected, and his brother MARTIN the Courteous succeeded him. In 1397 Tameilain made war against Castile. In 1406 Henry of Castile died, having reigned 16 years, and was succeeded by his infant son

1406 JOHN II. under the tuition of his mother and uncle, who refused the crown, but married his son to the King's sister

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In 1410 Martin of Arragon died, and was succeeded by his nephew FERDINAND the Honest, brother to John of Castile, in which year 15,000 Moors were slain in battle, and Anquiterra taken by Castile. Sicily was united to Arragon. In 1416 Ferdinand of Arragon died, and was succeeded by his son ALPHONSUS V. the Valiant, who had married Mary of Castile. In 1417 the King of the Canaries sold those islands to the King of Seville. In 1418 John of Castile married the sister of Alphonfus of Arragon, in which year the bible was first translated into Spanish. In 1421 Alphonfus of Arragon was adopted by Joan Queen of Naples, who disagreeing the year following, she ejected him, and adopted her husband Lewis of Anjou. In 1425 Charles of Navarre died, and was succeeded by John, son of Ferdinand of Arragon, in right of his wife. In 1429 were wars between Arragon and Navarre against Castile. In 1435 the Kings of Arragon and Navarre, with 100 Princes and 200 Knights, were taken prisoners by the Genevois in favour of Joan of Naples, and were delivered to the Duke of Milan, who released them. In 1440 the Prince of Castile married the Infanta of Navarre. In 1454 John of Castile died, having reigned 47 years, and was succeeded by his son

1454 HENRY IV. THE IMPOTENT, who soon after divorced the Princess of Navarre, and married Joan of Portugal. In 1456 the Prince Charles of Navarre was poisoned, when that kingdom fell to Blanch the divorced wife of Henry of Castile, and Arragon to Ferdinand son of John, by Queen Joan. In 1458 Alphonfus of Arragon died, and was succeeded by his brother John King of Navarre. In 1461 Henry of Castile met with great opposition from his nobles, but in 1463 he took Gibraltar from the Moors. In 1465 they compel him to reject a spurious child of his Queen's, got by her minion; and in 1469 his sister Isabella was declared heir to the crown, and was married to Prince Ferdinand of Arragon, son of John the present King; who in 1471 gave Navarre to his daughter Leonora and her husband Gaston de Foix. In 1474 died Henry of Castile who had reigned 20 years, 6 months, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law the Prince of Arragon,

1474 FERDINAND V. THE CATHOLICK, by whom the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon were united, in right of his wife Isabella. In 1476 was the first Spanish voyage to Guinea. In 1478 the Inquisition was first instituted. In 1479 John of Arragon died, when Ferdinand succeeded in Arragon, and his sister Leonora in Navarre, which was conferred on her son Francis Phebus, who was poisoned in 1481, when his sister Catharine succeeded, or rather an interregnum for 5 years. In 1482 the Canaries submitted to Castile, as did Malaga and several other places in Granada in 1486. In 1486 John Albert married Catharine of Navarre, and succeeded to the throne. In 1491 Alphonfus of Portugal married a Princess of Castile. In 1492 Columbus discovered the West Indies and brought great riches to Spain. The Jews were expelled Spain the same year. In 1494 the limits of discoveries were determined by the Pope be-

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tween Spain and Portugal. In 1495 all the Jews and Moors were banished Portugal, and Columbus went his third voyage to the West Indies. In 1497 the Prince of Castile married the Princess Margaret of Austria, whose brother Philip married the Princess Joan of Castile. In 1499 the Moors of Castile were forced to alter their religion. In 1501 the French and Spaniards divided Naples between them, but the year following the Spaniards seized the whole of it. In 1504 Isabella of Castile died, having reigned with Ferdinand 30 years, and was succeeded by her daughter's husband,

1504 PHILIP I. of Austria, and his Queen Joan. In 1506 Philip forced his wife's father, Ferdinand of Arragon, to accept of the government of Naples, but died in 1506, and was succeeded by Queen

1506 JOAN alone over both kingdoms, when the title of Catholick was made hereditary to the Kings of Spain. In 1511 John Albert was expelled Navarre by the forces of Castile, to which Navarre was united. In 1512 the river De La Plata in South America was discovered. Joan died in 1516, having reigned alone 10 years, and was succeeded by

1516 CHARLES I. in Castile and Arragon; and Henry son of John Albert succeeded in Navarre. In 1518 Charles was chosen Emperor of Germany. In 1521 Mexico was seized by the troops of Spain. In 1525 was a double marriage between Spain and Portugal. In 1528 Henry of Navarre married Margaret of France. In 1533 Peru was discovered by Francis Pizarro. In 1539 Charles's Empress died, and he married Joan of Austria. In 1554 Philip Prince of Spain married Mary Queen of England. In 1555 Henry of Navarre died, and was succeeded by Joan his daughter, who had married Anthony of Bourbon. Charles the Emperor resigned the crown of Spain, having reigned 39 years, and was succeeded by his son

1555 PHILIP II. who lost his Queen in 1558, and his father died the same year. In 1559 he caused 28 gentlemen of considerable families to be burnt for religion, and married a daughter of the King of France. The Philippine Islands were discovered by the Spaniards in 1564. The Duke of Alba went into Flanders by Philip's order, where he persecuted the Protestants, which occasioned their revolt in 1567. In 1572 Joan the Queen of Navarre died, and was succeeded by her son Henry of Bourbon, who became King of France in 1590, when Navarre was annexed to the crown of France, and so continues. In 1578 Philip cancelled all debts due to his creditors to the amount of 14,000,000 of crowns. In 1580 he seized on Portugal and united it to Spain, to which it remained till 1640, and proscribed the Prince of Orange. In 1581 the Low Countries united themselves together and withdrew from the obedience of Philip. The same year he attempted to reduce Ireland, but was expelled. In 1583 the islands of Terceras were discovered. In 1583 the Duke of Savoy married the Infanta of Spain. In 1586 Philip seized on the effects and persons of all the English subjects in Spain. In 1588 a considerable naval armament was fitted

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fitted out under the name of the Spanish Armada against England, which was destroyed in part by a storm, and the rest by the English. In 1591 Philip deprived Saragossa in Arragon of its privileges. In 1596 he again denied the payment of his debts, and fitted out a second Armada, which miscarried at the Cape of St. Vincent. Philip died in 1598, having reigned 43 years, and was succeeded by his son

1598 PHILIP III. who concluded a peace with England in 1604, when the greatest part of Madrid was destroyed by a fire. Peace with the States of Holland, when their independency was acknowledged 1608. In 1609 900,000 Moors were expelled Spain for attempting to free themselves from the Inquisition, after they had continued there 900 years. War with Savoy in 1613. Philip married the King of France's sister, and France married Philip's sister in 1615. Philip died 1621, having reigned 22 years, 6 months, and was succeeded by his son

1621 PHILIP IV. In 1624 were great tumults in Mexico, occasioned by the Spaniard's cruelties, and in 1625 they recovered the Brazils from the Dutch; in which year was an inundation in Spain which overflowed Seville, Salamanca, &c. In 1627 was a great earthquake at Naples. In 1641 was a war with Portugal. In 1646 were troubles in Naples by the faction of Mazaniel the fisherman. In 1660 peace with France, when that King married Theresa, a daughter of Philip of Spain, who died in 1665, having reigned 44 years, and was succeeded by his son

1665 CHARLES II. Peace with Portugal in 1668, and war with France in 1673. Charles married the daughter of Philip the King of France's brother in 1679. War with France 1689. In 1699 Charles declared the Duke of Anjou, grandson to the King of France by Charles's daughter Maria Theresa, heir to the crown of Spain; and Charles died the year following, having reigned 35 years, when he was succeeded by

1700 PHILIP V. duke of Anjou, grandson to Lewis XIV. of France, who in 1702 admitted the French to trade in the South Seas. In 1707 was fought the battle of Almanza, when the forces of Spain defeated the Imperialists. In 1708 the island of Minorca was taken by the English. In 1709 the Imperialists were obliged to quit Valencia. In 1710 Philip was obliged to quit Madrid and retire to Valadolid, and the Archduke Charles took possession of Madrid, but quitted it again the same year, when Philip returned and defeated the Imperialists near Villaviciosa, which secured him the crown, tho' almost all the cities had revolted. The kingdom of Arragon by its revolt lost all its former privileges. In 1713 Philip renounced his right to the crown of France, and the Dukes of Berry and Orleans renounced theirs to the crown of Spain, and there was a general peace signed at Utrecht, April 11, 1713. The city of Barcelona, which had revolted, surrendered, as did Cardona, another city, 1714; and Philip married the Princess of Parma the same year. Majorca was subdued in 1715. Sicily

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was reduced in 1718. France invaded Spain 1719, when Vigo was surrendered to the English and pillaged. Peace with England and France 1720. Philip resigned his crown in Jan. 1723, having reigned 24 years, and was succeeded by his son

1724 LEWIS, who died in July following, having reigned but 8 months, when he was succeeded by his father

1724 PHILIP V. who reassumed the crown. In 1726 was a dreadful earthquake at Palermo in Sicily. In 1727 they endeavoured in vain to recover Gibraltar. Peace with England 1729. An earthquake at Foggia in Naples, and 2000 persons destroyed, March 20, 1731. Oran in Africa taken from the Moors 1732. Don Carlos took possession of Naples, and was declared King of Naples and the Two Sicilies 1734. The battle of Guastella, when 15,000 were killed and the French repulsed, 1734. War with Portugal 1735. Don Carlos made his public entry into Palermo in Sicily, May 30, 1735. War with England 1739, when Porto Bello was taken. Philip died in 1745, having reigned in all 45 years, and was succeeded by his son

1745 FERDINAND VI. The same month the city of Lima, the capital of Peru, and the town of Callao, were destroyed by an earthquake. Peace with England 1748. The Moors attacked Oran 1759. Ferdinand died in 1759, Aug. 10, aged 56, without children, having reigned 14 years, and was succeeded by his present Majesty,

1759 CHARLES III. his half brother, King of Naples, who relinquished Naples and the two Sicilies to his second son Ferdinand, having declared his eldest an idiot. In 1762 war was declared against Great Britain, which proved unsuccessful, as well as against Portugal. Charles endeavoured to oblige his subjects to alter their antient dress and manners, which occasioned an insurrection at Madrid, and compelled him to discard his favourite minister. The same year peace with Great Britain and Portugal was signed at Paris. In 1767 the Jesuits were expelled Spain and Naples. In 1775 he fitted out an unsuccessful expedition against Algiers. In 1776 were disturbances with the Portuguese in South America.



P O R T U G A L.

In the year 711, this kingdom, then called Lusitania, with the rest of the kingdom of Spain, became subject to the Moors, who were called in by Count Julian to the defeat of Roderic, who was killed in battle in 713. It continued under their subjection till 1088, when ALPHONSUS VI. the Valiant, King of Castile and Leon, collecting all the troops in his power, and with the assistance of other princes expelled them the country, so far as to oblige them to relinquish the government; but their descendants remained there till 1492, when Ferdinand and Isabella took Granada,

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nada. Among many other Princes who assisted Alphonfus in 1088, was Henry of Lorrain, grandson to Robert, King of France. This young Prince behaved with great bravery, and was rewarded by Alphonfus with Theresa his natural daughter, and that part of Portugal which belonged to the Christians, with the title of Earl, for her fortune; with liberty to keep all he could take from the Moors beyond the river Guadana, but was to acknowledge himself a vassal to the King of Leon, and be always ready to assist him in time of war with 300 horsemen.

1093 HENRY, Count or Earl of Portugal, governed upwards of 20 years, and dying in 1112, was succeeded by his son

1112 ALPHONSUS I. who in 1139 defeated 5 Saracen Kings at Ouriques, when his army proclaimed him King of Portugal, on which occasion he assumed the present arms borne by the Kings of Portugal; viz. five Moors heads. In 1144 he made Portugal tributary to the Pope. In 1147 he took Lisbon. In 1177 he received a confirmation of the title of King of Portugal from the Pope. In 1178 he was defeated in battle by Ferdinand of Leon, and taken prisoner, and, to obtain his liberty, acknowledged himself a vassal to the crown of Leon. He died in 1185, having reigned 73 years in all, 46 of which as King, and was succeeded by his son

1185 SANCHE I. who in 1198 undertook a war in Syria against the Moors. He died 1212, having reigned 27 years, and was succeeded by his son

1212 ALPHONSUS II. surnamed CRASSUS, or the FAT, who reigned 21 years, died in 1233, and was succeeded by his infant son

1233 SANCHE II. surnamed CAPELLUS, or the IDLE, who, by his wife's disorderly conduct was expelled his kingdom, and his brother appointed Regent in 1246, having reigned above 13 years. He died the year following, and was succeeded by his brother

1247 ALPHONSUS III. who married Beatrice, daughter to Alphonfus VIII. of Castile, and had as a dowry with her the kingdom of Algarve. In 1269 he obtained the release of vassalage to the kingdom of Leon. He died in 1279, having reigned above 33 years, and was succeeded by his son

1275 DIONISIUS or DENNIS, who was a remarkable encourager of agriculture, and an improver of the towns in his dominions. In 1295 his eldest son married the sister of the King of Castile, and his daughter to the King of Castile in 1302. He died in 1325, having reigned 46 years, and was succeeded by his son

1325 ALPHONSUS IV. He made war against the Moors in 1330, and in 1339 invaded Castile. In 1349 he gave his daughter in marriage to Pedro of Arragon. He died in 1356, having reigned 32 years, and was succeeded by his son

1357 PETER THE CRUEL, who died in 1367, having reigned 10 years, and was succeeded by his son

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- 1367 FERDINAND I. who in 1369 on the death of Peter of Castile, claimed that kingdom, when a war commenced. In 1373 he refused to marry a Princess of Castile, and seized on a nobleman's wife, banishing the nobleman. In 1382 the King of Castile married Ferdinand's daughter, and Ferdinand died in 1383, having reigned 15 years, 9 months, when an interregnum of 18 months ensued, owing to Ferdinand's having no issue, when he was succeeded by his brother
- 1385 JOHN I. THE BASTARD, natural son of Peter the Cruel, in 1389 married a daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who had married a daughter of the King of Castile and Leon. In 1415 the Spanish æra ceased in Portugal. In 1419 the Bible was first translated into the Portuguese language. In 1431 he made peace with Castile, and died August 18, 1433, having reigned 48 years, and was succeeded by his son
- 1433 EDWARD, who was grandfather to Maximilian the Emperor. He was defeated in 1437 by the Moors, and died of the plague Dec. 9, 1438, having reigned 5 years, and was succeeded by his infant son
- 1438 ALPHONSUS V. who was but 6 years old, and under the guardianship of Queen Eleanor his mother, and Peter Duke of Coimber. In 1450 Alphonfus married the daughter of Peter the Regent. In 1451 he assumed the government, and slew his father-in-law in battle. In 1474 he attempted to marry Joan the Bastard of Castile, for which Ferdinand of Castile claimed Portugal and invaded it. Alphonfus died August 28, 1481, having reigned 43 years, and was succeeded by his son
- 1481 JOHN II. when the wars in Granada began. In 1488 he first fitted out ships to make discoveries in the East Indies. In 1494 were the limits of the discoveries between Portugal and Spain settled by the Pope. John died by a fall from his horse in 1495, having reigned 14 years, 2 months, and was succeeded by his nephew
- 1495 EMANUEL, who in 1500 discovered Calcutta, and in 1505 appointed the first Viceroy in the Indies. In 1512 he seized on the Molacca Islands. In 1520 he married his daughter Beatrice to the Duke of Savoy, and died in 1521, having reigned 26 years, and was succeeded by his son
- 1521 JOHN III. who married the Emperor Charles V's. sister, and the Emperor married his sister in 1525. In 1531 was an earthquake which destroyed 1500 houses besides churches, and continued 8 days. In 1543 was a double marriage between the Emperor's son Philip, heir to the crown of Spain, and Princess Mary of Portugal; and between the Emperor's daughter and the Prince of Portugal. In 1550 Japan was discovered by the Portuguese. John died in 1557, having reigned 36 years, and was succeeded by his son
- 1557 SEBASTIAN, who was slain in an expedition to Africa, in 1578, having reigned 21 years, when he was succeeded by
- 1578 HENRY the Cardinal, who reigned but 1 year, dying Jan. 1580, when the people elected

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1580 ANTONY, Prior of Crato, son of Emanuel ; but he was deposed by Philip II. King of Spain, the same year, who united this to his own dominions, to which it continued annexed till 1640, when the Cardinal Richlieu promoted a revolution throughout all Portugal.

1640 JOHN IV. Duke of Braganza, was proclaimed King on Dec. 1, as next heir to the crown. In 1641 he made peace with the Hollanders, and prepared war against Spain. He died at Lisbon, Nov. 6, 1656, having reigned 16 years, and was succeeded by his son

1656 ALPHONSUS VI. who made peace with Spain, Jan. 25, 1668, and the same year was expelled his dominions, having reigned 12 years, when he was succeeded by his younger brother. He died in 1683, Sept 12, in the Island of Tercera.

1668 PETER II. who by dispensation from the Pope married the widow of his brother Alphonfus, reigned 38 years, and died Dec. 9, in 1706, when he was succeeded by his son

1707 JOHN V. who was proclaimed Jan. 1. In 1735 he prepared for war with Spain. He died July 31, 1750, having reigned 43 years, and was succeeded by his son

1750 JOSEPH, born June 6, 1714. In Nov. 1756, Lisbon was destroyed by a most dreadful earthquake, and with it 70,000 inhabitants. In April, 1758, an attempt was made to assassinate the King, for which several of the nobility suffered, and the Jesuits were expelled the kingdom. In 1762 was a war between Spain and Portugal, when the Spaniards entered the kingdom without resistance from the Portuguese, but were repelled by the English, and peace concluded in 1762. In 1776 several skirmishes passed in South America between his troops and those of Spain. He died Feb. 23, 1777, having reigned 26 years, 7 months, and was succeeded by his daughter

1777 MARY FRANCES ISABELLA, born Dec. 17, 1734. She married her uncle Don Peter, brother to the late King, co-regent with her, June 6, 1760, who was born July 5, 1717, by whom she has 2 sons and 2 daughters. The eldest son married his aunt Feb. 20, 1777.



D E N M A R K.

Is the country supposed to have been possessed by the antient Cimbrians and Teutones, prior to which it was inhabited by the Scythians and Scandinavians, whose history is very obscure. We have no certain history of the Sovereigns before Gormo in 714 ; however, they are said to have had sovereigns prior to Christianity.

714 GORMO, or GORMON, under whom the Danes had great success against the Saxons. He was succeeded by

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770 SIGE.

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770 SIGEFRID, under whom the Gospel was introduced into Denmark. He was succeeded by

801 GODEFRID, who made peace with Charlemagne, and made descents on England. He married Gothon, daughter of the King of Norway. He declared war against the Swedes. In 807 he was defeated and his son was killed. In 808 he fortified his kingdom against the Emperor. In 809 he was killed by his own subjects, and was succeeded by his son

809 OLAUS I. during whose reign the kingdom was torn to pieces by civil wars. In 811 he died, and was succeeded by his son

811 HEMMING, who concluded a peace with the Emperor, and built the castle of Wibourg. In 812 Hemming died without issue. The kingdom was divided between

812 SIWARD and RINGON, born of the two sons of Godefrid. Siward was elected by the Scanians, and Ringon by the Cimbrians. They both claimed the Fionie, which occasioned a continual war between them. In 813 they were both wounded in an engagement at sea; Ringon died directly, and Siward soon afterwards. In 814 they were succeeded by their two sons

814 HAROLD son of Ringon, and REGNER son of Siward. They continued the war. Regner was defeated and obliged to go to sea, where he turned pirate. In 815 Regner returned and defeated Harold, who fled to the Emperor for protection. In 826 the Emperor persuaded him to turn Christian. He was baptized in the church of St. Alban in Mentz with his Queen and brother; the Emperor and Empress were sponsors. In 827 the Emperor gave Harold the county of Frise for his residence. In 830 Regner made a treaty with the Emperor. In 834 he broke it and took many places. In 836 he surprised and pillaged Hamburg. In 842 he made a descent in Normandy, and pillaged Rouen. In 844 he made a descent in England and defeated the English Saxons, carrying off a great booty. In 845 he pillaged Rouen a second time; he afterwards marched to Paris and plundered that city. In 847 he took the city of Bourdeaux. In 848 he sailed up the Tagus and pillaged Lisbon. He besieged Seville, and laid Cadiz under contributions, and then returned to Denmark with the plunder. He declared war against the Swedes, and killed their King with his own hand. He married the Heroine of Norway, named Lathgerte, by whom he had a son called Fridlef. He married a second time to Thora, a Princess of Sweden. He had by Thora 6 sons, viz. Rathbard, Dunwart, Siward, Biorn, Anger, and Iwar. He made conquests in England and Scotland, and gave the government of them to his sons. He married a third time to Craca, a Princess of Norway, by whom he had 3 sons, viz. Regnal, Witlere, and Eric. He subdued the Swedes, and obliged them to acknowledge for their King his son Biorn. In 856 he made a descent on Ireland, where he was defeated and taken prisoner. He was shut up in a dungeon, where he died, and was succeeded by his son

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- 856 SIWARD II. who died the same year. He left one son ; but he, being young and not able to maintain his right, was deposed by
- 856 ERIC I. a relation of Harold's, who, according to the custom of the times, went a pirating. In 858 his son Guthorm formed a design of placing himself upon the throne, which created a war that proved fatal to both parties ; for the greatest part of the Nobility, and all the Princes were killed, except Eric, son of Siward II. who succeeded to the crown.
- 858 ERIC II. was unanimously elected to the throne. In 873 he died, and was succeeded by his son
- 873 KNUTE, or CANUTE I. In 900 Duke Rollo, a Danish Prince, landed in England, and, after many battles with various success, he concluded a treaty with Alfred. In 915 Canute I. died, and was succeeded by his son
- 915 FROTHON, who made many successful expeditions, and was a zealous protector of the Christian religion. In 920 Frothon died, and was succeeded by
- 920 GORMON II. who was born in England. In 925 Gormon died, and was succeeded by his son
- 925 HAROLD II. who reigned peaceably. In 928 Harold died, and was succeeded by
- 928 HARDICANUTE, who died in 930, and was succeeded by his son
- 930 GORMON III. who married Thyra, daughter of Harold Count of Holstein, by whom he had 2 sons, Canute and Harold. He gave the duchy of Holstein to Canute, who was assassinated by his brother. In 935 Gormon died, and was succeeded by his son
- 935 HAROLD III. who in 945 made a descent in France, and 946 returned to Denmark. In 980 Harold died, and was succeeded by his son
- 980 SUENON I. who in 993 assisted the Swedes, and defeated the King of Norway, who was drowned in making his escape. They divided Norway between them. Suenon invaded England and besieged London, but was forced to retire. He conquered Essex, Kent, and Sussex, and obliged Ethelred to give him a great sum of money, when he returned to Denmark. In 1002 all the Danes in England were massacred. In 1003 Suenon, hearing of this horrible act, landed in Devon, and destroyed many places. He returned to Denmark, and in 1004 he landed in Norfolk and burnt the city of Norwich, when he received a considerable sum of money to induce him to return to Denmark. In 1009 he again invaded England, and laid the city of Canterbury under contributions : he afterwards took possession of that kingdom. In 1014 he died in England, and was succeeded by his son
- 1014 CANUTE II. called the GREAT. He divided the kingdom of England with Edmund. In 1016 Edmund was assassinated, and Canute was crowned sole King of England by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He married Emma, widow of Ethelred, and

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sister to the Duke of Normandy. In 1028 he conquered the kingdom of Norway, and gave it to his son Hardicanute. In 1030 he stabbed his brother Ulph, in a church at Roschild, for treason. In 1031 he went a pilgrimage to Rome. He returned and divided his kingdoms between his sons. HAROLD had England, HARDICANUTE Denmark, and SUENON Norway. Suenon was driven out of Norway by Magnus, and died soon after in Denmark. In 1036 Canute died in England, and was succeeded in Denmark by his son

1036 HARDICANUTE II. In 1039 Harold died, when he ascended the throne of England. In 1041 Hardicanute died in England without issue, and was succeeded in Denmark by

1041 MAGNUS I. King of Norway, who united the two crowns. In 1048 Magnus died, and was succeeded by

1048 SUENON II. nephew of Canute the Great. In 1050 Harold, uncle to Magnus I. got himself crowned King of Norway, which occasioned a war. In 1052 the two Kings had an interview and made peace. In 1053 Suenon married Gutha, daughter of the King of Sweden; but the Archbishop of Bremen, not being pleased at it, excommunicated them, which occasioned them to part. In 1074 Suenon died at the village of Suddalorp in Jutland, and was buried at Roschild. There was an interregnum, occasioned by Harold, a natural son to Suenon, and Canute, being competitors for the crown; they agreed to decide it by the choice of an assembly held at Sora, when in 1079 it was given in favour of

1079 HAROLD IV. Canute retired into Sweden; but Harold dying in 1080 without issue, he was succeeded by his brother

1080 CANUTE III. who married Adela, daughter of Robert Count of Flanders. In 1083 he laid such a heavy tax upon his subjects that it caused them to revolt. In 1086 Canute was assassinated by Edwin Birra in a church at Odenfee. He left one son, and was succeeded by his brother

1086 OLAUS II. This year there was a dreadful famine throughout the whole kingdom. In 1096 Olaus died, and was succeeded by his brother

1097 ERIC III. who in 1104 had an interview with the Kings of Sweden and Norway at Gottenburgh. The same year Eric and his Queen died in the island of Cyprus, as they were going to Jerusalem on a pilgrimage. The news of his death did not reach Denmark until 1106, when Harold, a natural son of his, who was left protector, wanted to be chosen King; but the people not liking his behaviour during his protectorship, rejected him. Eric was succeeded by his youngest brother

1106 NICHOLAS, who married Margaret, daughter of Ingo King of Sweden, and widow of Magnus King of Norway. In 1133 his son Magnus was elected King of Sweden. In 1135 Nicholas was killed at Sleswick, and was succeeded by

1135 ERIC IV. a natural son of Eric III. Harold, who had been protector, took up arms against the King, when two of his sons took part with the King. Harold, not being able to resist, fled

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into Norway. A short time after the King accused them of holding a correspondence with their father, and had them both drowned in the Slys. Harold was preparing to take revenge for the murder of his sons, when he and his 9 sons were surprised by the King, who had them all put to death, except Olaus, who escaped to Sweden. In 1138 Eric was killed at Ripen, and was succeeded by his nephew

1138 ERIC V. In 1140 Olaus, son of Harold, raised an army, and created many troubles. In 1142 Olaus was defeated and slain near the river Thiuta. In 1144 Eric married Luitgande, daughter of Hartwich, Archbishop of Bremen. In 1147 Eric abdicated the crown, and retired into a monastery. He died at Odensee, and was succeeded by

1147 SUENON III. a natural son of Eric III. who had, as a competitor for the crown,

CANUTE IV. they fought several battles, and divided the kingdom. In 1154 Suenon married Adelhaide, daughter of Conrad Prince of Saxe. In 1157 Suenon hired a troop of men to assassinate Canute and his general Waldemar. Canute was killed, but Waldemar escaped. Suenon was defeated, and taken prisoner by Waldemar. He was beheaded and succeeded by

1157 WALDEMAR I. called the GREAT. In 1161 he subdued the Vandales and Slaves. In 1165 he declared war against Sobissas, Prince of Pomerania. In this expedition he built a fortress on the Vistula, and called it Danswick, which was the origin of Dantzick. In 1166 the Vandales revolting, Waldemar sent a fleet against them, commanded by Bishop Absalon. In 1167 Absalon, to stop their progress, built the fortress of Stegelburg, which was the origin of Copenhagen. In 1182 Waldemar died, and was succeeded by his son,

1182 CANUTE V. In 1185 he defeated the Vandales, and added Vandalia to the crown of Denmark. In 1202 Canute died, and was buried at Ringstadt. He was succeeded by his son

1202 WALDEMAR II. who was crowned at Lunden. In 1205 he married Margaret daughter of the King of Bohemia. In 1209 he made great additions to the cities of Hamburgh and Lubec. In 1212 the Queen died at Ripen. In 1213 Waldemar married a second time to Berengere, sister to Ferdinand Count of Flanders. In 1223 Henry Count of Swerin invited Waldemar into the isle of Luithe, under pretext of delivering his estates to him; but he surprised Waldemar and his son, and confined them in the castle of Danebourg, where he kept them 3 years. In 1226 they were released on paying a great ransom. In 1240 Waldemar died, and was buried at Ringstadt. He was succeeded by his son

1240 ERIC VI. who was troubled very much during his reign by his brothers. In 1249 he laid a tax upon every plow in the kingdom. In 1250 Eric was murdered and thrown into the Slys by the perfidy of his brother Abel, who succeeded him.

1250 ABEL I. was crowned at Lunden. In 1252 he was killed in an expedition against the Frisians, and was succeeded by his brother

1252 CHRIS.

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1252 CHRISTOPHER I. who was crowned at Lunden. In 1259 he was poisoned by the Bishop of Arhus at Ripen, where he was buried, and was succeeded by his son

1259 ERIC VII. who was but 10 years old. In 1162 he was taken prisoner by Eric son of Abel I. but was ransomed for 6000 marks. In 1268 he bought the city of Kolding. In 1272 he married Agnes, daughter of the Margrave of Brandenburg. In 1280 he had an interview with the King of Sweden. In 1282 there was a great sickness, and a terrible storm of thunder and lightning, which destroyed a great number of churches and houses. In 1286 Eric was assassinated in the village of Finde-rup, and was buried at Wiburg. He was succeeded by his son

1286 ERIC VIII. who was but 11 years old. Waldemar Duke of Sleswick was elected Protector. In 1288 he was crowned at Helsingberg. In 1296 he married Ingelburge, daughter of Magnus King of Sweden. In 1305 he went to war with the Norwegiens. In 1311 peace with Norway was celebrated by a tournament at Rostock. In 1319 Eric and his Queen died, and were buried at Ringstadt. He was succeeded by his brother

1319 CHRISTOPHER II. who divided the kingdom with his son, ERIC IX. they were both crowned in one day at Wiburg. In 1326 all the states of the kingdom declared against them. Eric went with an army to quell the insurgents, but was taken and put in prison at Hadderlef. Christopher was obliged to go into Germany, he returned with an army and took Wardin-burg. In 1328 Count Gerhard, at the head of the leaguers, besieged Wardinburg, and obliged the King to go to Rostock, where he lived privately. Count Gerhard governed the kingdom under the name of Waldemar. In 1239 Christopher raised an army and released Eric. In 1330 they made peace with Count Gerhard. In 1332 Eric died at Kiel. In 1333 Christopher died at Nicoping, and was succeeded, after an interregnum of 7 years, by his son

1340 WALDEMAR III. who was but 11 years old. In 1346 he went to Jerusalem. In 1348 he returned, and bought the cities of Rendsburg, Nicoping, and Newburg. In 1354 he visited the Pope at Avignon. In 1362 Copenhagen was taken and pillaged by the King of Norway and the Count of Holstein. Waldemar defeated them at sea, and obliged them to make peace. In 1364 he visited the Emperor at Prague, and Pope Urban at Avignon. In 1365 he returned to Copenhagen. In 1375 Waldemar died, and was succeeded by his grandson

1375 OLAUS III. son of Haquin King of Norway, and Margaret, Waldemar's daughter, but 11 years old, and his mother was declared regent during his minority. In 1380 Haquin King of Norway died, when Olaus united that kingdom with Denmark. In 1385 Olaus died, and was succeeded by his mother

1385 MARGARET I. who was crowned Queen of Denmark and Norway. In 1388 Margaret defeated the Swedes near Falko-ping, and took their King and his son prisoners. In 1394 they were

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were released on paying 60,000 marks, and renouncing the throne. In 1395 Margaret was crowned Queen of Sweden. In 1397 she united the 3 kingdoms into one, which was approved of in an assembly of the 3 nations held at Calmar, which was called the Union of Calmar. In 1405 a famine with a plague destroyed the tenth part of the inhabitants of Denmark. In 1411 Margaret died, and was succeeded in the 3 kingdoms by her nephew

1411 ERIC X. son of Wratislas Duke of Pomerania. In 1417 he took the city of Sleswick. In 1420 he was defeated by the Counts of Holstein near Immerwood. In 1424 he made peace and embarked for Jerusalem. In 1425 he returned. In 1435 he retired into Prussia without giving notice of his departure. In 1436 he went into Sweden. In 1439 Eric retired into Gothland, from thence to Riwald in Pomerania, where he died. He was succeeded by his nephew

1439 CHRISTOPHER III. Duke of Bavaria, and Palatine of the Rhine. In 1441 he was elected King of Sweden by the States at Calmar. In 1443 he went into Norway, and was crowned at Anslo; from thence into Denmark, and was crowned at Ripen. He united to the crown of Denmark the city of Copenhagen, before dependant on its Bishop. In 1444 he married Dorothea daughter of John Margrave of Brandenburg. In 1448 Christopher died, and was succeeded by

1448 CHRISTIAN I. son of Theodoric Count of Oldenburg. In 1449 Christian was crowned, and the same day married Dorothea widow of Christopher. In the mean time Charles Canuteson was crowned King of Sweden and Norway. In 1458 Christian went into Sweden, and was crowned at Stockholm; from thence into Norway, and was crowned at Drontheim. In 1459 the duchy of Sleswick was united to Denmark by the death of Duke Adolphe, uncle to Christian. In 1468 Charles Canuteson was established on the throne of Sweden. In 1470 he died. Steensure, his nephew, was elected Protector. In 1471 Christian besieged Stockholm, but Steensure obliged him to raise the siege; he returned to Denmark. In 1474 Christian visited Rome. In 1478 John the Prince Royal married Christiana, daughter of Ernest Elector of Saxe; at the same time Christian instituted the Order of the Elephant. In 1479 he founded an university at Copenhagen. In 1480 the States of the 3 kingdoms assembled, and acknowledged John should succeed to the crown after the death of his father. In 1481 Christian died at Copenhagen, and was buried at Roschild. He was succeeded by his son,

1481 JOHN, who sent Ambassadors to Norway and Sweden to establish his right in those kingdoms. In 1482 he created his brother Frederic Duke of Holstein and Sleswick. In 1483 he was crowned with his Queen at Copenhagen. He went into Norway and was crowned at Drontheim. In 1497 he took Stockholm, and was crowned King of Sweden at Upsal. In 1500 John and his brother Frederic were defeated by the Dithmarses, when most of the Danish Nobles were slain. They made

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made a peace with them for 59 years. In 1501 Steensure obliged John to fly into Denmark; when he left his Queen in the castle of Stockholm. In 1503 he sent a fleet to assist the Queen, but she had been obliged to capitulate, and was put in prison. Norway revolted, but was reduced to obedience by Christian, son of John, in one campaign. Steensure, being master of the strongest places, gave the Queen her liberty. He died suddenly at Joenekoping. In 1504 Swantesure was declared Protector. In 1507 the regency of Lubec unite with the Swedes. In 1509 John took the city of Abo. In 1510 the Anseatic cities declared for the Swedes. In 1511 the Danish fleet defeated the confederate fleet near Bornholm. In 1512 Swantesure died, and was succeeded by his son Stenon as Protector of Sweden. John made peace with the Regency of Lubec. The Swedes, abandoned by their allies, sued for peace, which was granted on their acknowledging John for their King. In 1513, Feb. 20, John died of a hurt he received by falling from his horse, and was buried at Odensee. He was succeeded by his son

1513 CHRISTIAN II. In 1514, May 14, Christian was crowned at Copenhagen. In 1515 there was an earthquake followed by a storm, which damaged many places. In 1516 Isabella, granddaughter to the Emperor Frederic, arrived at Copenhagen, and was married to Christian. In 1518 the Swedes revolted. In 1520 Christian took Stockholm; the Swedes tired of the war acknowledged him King; he was crowned with his Queen at Upsal. He invited a great number of the Swedish nobles to a feast, when he had them massacred. He caused several gibbets to be erected, and had many of the principal inhabitants hanged. In 1521 he returned to Denmark, leaving Theodore, Archbishop of Lunden, governor of Sweden. Gustavas Vasa, a young Lord whose family had been massacred, was declared Protector. In 1522 the Regency of Lubec assisted the Swedes. They took Stockholm. The tyranny of Christian made the Danes renounce all obedience to him. He retired to Kolding, then to Ringstadt; he returned Copenhagen, and embarked on board a ship, taking with him the treasures of the crown, the archives of the kingdom, the Queen, and his children. He was driven about 3 weeks at sea by a tempest, and put into Wero. He went to the Emperor, and was afterwards taken prisoner and confined in a dungeon 27 years, where he died in 1523, and was succeeded by

1523 FREDERICK I. brother to John Duke of Holstein, who was called to the throne. In 1524 he was crowned at Copenhagen King of the 3 kingdoms; he sent Ambassadors to Sweden to complain of the election of Gustavus. He soon after renounced all pretensions to that kingdom, and set all the Swedes at liberty that were prisoners in Denmark. Frederic had an interview with the King of Sweden at Malmoe, when they divided the isle of Gothland. In 1525 Lutheranism made a rapid progress in Denmark. In 1528 the city of Malmoe was the first that renounced publicly all obedience to the church of Rome.

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In 1532 the Roman clergy created great troubles, they raised an army and took the King prisoner in the castle of Sunderburg. In 1533, April 3, Frederic died at Gottenburg and was buried at Sleswick. He was succeeded after an interregnum of 15 months by his son

1534 CHRISTIAN III. In 1535 he had an interview with the King of Sweden at Stockholm. In 1537 he confiscated the estates of the Roman clergy, and was crowned by John Bugenhagen, a Protestant minister, who came express from Wirtemberg for that purpose. In 1541 he had an interview with the King of Sweden at Broomebroo. In 1544 he gave the duchies of Holstein and Sleswick to John and Adolphe his brothers. In 1559, Jan. 1, Christian died at the castle of Kolding, and was succeeded by his son

1559 FREDERIC II. who had been crowned before his Father's death. In 1562 he declared war against the Swedes. In 1563 he prevailed on the Regency of Lubec to assist him against the Swedes. Their fleets were defeated by the Swedes and their Admiral taken. In 1564 they gained a signal victory over the Swedes, and burned their Admiral. In 1568 Frederic made a truce for 6 months. In 1569 he took Warburg. In 1570 he concluded a peace with the Swedes, when they gave up all pretensions to Norway and Scanie. In 1576 the Regency of Lubec gave the isle of Bornholm to the Danes. In 1582 Frederic retired into Courland. In 1586 a public college was founded at Sorae. In 1588, April 4, Frederic died at Anderscow, and was buried at Roschild. He was succeeded by his son

1588 CHRISTIAN IV. who was but 11 years old. The States elected 4 Regents to govern during his minority. In 1590 the King and Queen of Scotland visited Denmark. In 1596 August 9, Christian was crowned at Copenhagen. In 1597, he married Anne, daughter of Frederic Elector of Brandenburg. In 1606 he visited England. In 1611 he declared war against Sweden, and took the city of Calmar. The Swedes took the isle of Bornholm. In 1612 he defeated the Swedes in several places, and retook Bornholm. In 1613 he concluded a peace. The same year he sent a fleet to the East Indies. In 1619 he had an interview with the King of Sweden. In 1623 he increased the academy at Soroe, and declared war against the Emperor. In 1625 he fell from his horse, and received a dangerous wound on his head. In 1626 he was defeated by Count Tilly near Golsar. In 1628 the city of Staden was taken by Tilly. In 1629, May 27, Christian concluded a peace with the Emperor at Lubec. In 1630 a troop of Hamburgers secreted themselves in a wood near Billeberg, and shot at the King as he was riding by: to be revenged on them, he seized all their vessels that were in his ports. In 1637 he entered into an alliance against Sweden. In 1644 he took the command of his fleet, and attacked the Swedes near the isle of Femeren: both parties claimed the victory. He received two wounds, and the Swedish

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Admiral

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Admiral was killed. In 1645 he concluded a peace with the Swedes. In 1648, March 9, Christian died, aged 71 years, and was succeeded by his son

1648 FREDERIC III. In 1657 he declared war against the Swedes and took Bremen. He was obliged to abandon Bremen, and lost 3000 men. In 1658 he was defeated in Fionie, and lost Zealand. The Swedes approached near Copenhagen. He sued for peace, which was granted on very hard terms, but it did not last long. The Swedes besieged Copenhagen. Frederic was assisted by the Hollanders: the two fleets defeated the Swedes, and threw succours into Copenhagen. The inhabitants of Bornholm massacred the Swedish garrison. In 1659 he entirely defeated the Swedes near Newburg. In 1660 he concluded a peace with the Swedes, and the same year made himself absolute; and the crown, which was elective, was declared hereditary in his family. In 1670, February 19, Frederic died, aged 61 years, and was succeeded by his son

1670 CHRISTIAN V. who was crowned the same day his father died. In 1675 he declared war against the Swedes, and took the Isle of Gothland. He attacked the King of Sweden near Hunden: both parties claimed the victory. In 1677 he was defeated by the Swedes near Landskron. In 1679, Sept. 2, a peace was concluded at St. Germain's. He marched an army near Hamburg, with a design to seize that city; but other powers interfering, obliged him to desist. He obliged the Hamburgers to pay him 220,000 crowns. In 1693 he obliged the house of Luneburg to demolish the fortifications they had built at Ratzburg. In 1699, Sept. 4, Christian died, aged 54 years, and was buried at Roschild. He was succeeded by his son

1699 FREDERIC IV. who was proclaimed September 4. In 1708 he visited Italy. In 1709 he declared war against the Swedes. In 1710 he was defeated by the Swedes, and lost all his baggage. In 1712 he was again defeated by the Swedes, and lost all his artillery, &c. In 1713 the city of Altena was burnt by the Swedes. In 1715 Admiral Gabell defeated the Swedish fleet near the isle of Laland. In 1716 the Swedes laid Norway under contributions. In 1717 a jubilee was celebrated in Denmark in memory of Lutheranism being established. In 1718 the Swedes besieged Frederickshall, when their king was killed in the trenches. In 1720 a peace was concluded with the Swedes. In 1721 the Queen died, aged 54 years. Frederic married Ann Sophia, Duchess of Sleswick. In 1728 was a great fire in Copenhagen, which burnt three days. In 1730, Nov. 12, Frederic died at Odenfee, aged 58 years, and was succeeded by his son

1730 CHRISTIAN VI. who was crowned May 6, by the Bishop of Zealand. In 1743 the Prince Royal was married to the Princess Louisa, daughter of George II. King of Great Britain. In 1746, August 6, Christian died at the castle of Christianburg, aged 46 years, and was succeeded by his son

1746 FRE-

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1746 FREDERIC V. who was proclaimed August 6, and, in 1747, Sept. 4, was crowned with his Queen at Copenhagen. In 1750 he was very near being killed at a proof of cannon in the isle of Amach. In 1751, Dec. 19, the Queen died. In 1752, April 15, there was an earthquake, accompanied by a violent storm in Norway. In 1753 the King married the Princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle; the same year, Oct. 11, the Queen was delivered of a Prince named Frederick. In 1760 the King dismounting from his horse broke his leg. In 1761 he prohibited tobacco and snuff to be imported, and smoking throughout the kingdom. In 1766, Feb. 14, Frederic died, aged 43 years, and was succeeded by his son

1766 CHRISTIAN VII. who was proclaimed Feb. 15. October 1, the Princess Royal was married to the Prince Royal of Sweden, at Copenhagen. The same day the King was married by proxy to the Princess Caroline Matilda, (sister to George III. King of Great Britain,) at London. Oct. 18, the Queen landed at Altena, and Nov. 8, made a public entry into Copenhagen. The same evening the royal nuptials were solemnized in the chapel of Christianburg. In 1768, Jan. 28, the Queen was delivered of a Prince named Frederic. The King visited England, France, and Holland. In 1769, Jan. 3, the King returned to Altena. In 1770, Bergen was nearly destroyed by a fire. In 1771 the Queen was delivered of a Princess. In 1772 the Queen was accused of adultery with Counts Struensee and Brandt. The Queen was divorced and imprisoned for life at Zell, and the two Counts were beheaded. In 1773, Nov. 16, the Duchy of Holstein, with all its privileges, was delivered to the King by the Grand Duke of Russia. In 1774, Prince Frederick, the King's half-brother, was married to the Princess Sophia Frederica, of Mecklenburg Schwerin. In 1775 the Queen died at Zell, and was buried in the family vault of her ancestors at that place.

S W E D E N.

This country has as great claim to antiquity, as any we read of. The Goths, the ancient inhabitants of this country, joined by the Normans, Danes, Saxons, Vandals, &c. were the people that subdued the Roman empire, and all the southern nations of Europe. It is mentioned by ancient historians to have been the seat of the Kings of Scandinavia, which included Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, and derived its name from one of its ancient Princes. There is no relying on what has been wrote concerning Sweden, until Christianity was introduced, which was in the reign of

924 OLAUS II. who succeeded his father Eric, and was surnamed the TRIBUTARY. Olaus sent ambassadors to England for priests

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priests to teach his subjects the Christian religion. Ethelred, reigning at that time, sent three, viz. Sifroy, Eschild, and David. Olaus was baptized at a spring of water near Husbye, which is called Sifroy's spring to this day. Numbers of his people followed his example. He was surnamed the Tributary for paying an annual tribute to the Pope, which he was persuaded to do by the English bishops. He annexed to Sweden the kingdom of the Goths. In 1022 he died, and was succeeded by his son

1022 AMUND II. who made a law, that, if any person did any damage to another, he was to be punished accordingly. In 1035 he died, and was succeeded by his brother

1035 AMUND III. who divided Scanie with the Danes, and was succeeded by

1041 HAQUIN, who was elected by the Goths. At the same time the Swedes elected Steenchil, son of Olaus. Steenchil, being much the youngest, agreed that Haquin should reign. In 1054 Haquin died, and was succeeded by

1054 STEENCHIL, who was succeeded by

1060 INGO I. who in 1064, attempting to abolish idolatry, was assassinated. He was succeeded by his brother

1064 HALSTAN, who by his wisdom gained the affection of his subjects. In 1080 he died, and was succeeded by his son

1080 PHILIP, who inherited, with the crown, the virtues of his father. In 1100 he died, and was succeeded by his son

1100 INGO II. who was surnamed the DEBONNAIRE, for the mildness of his manner, and his zeal for religion. He had two daughters by his Queen Raquild. The eldest, named Christiana, was married to Eric, King of Denmark; and Margaret, to Magnus, King of Norway. Some difference arising between Ingo and Magnus about the province of Wermland, the three Kings met at Gotenburgh, and terminated the dispute in an amicable manner. Ingo was confined in the monastery of Wieta, by the Ostrogoths. In 1130 the Ostrogoths elected for King one of the principal Lords of their own country, named

1130 RAGWALD, who, making the tour of his dominions, without taking the oaths for the security of his person, of the inhabitants of the cities he passed through, according to the custom of the times, was massacred by the Wisigoths, near Carleby. He was succeeded by

1133 MAGNUS I. son of Nicholas, King of Denmark, who was elected by the Ostrogoths, at the same time the Swedes elected another King, who was killed by the Ostrogoths. Magnus was assassinated in 1144, in Scanie, and was succeeded by

1144 SUERCHER II. who was elected by the unanimous consent of all the States. He founded the monastery of Alwastra, and was assassinated by one of his own train, near Albec, in Gothland. He was buried in the monastery of Alwastra, and was succeeded by

1150 ERIC X. who was elected by the Swedes. At the same time the Goths elect Charles, son of Suercher. It was decided by the

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the chiefs of each party, that Eric should reign, and Charles succeed him; and after his death, their descendants should reign alternately. In 1154 Eric subdued the Finlanders: he founded many churches, and was regarded as a saint; yet all his virtues could not protect him from a troop of rebels, who cut off his head in his own palace. He was succeeded by

1162 CHARLES VII. son of Suercher. Charles built many monasteries, and obtained the title of Archbishop from Pope Alexander III. who laid a tax on all the children born in Sweden, and the tax continued until Pope Gregory X. In 1168 Charles was taken prisoner by

1168 CANUTE, son of Eric X. who was elected King. He defeated the Danes and Goths, who had united to dethrone him. In 1192 he died at Ericsberg in Jutland, and was succeeded by

1192 SUERCHER III. son of Charles. Eric, son of Canute, disputed the crown with him, but he consented to let him reign, on being declared his successor. In 1207 the Swedish nobles and the Norweigens declared for Eric. Suercher fled into Gothland. In 1208 he received succours from the Danes, and attacked Eric, but he was defeated, and fled into Denmark. In 1211 he was again defeated, and killed in battle. He was succeeded by

1211 ERIC XI. son of Canute. He renewed the ancient treaty with the children of Suercher, and established the succession to the crown alternately between the two families. Eric married Rixa, sister to the King of Denmark. In 1220 he died at Wifinghoe, and was buried at Warnheim. He was succeeded by

1220 JOHN I. son of Suercher III. In 1223 John died at Wifinghoe, and was succeeded by

1223 ERIC XII. son of Eric XI. The Swedish nobles raised an insurrection, and obliged him to fly to Denmark. He returned with an army and defeated the rebels. In 1250 Eric died at Wifinghoe, and was succeeded by his nephew

1250 WALDEMAR, who in 1251 was crowned at Skenoffing. He built the city of Stockholm. In 1263 he married Sophie, daughter of Eric, King of Denmark. He went a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and left his brother Magnus Regent of the kingdom. In 1276 he returned, and was taken prisoner by Magnus, who had been declared King: the States assembled, when it was agreed that Waldemar should reign in Gothland. Waldemar received assistance from the King of Denmark, but was defeated, and retired to Malmoe.

1279 MAGNUS II. was crowned at Upsal. He married his daughter Ingelburge to Eric, King of Denmark. In 1290 Magnus died at Wifinghoe, and was succeeded by his son

1290 BIRGER II. who was but eleven years old. Förckel Canut-son was declared Regent during his minority. In 1298 Birger married Merrette, daughter of Eric VII. King of Denmark. In 1301 he abolished the buying and selling of slaves. In 1302 he was crowned with his Queen at Sunderkoping. In

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1304 his brothers obliged him to leave the kingdom : he raised an army in Gothland, where he defeated his brothers. In 1317 he had the Dukes Waldemar and Eric, his brothers, assassinated. Matthias Kettlemundsen was declared Protector, who obliged Birger to fly into Denmark. In 1320, Magnus, son of Birger, was beheaded at a place called Heyligengeist-Hölm : his father hearing of it, died with grief. Birger was succeeded by his nephew

1320 **MAGNUS III.** son to Duke Eric : he was but four years old. Matthias Kettlemundsen was declared Regent during his minority. Haquin, King of Norway, dying, (who was his grandfather,) he united that kingdom to Sweden. In 1336 he married Blanche, daughter of the Count of Namure. In 1348 he declared war against Russia. He laid such heavy taxes on his subjects that they revolted, and declared his son Eric King. In 1354 they divided the kingdom. In 1357 Eric was poisoned. In 1361 Magnus treated his people so ill, that they called in his son Haquin, who had been elected King of Norway, and confined Magnus in the castle of Calmar ; on whose death

1365 **ALBERT**, son to the Duke of Mecklenburg, was elected King. In 1368 Albert entered into an alliance against the Kings of Denmark and Norway. In 1371 the King of Norway besieged Stockholm, when Albert, to make peace, was obliged to pay a great sum of money, and set Magnus at liberty. Magnus retired into Norway, and was drowned by accident near Luïngholm. In 1385 the nobles declared against Albert, and fought several battles : they were assisted by Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway. In 1388 Albert was defeated by Margaret and his nobles at Falkoping, and was taken prisoner, with his son Eric. Albert and his son were confined at Laholm. In 1394 they were set at liberty, on renouncing all pretensions to Sweden, and paying 60,000 marks.

1394 **MARGARET** was now Queen of the three kingdoms. In 1396 she had Eric, her nephew, proclaimed King of Sweden. In 1397 she united the three kingdoms into one, at a solemn assembly of the states of the three nations, held at Calmar ; and had her nephew Eric declared her successor : this assembly was called the Union of Calmar. About this time Eric, son of Albert, died in Gothland. Albert retired into Mecklenburg, where he spent the remainder of his days in tranquillity. In 1406 Eric married Phillipa, daughter of Henry IV. of England, at Lunden. In 1411 Margaret died, and was surnamed the **SEMIRAMIS OF THE NORTH**. She was succeeded in the three kingdoms by her nephew

1411 **ERIC XIII.** who resided at Denmark. In 1415 his war against the Duke of Holstein obliged him to lay heavy taxes on his subjects : the Danish officers that were employed to gather them in Sweden, committed many excesses, and reduced the Swedes to the greatest misery. In 1434, great part of Sweden revolted from Eric, under the conduct of one Engelbrecht. Eric, fearing a general revolt, repaired to Stockholm ;

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but not agreeing to the terms of the Swedes, and not having force enough to compel them to agree to his, he retired from Sweden disguised. The Senate assembled at Arboga, and elected Engelbrecht general of the forces. In 1439 the States elected Christopher, Duke of Bavaria, nephew to Eric.

1441 CHRISTOPHER was crowned at Upsal. In 1443 he went into Denmark and Norway, and was crowned in those kingdoms. In 1444 he married Dorothea, daughter of John Margrave, of Brandenburg. In 1448, Jan. 4, Christopher died at Helsingberg. The Senate assembled and chose two Regents, viz. Bengt-Janfon, and his brother Nils-Janfon. Marshal Canut-son repaired to Stockholm, where there were two factions, the one for the election of a King of Sweden, the other for the union. the former was that of Canut-son: they prevailed, and

1448 CHARLES VIII. Canut-son, was crowned at Upsal. In 1449 he was crowned King of Norway, at Drontheim. In 1458 the Archbishop of Upsal made himself master of the kingdom, and called in

1458 CHRISTIAN I. King of Denmark, who was crowned at Upsal. In 1469, the Swedes, not satisfied with Christian, restored Charles Canut-son. In 1470 Charles died at Stockholm. In 1471 the States assembled at Jeekenoping, and chose Steensure, nephew to Charles, for their Protector. In 1479 the university at Upsal was founded by Archbishop Jaques. In 1481 Christian died at Copenhagen. In 1483 his son John was crowned at Denmark and Norway. In

1497 JOHN II. was crowned at Upsal; and declared that Prince Christian, his son, should be his successor: he then returned to Denmark. In 1498 he visited Stockholm, and had his Queen crowned. In 1501, whilst he was deliberating with the Senate, Steensure and many other Lords broke into the senate-house, and accused him of breaking the treaty of Calmar. He fled to Denmark, leaving his Queen in the castle of Stockholm. Steen-sure was again elected Protector of the kingdom. In 1503 Steensure obliged the Queen to capitulate, and, contrary to the capitulation, confined her in the monastery of Wadstena. Cardinal Raimond got the Queen released, and Steensure conducted her to the frontiers of Smalandie. Steensure died at Jeekenoping. In 1504 the States assembled at Stockholm, and elected Suante-Nilson-sure for Protector. In 1507 he made an alliance with the Lubeckers. In 1509 John took the city of Abo. In 1512 Suante-Nilson-sure died at Westeraas. In 1513 Stenon, his son, was elected Protector. In 1514 John died, and was succeeded by his son Christian. In 1520 Stenon died. Christian entered Sweden with an army, and took possession of Stockholm.

1520 CHRISTIAN II. was crowned with his Queen at Stockholm. He had many of the Swedish nobles put to death, and erected gibbets in the streets, on which were hanged a great number of the principal inhabitants. He returned to Denmark,

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mark, having made Theodore, Archbishop of Lund, Governor of Stockholm. The Senate assembled at Wadstena, and elected Gustavus Vasa, a grand nephew of Charles VIII. (whose family had been massacred by the order of Christian) Protector. In 1522 Gustavus made himself master of all Sweden. About this time Lutheranism made great progress in Sweden.

1528 GUSTAVUS I. VASA was crowned at Upsal. In 1536 he married Margaret Ericson. In 1555 he married a second time, to Catherine, daughter of Gustavus Olafson. In 1556 Gustavus resigned his crown to his son

1556 ERIC XIV. In 1560 Gustavus Vasa died, aged 70 years. In 1562 Eric declared war against the Danes. In 1564 the Swedish fleet were defeated by the Danes and Lubeckers. In 1568 his brothers obliged him to resign his crown, and confined him in the castle of Stockholm. Duke John was declared King by the States of Stockholm. In 1569 Eric was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, his children declared incapable of succeeding to the crown, and he was succeeded by his brother

1569 JOHN III. who was crowned with his Queen at Upsal. The Danes took the city of Warberg. In 1570 John concluded a treaty of peace with the Danes, giving up all pretensions to Norway and Scanie. In 1572 Eric was moved from the castle of Stockholm to that of Abo. In 1578 he died, having been poisoned by the consent of his brother. In 1585 John married Gunnilla Bielke. In 1587 Sigismund, son of John, was elected King of Poland. In 1589 John parted the kingdom with his brother Charles. In 1592, Nov. 7, John died at Stockholm, and was succeeded by his son

1592 SIGISMOND I. who was King of Poland. He came to Sweden attended by Malaspina, the Pope's Nuncio. 1594 he was obliged to leave the kingdom, for attempting to re-establish the Roman religion. The Senate made Duke Charles Protector in his absence. In 1595 a peace was concluded with the Russians at Narva. In 1598 Sigismund returned with an army, but was defeated by the Protector; and returned into Poland. In 1600 the Senate nominated Duke Charles to be King.

1606 CHARLES IX. was crowned with his Queen at Upsal. In 1611 he declared war against the Danes. Oct. 30, Charles died at Nikoping, and was succeeded by his son

1611 GUSTAVUS II. ADOLPHUS. In 1613, Jan. 19, a peace was concluded with the Danes. In 1617, Oct. 12, Gustavus was crowned at Upsal. In 1619 he had an interview with the King of Denmark. In 1620 he married Eleonora, daughter of John, Elector of Brandenburg. In 1630 he declared war against the Emperor. In 1632 he defeated the Imperialists. He was defeated and slain at the battle of Lutzen, and was succeeded by his daughter

1633 CHRISTIANA, who was but 6 years old. There were four Regents chose to govern during her minority. In 1644 the Swedes

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Swedes were defeated at sea by the Danes. In 1645 peace was concluded with the Danes. In 1648 peace was concluded with the Emperor at Munster. In 1650 Christiana was crowned at Stockholm. In 1664, June 16, Christiana resigned her crown, and was succeeded by her cousin

1654 CHARLES X. GUSTAVUS, Duke of Deux-Ponts, who was crowned the same day. In 1655 he declared war against the Poles. In 1657 the Swedes and Danes had an obstinate engagement at sea. In 1658 he obliged the Danes to sue for peace, but it was soon broke. He besieged Copenhagen. In 1659 he was obliged to raise the siege. In 1660, Feb. 23, Charles died at Gottenburg, and was succeeded by his son

1660 CHARLES XI. The Queen was declared Regent during his minority. May 23, a peace was concluded with the Poles. In 1672 Charles took the reins of government in his own hands. In 1674 he declared war against the Prussians. In 1675 he declared war against the Danes. He attacked the King of Denmark near Lunden; both sides claimed the victory. In 1677 he defeated the King of Denmark, near Landskroon. In 1678 the Prussians took Stralsund. In 1679 a peace was concluded at St. Germain's. In 1680 he married Eleonora, daughter of Frederic, King of Denmark. In 1682 he declared himself absolute. In 1697, April 15, Charles died, aged 42, and was succeeded by his son

1699 CHARLES XII. The Queen was declared Regent during his minority. He was crowned, aged 15 years 6 months, Dec. 24th. In 1700 he declared war against the Danes, and bombarded Copenhagen: the Danes sued for peace, which was concluded. In 1702 he defeated the Saxons near Cracovia. In 1707 peace was concluded with the Poles. In 1708 he defeated the Muscovites near the river Holowitz. General Lewenhaupt was defeated by the Czar. Charles was totally defeated by the Czar near Pultowa: he fled to Bender. In 1713 he went to Adrianople. In 1714, Nov. 21, he arrived at Stralsund. In 1718, Dec. 11, he was killed in the trenches at the Siege of Frederickshall, and was succeeded by his sister

1718 ULRIQUE ELEONORA, who in 1719, March 28, was crowned at Upsal. In 1720 she resigned in favour of her husband, FREDERIC of Hesse Cassel, who was crowned May 14, at Stockholm. He made peace with all the powers that were against him. In 1729 he gave the Duchies of Bremen and Verden to England. In 1741 he declared war against the Russians: the Queen died Dec. 5. In 1742 the Swedes were obliged to give Finland to the Russians. In 1743 peace was concluded with the Russians at Abo, August 7. The Duke of Holstein was declared successor to the crown. August 29, he married Louisa Ulrique, sister to the King of Prussia. In 1746, Jan. 24, the Princess Royal was delivered of a Prince, named Gustavus Adolphus. In 1751, May 31, Frederic died at Stockholm, and was succeeded by

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1751 ADOLPHUS FREDERIC, Duke of Holstein, who was crowned with his Queen, Dec. 7, at Stockholm. In 1756 a conspiracy for altering the form of government, by encreasing the power of the crown, was discovered by the Diet; when Count Brahe and Baron Horne were beheaded. In 1757 war was declared against Prussia. In 1759 Demmin and Anclam were taken by the Prussians. In 1764 peace was concluded with the Tunifians, when the King gave them stores to the value of 8000l. In 1766, Nov. 4, the Prince Royal was married to the Princess Sophia Magdelene, of Denmark. In 1768 the King was overturned in his carriage. In 1771, Feb. 12, Adolphus Frederic died at Stockholm, and was succeeded by his son

1771 GUSTAVUS III. ADOLPHUS, who in 1772, May 22, was crowned at Stockholm. August 13, he was declared absolute. In 1776 he visited Paris. In 1777 he visited Petersburg.



R U S S I A.

THIS Country was anciently called Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians, who were divided under several Princes. Christianity was first introduced into this Country by Olgha, Grand Duchess of Kiove, who in 955 was baptized at Constantinople. The Princes of this Country were not regarded by the other Nations of Europe, until IWAN, or JOHN BASILIDES, who laid the foundation of this vast empire.

1462 JOHN III. succeeded his father Basile IV. as Great Duke of Russia, he conquered many provinces which he united with his own, and was surnamed the Victorious. In 1472 he married Zoe or Sophie, daughter of Thomas, Prince of the Morea, and grand-daughter of Emanuel II. Emperor of Constantinople. In 1477 he took the great city of Novogorode after a siege of seven years, and subdued the Duchy of Severie. In 1486 he had conquered all the provinces of Russia, and took the title of Sovereign of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Moscow, of Wademiire, of great Novogorode, &c. He also took the title of Tzar, or King of Kafane. He conquered Tartary, and was crowned with the crown of its Monarchs, which is shewn in the treasury of Moscow to this day. The time of his death is not known. Basile, his son, succeeded him, and lost Kafane and the title of Tzar or Czar. In 1492 he united with the Danes against the Swedes, and built the castle of Ivanogorode. In 1504 he killed his second son Demetrius in a fit of anger, died the same year, and was succeeded by his grandson

1504 DEMETRIUS. Sophia, John's wife, was desirous of her son's reigning; she by her intrigues put Demetrius into prison

had

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had him killed, and obtained the crown for her eldest son Gabriel, who changed his name to

1504 BASILE V. Sophia was declared Regent during his minority.

1521 the Tartars besieged Moscow, and obliged Basile to pay tribute. In 1534 Basile died, and was succeeded by his son

1534 JOHN IV. who being young, Ouczina was declared Regent.

Ouczina invaded Poland, but was defeated and taken prisoner.

He died at Vilna. Helena, mother of John, held the re-

gency 4 years; after her the Baiares, or Lords, took it. In 1547

John was declared of age: he subdued the kingdoms of Astracane and Kasane, and took the title of Czar. He pretended

that he was descended from Augustus the Roman Emperor,

and took a double eagle for his arms. In 1552 he obliged the

Tartars of Kasane, who had revolted, to submit. In 1553

Richard Chancellor, an Englishman, having made the tour of

Lapland by the northern sea, arrived at Moscow: this was the

beginning of the trade with the English. In 1558 John in-

vaded Livonia, and committed the most horrid cruelties: many

of the principal prisoners he carried to Moscow and had them

executed. In 1561-2 he was defeated by the Poles and Livo-

nians. In 1563 he demanded for his wife, Catherine, daughter of

Augustus King of Poland, but was rejected with indignation: being

thus insulted, he ravaged Livonia, the Palatinate, and the city of

Plockzow he delivered to the fury of his soldiers. In 1564 he

was defeated by the Poles near the river Ula. In 1571 the Tar-

tars surprised Moscow, and killed 30,000 of its inhabitants. In

1572 he took Wittenstein, and had the governor and several of

the principal inhabitants roasted in his presence. In 1573 he

married Mary his niece to the Duke of Holstein. In 1581 Nar-

va and Ivanogorode were taken by the Swedes and Poles. He

concluded a peace with the Poles for 10 years. In 1583 he

took the title of King of Siberia. In 1584, March 26, John

died, and was succeeded by his son

1584 FEODORE, or THEODORE I. who was crowned June 31.

In 1588 the Russians, who were dependant in their spiritual laws

on the Patriarch of Constantinople, chose one of their own.

In 1591 he built the cities of Bielgorode, Oskole, &c. to stop the

incursions of the Tartars. He concluded a peace with them.

In 1598, Jan. 5, Theodore died without issue and was the last

of the family of the Grand Dukes of Russia. He was succeeded

by his Empress's brother

1598 BOVISE GODOUNOVE, who was crowned Sept. 1. In

1603 was a great famine, by which great numbers perished. In

1605 George Atripieve raised an insurrection, and defeated Go-

dounove. April 23, Bovise Godounove died, and was succeeded

by his son

1605 THEODORE II. who was crowned, but being under age his

mother held the regency. Theodore and his mother were smo-

thered by the intrigues of George Atripieve, who took the name of

1605 DEMETRIUS II. and was crowned July 21. He married

Marine,

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Marine, a Princess of Poland, at Cracovia. In 1606 Demetrius was assassinated by a party headed by Chouiski.

1606 CHOUISKI was crowned June 21. In 1608 an impostor pretended he was Demetrius, and caused great troubles; but being defeated by Chouiski, he fled amongst the Tartars, and was assassinated. In 1610 many of the principal Lords declared against Chouiski, and obliged him to take a monastic habit. Many places were taken by the Poles during these troubles: to stop their conquests, the Lords offered the crown to Uladislaus, son of the King of Poland, who was but 5 years old; another party offered the crown to the Prince of Sweden. The Poles took possession of the castle of Moscow for their young prince. In 1611-12 a Russian Lord, named Zacharia Lipanove, drove the Poles out of Moscow.

1613 MICHAEL FEODOROWITZ was chosen Czar: he was a relation of the preceding Czars. In 1617, Feb. 17, a peace was concluded with the Swedes for 40 years. In 1618 Uladislaus renewed his pretensions to the crown, but was obliged to abandon his design: a truce was agreed on with the Poles for 14 years. In 1626 Michael married Eudocia, a daughter of a private gentleman. In 1645, July 12, Michael died, and was succeeded by his son

1645 ALEXIS, who was crowned July 13, aged 16. He married Maria, a daughter of Elia Danilovitz, who became so great a favourite, that he disposed of all the offices of the crown to his own creatures. He burthened the people with so many taxes, that they assembled at the palace, and as the Czar was going out took hold of his bridle and demanded their oppressors: the Czar was obliged to deliver them the object of their hatred, who they tore in pieces, and then dispersed. In 1673 he declared war against the Turks. In 1676, Feb. 8, Alexis died, and was succeeded by his son

1676 THEODORE III. In 1681 he married Euphemia, a Polish lady, who died the same year. He married again to Martha Apraxin, with whom he lived but a month; she died 1716. In 1682, August 27, Theodore died, aged 20, and was succeeded by his brothers,

1682 PETER I. who was proclaimed but a month, when his brother JOHN was declared his associate by the intrigues of Sophia, their sister-in-law, who was declared Co-Regent with her brothers. In 1689 Prince Galitzin was defeated by the Tartars in the Crimea. Sophia formed a design to assassinate Peter; but it being discovered, she was shut up in a monastery. In 1689 Peter married, and divorced his Czarina in 1695. She lived in a monastery till 1731, having borne him his son Alexis. In 1696, Jan. 9, John died at Moscow. Asaph was taken from the Turks: Peter served as a volunteer in this action. In 1698 Peter visited several courts in Europe, to learn their art of governing. Sophia escaped from the cloister and raised an army, but was defeated, and 2000 of the rebels were put to death. Peter instituted the order of St. Andrew, to raise emulation amongst his Nobles. In 1699 he concluded a truce with

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with the Turks for two years, and declared war against the Swedes. In 1700 he ordered the Russians to observe January as the commencement of the year, instead of September. In 1701 he had an interview with the King of Poland, at Birzen. In 1702 General Baur took Marienburg; and amongst the prisoners taken at that place, was Catherine, afterwards Empress. In 1704 Sophia, sister to the Czar, died. He built Cronstadt, and had two medals struck on the occasion. In 1708 he was surprised by the Swedes at Grodno, and defeated. In 1709 he defeated the King of Sweden at Pultowa. He had an interview with the King of Prussia at Marienwarder. In 1711 he was surrounded by an army of Turks, and was drove to the greatest extremities; but by the prudence of his mistress, Catherine, he obtained a suspension of arms. A peace was concluded with the Turks. In 1712 he married his mistress, Catherine. In 1713 the Czar defeated the Swedes in the Gulf of Bothnie, and founded the city of Petersburg. He was made Vice-Admiral by Prince Romadonowski, who represented the Czar on that occasion. In 1715 the Imperial Princess was delivered of a Prince, who was named Peter, and had the title of Grand Duke. The Czarina was delivered of a Prince, who was named Peter Petrowitz. The Czar instituted the order of St. Catherine, in honour of the Czarina. In 1717 the Czar and Czarina were on their journey to Paris, when the Czarina was delivered of a Prince at Wesel. He went to Paris, and returned with the Czarina to Petersburg. In 1719 Alexis, eldest son of Peter, having been condemned to death by his father, died in prison. In 1721 a peace was concluded with the Swedes. Peter took the title of Emperor, and was called Peter the Great. In 1724, May 18, Catherine was crowned Empress at Moscow. In 1725, May 28, Peter died, aged 55 years, and was succeeded by his Empress

1725 CATHERINE I. In 1726 several Lords, with Prince Menzikof, were sent into Siberia, for endeavouring to place the Grand Duke on the throne. In 1727, May 17, Catherine died, and was succeeded by the Grand Duke

1727 PETER II. son of Alexis, who was crowned at Moscow, May 7. In 1730, Jan. 31, Peter died of the small-pox, and was succeeded by

1730 ANN, niece to Peter the Great. In 1734 the Tartars took Derbent, but abandoned it at the approach of the Russians. In 1736 Count Munich gained several victories over the Tartars. In 1739, 30,000 houses were burnt at Moscow. Catherine, niece to the Empress, was married to Ulric Antonie, of Brunswic Bevern. In 1740, Oct. 27, Ann died, and was succeeded by

1740 JOHN, the son of her niece Catherine, who was but two months old. Duke Biron was declared Regent. Catherine took the Regency from the Duke, and sent him into Siberia. In 1741 war was declared against the Swedes. John was deposed, and sent into Siberia, where he was murdered in 1763, when an attempt

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attempt was made to release him. He was succeeded in the empire by

1741 ELIZABETH, daughter of Peter the Great, who was declared Empress Nov. 25. In 1742 Count Laci made a conquest of the duchy of Finland. The Empress was crowned at Moscow. In 1743 a peace was concluded with the Swedes. In 1745 the Grand Duke was married to a Princess of the house of Anhalt Zerbst. In 1752 the Empress abolished the cruel punishment of the Knout. In 1754 she founded a university at Moscow. In 1758 war was declared against Prussia. General Apraxin was defeated by the King of Prussia, near Custrin. In 1759 the Russians and the Austrians took Berlin. In 1761 the Russians took Colberg. In 1762 Elizabeth died at Petersburg, and was succeeded by her nephew

1762 PETER III. In 1763, March 15, peace was concluded with Prussia at Hubertsburg. July 9, Peter was deposed by his consort, who was declared Empress of all the Russias, by the name of

1763 CATHERINE II. July 16, Peter died. Oct. 3, Catherine was crowned at Petersburg. A terrible fire at Archangel, which consumed 30,000 barrels of tar. In 1768 the Russians entered Poland, and defeated the confederates. War was declared against the Turks. In 1769 Prince Galitzin defeated the Turks, and took Choczim. General Panin took Bender. Count Romanzow defeated the Turks and Tartars. Count Orlov destroyed the Turkish fleet in the Archipelago; and Crim Tartary submitted. In 1771 Prince Dolgorucki defeated the Turks, and took Precop. Prince Repnin defeated the Turks near Guirgowo. In 1773, July 25, 2000 houses were burnt at Moscow. Aug. 26, the Grand Duke was married to a Princess of the house of Hesse Darmstadt. In 1774, July 21, peace was concluded with the Turks. In April, 1776, the Grand Duchess died. July 21, the Grand Duke made a public entry into Berlin. Oct. 7, he married the Princess of Wurtemberg Stuttgard, at Petersburg. In 1777 the King of Sweden visited the Empress at Petersburg.



H U N G A R Y.

THIS kingdom is part of the ancient Pannonia. Julius Cæsar was the first Roman that attacked Hungary, and Tiberius subdued it. The Goths afterwards took it; and it became a prey to the Huns and Lombards, who were turned out of it by the Hongres, a people of Scythia. It was formerly an assemblage of different states, and the first who assumed the title of King, was in the year

997 STEPHEN, son of Geiza, the last Duke. He was the first King and Christian Sovereign of the country, where he established

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- established Christianity, and was distinguished with the appellation of *Saint*: he married the sister of the Emperor of the East. In 1016 he published a code of laws for the government of his kingdom. In 1029 he ravaged Bavaria. In 1031 Conrad, Emperor of the West, invaded Hungary, but was abandoned by his army, when he made a peace with Stephen. In 1038 Stephen died, having reigned 41 years, and was succeeded by his nephew
- 1038 PETER, whose tyranny occasioned his being deposed, after a reign of three years, and he was succeeded by his uncle
- 1041 OTTA, under whom the Hungarians wasted Germany, in revenge for the Emperor's protection to Peter. He was defeated by the Emperor, and slain in his flight, in 1044, having reigned but three years, when he was succeeded by
- 1044 PETER, who again ascended the throne, but was vigorously opposed by his nobles, in favour of Paganism. They seized him in 1047, and put out his eyes, when he was succeeded by his cousin
- 1047 ANDREW, who restored Christianity, and divided his kingdom with his brother BELA. In 1048 he married a daughter of the Duke of Russia. In 1052 the Emperor besieged Presberg, but desisted by the persuasion of the Pope. In 1055 he caused his son Solomon to be crowned; which occasioned his brother Bela, in 1057, to assassinate him, having reigned 12 years, by whom he was succeeded.
- 1059 BELA I. who severely punished idolators, and was the first Hungarian Sovereign that coined silver. He was slain by the fall of a ruinous tower in 1063, having reigned four years, when he was succeeded by
- 1063 SOLOMON, son of Andrew, who was married to a daughter of the Emperor Henry IV. In 1067 he was obliged to give possessions to the sons of Bela, whom the King of Poland supported against him. In 1070 he expelled the Bohemians out of his dominions, by the assistance of Geiza, son of Bela; and, quarreling with him soon after, was obliged to quit his kingdom to him, in 1073, having reigned ten years, when he was succeeded by
- 1073 GEIZA I. who died in 1076, and was succeeded by his brother
- 1076 ST. LADISLAUS, who was chosen against his will. In 1080 he gave protection to the expelled King of Poland, and his sons. And Solomon, the expelled King of Hungary, rebelling against Ladislaus, was imprisoned and died. Ladislaus died in 1095, having reigned 19 years, and was succeeded by his nephew
- 1095 COLOMAN, son of Geiza, who opposed the expeditions into Palestine, and made war against the Russians in 1099. In 1100, by a peace with the Venetians, he recovered Dalmatia. In 1112 he convicted his Queen of adultery, and put her from him. In 1113 he caused his cousin Bela to be rendered blind. Coloman died 1114, when he had reigned 19 years, and was succeeded by his infant son

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- 1114 STEPHEN II.** surnamed THUNDER, who was under the tuition of his nobles during his minority. In 1117 his forces entered Poland, and carried away great booty. In 1118 he married the daughter of Robert of Sicily. In 1120 Henry V. the Emperor, invaded Hungary. In 1121 Stephen banished his uncle Almus, who retired to Macedonia. In 1129, having no issue of his own, he adopted Bela, son of his uncle Almus. In 1131 Stephen turned monk, having reigned 17 years, and was succeeded by
- 1131 BELA II.** who had been rendered blind by his uncle Coloman, which induced Bela's wife to exercise cruelties on the nobles that persuaded him to the fact. In 1132 the nobles rebelled, called in the assistance of the Poles and Russians, and assisted a natural son of Coloman's, but were defeated. In 1138 he became riotous and idle. He died in 1141, having reigned ten years, and was succeeded by his infant son
- 1141 GEIZA II.** in whose minority the nobles governed, and assisted Conrad in his attempts on Bohemia. In 1142 the Earl of Austria, with the assistance of the Emperor and the Saxons, invaded Hungary, and took Presberg, but were repulsed with the loss of 7000. In 1144 the kingdom was afflicted with a famine. In 1150 he married the daughter of the Prince of Russia. In 1154 he gave his sister in marriage to the King of Poland's son Mieslaus. Geiza died in 1161, having reigned 20 years, and was succeeded by his son
- 1161 STEPHEN III.** who forgave his subjects all their taxes for three years, and gained great advantages over the Venetians, against whom he engaged the Emperor. In 1171 his uncle Ladislaus usurped the government eight months, and died; when his brother attempted the same unsuccessfully. Stephen died 1173, having reigned 12 years, and was succeeded by his brother
- 1173 BELA III.** who regulated the attendants of the court, and married the sister of Philip, King of France, widow of Prince Henry of England. In 1181 the Venetians recovered some islands from him, and he seized on part of the territories of the King of Poland. In 1187 he invaded Poland, and Poland invaded Hungary, but peace was concluded between them. He died 1191, having reigned 18 years, and was succeeded by his son
- 1191 EMERIC,** who married Constance, the daughter of the King of Arragon. In 1198 his brother Andrew rebelled against him, but was taken prisoner and pardoned. Emeric died in 1200, having reigned nine years, and was succeeded by his son
- 1200 LADISLAUS II.** who reigned but six months, and was succeeded by
- 1201 ANDREW II.** son of Bela III. who assisted Otho to obtain the Western Empire. In 1209 the Hungarians were expelled Russia. In 1216 he was chosen General of the Holy War in Syria, from whence he returned 1221. In 1222 he gave his sister in marriage to the Landgrave of Thuringia; but she

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she was expelled Marburg for the expence attending her charities, and died in 1231, when she was canonized; on whose death Andrew died for grief in 1235, having reigned 34 years, and was succeeded by his son

1235 **BELA IV.** from whom the Cumanians solicited aid against the Tartars. He received 40,000 of them, whom he settled in Pannonia, by which he incurred the ill-will of his subjects. In 1239 he gave his daughter Cunegunda in marriage to Henry King of Poland, to whom in 1241 he gave refuge, when obliged to fly his kingdom; the same year the Poles invaded Hungary with 500,000 men, and wasted the country. In 1242 Bela was obliged to quit his kingdom, and take shelter with the Duke of Austria, who compelled him to relinquish three provinces for his maintenance. In 1246 the Tartars ravaged Hungary. In 1247 Bela, by the assistance of the Knights of Rhodes, was restored to his kingdom. In 1252 he penetrated Austria with an army, defeated the Duke, and killed him in battle. In 1255 he sent forces into Syria. In 1259 Ottocar, King of Bohemia, defeated him in Syria. He died in 1275, having reigned 40 years, and was succeeded by his son

1275 **STEPHEN IV.** who recovered Buda from Ottocar, King of Bohemia, and subjected the Bulgarians to his government. He married his daughter to a son of Charles, King of Sicily; from whom descended Charles Martel. Stephen died Aug. 1, 1278, in the third year of his reign, and was succeeded by his son

1278 **LADISLAUS III.** who in 1277 assisted the Emperor against Ottocar, King of Bohemia, whom he slew in battle in 1278. In 1282 Hungary was invaded by the Cumanians, but without success. In 1285 they returned with the assistance of the Tartars, and ravaged the country. In 1287 Ladislaus abandoned himself to lust, and excited the dislike of his subjects. He was excommunicated for his vices, and murdered in his tent by the Cumanians in 1291, having reigned 13 years, and was succeeded by

1291 **ANDREW III.** who, notwithstanding the opposition of the Pope and the Emperor, subdued almost all Austria in 1297, and held the kingdom ten years, dying in 1301, when he was succeeded by

1301 **WENCESLAUS**, son of the King of Bohemia, who soon after retired with the crown to his father, being opposed in his dignity by Charles, who was supported by the Pope. He resigned in 1304, became King of Bohemia, and was succeeded in Hungary by

1304 **OTHO**, Duke of Bavaria, who in 1306 was taken prisoner by the Wayvode of Transylvania, and in 1309 resigned his crown to

1309 **CHARLES ROBERT**, son of Charles Martel. He married Mary, daughter of the King of Poland in 1321. In 1329 he was wounded by an assassin. In 1330 he left his son Andrew at Naples, where he was adopted by their King, Robert, and

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and married to the heir of that crown. In 1337 Locha, Duke of Russia, adopted Charles as his successor; as did also Casimire, King of Poland, whose daughter he had married. Charles died 1342, having reigned 33 years, and was succeeded by his son

1342 LEWIS I. surnamed the GREAT, who subdued the Saxons in Transylvania. In 1343 he purchased the kingdom of Naples of his brother Andrew, for 350,000 ducats; the same year he assisted Casimire, of Poland, against the Bohemians and Lithuanians. In 1346, he made peace with the Venetians for 10 years; and visited Italy, to revenge the death of his brother Andrew. In 1348 he subdued the kingdom of Naples, and was appointed successor to the King of Poland. In 1350 he was reconciled to the Neapolitans, and in 1354, with the Duke of Austria and Paduans. In 1355 he invaded Dalmatia, with great success, and the possessions of the Venetians, with whom he made an advantageous peace in 1359. In 1368 he leagued with Poland against the Emperor; and in 1369 reduced Bosnia and Bulgaria to his obedience. In 1370, on the death of Casimire, King of Poland, his uncle, he ascended that throne in 1371; but returned to Hungary, leaving his mother to rule, 1372. In 1376, 160 Hungarians were slain in a sedition in Poland. In 1378 he subdued the rebellious Walachians. In 1379 he adopted Sigismund, who had married his daughter Mary. In 1383 Lewis died, having reigned above 40 years, and was succeeded by his daughter

1383 MARY, in opposition to whom Charles, son of Andrew her uncle, King of Naples, was supported by the nobles till he was assassinated by the Queen's mother, who was drowned in 1385, by the Governor of Croatia. In 1387, Mary, having reigned four years, was married to Sigismund, son to Charles IV. Emperor of Germany, who, 1389, was crowned King of Hungary.

1389 MARY and **SIGISMUND**, whose severity to the nobles made them hated. In 1389 they subdued Dalmatia and Bosnia, and in 1390 Walachia and Croatia. In 1392, Mary died; and the King of Poland, who had married her sister, demanded the kingdom. In 1395, Sigismund invaded Bulgaria, and was defeated by Bajazet, when he fled to Dalmatia; when Walachia, Transylvania, and Moldavia revolted from him. In 1398, Sigismund concluded a 16 years peace with Poland. In 1399 he was imprisoned by his subjects, who sent to Italy for Ladislaus. In 1401, Sigismund escaped into Moravia, and the year following he recovered Hungary, by the assistance of the Bohemians, and Ladislaus returned into Italy. In 1409 he defeated the Turks. In 1410, war commenced with the Venetians; which was terminated for five years in 1413. In 1410 he was elected Emperor of Germany: and in 1418, on the death of his brother Winceflaus, he became King of Bohemia. In 1437, Sigismund died, aged 70, having reigned over Hungary 51 years, over Bohemia 17 years, and as Emperor

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peror 27 years. He was succeeded in Hungary by his son-in-law

1437 ALBERT, Duke of Austria, who had married his daughter Elizabeth; and 1438, having defeated Casimire, who had seized on Bohemia, was crowned King there. In 1439 he died with eating melons, having reigned but two years, leaving his wife with child, afterwards named Ladislaus, and was succeeded by

1440 LADISLAUS IV. King of Poland; when Albert's Queen, with her infant son, retired to the Emperor, her late husband's brother. In 1443, Ladislaus was slain in battle with the Turks, at Varna, having reigned in Hungary but four years, whose death increased the Ottoman power. He was succeeded in Hungary and Bohemia by

1444 LADISLAUS V. the posthumous son of Albert, and King of Bohemia, then not five years of age, under the direction of Huniades, who defeated the Turks. In 1447 he made war with the Emperor, and was defeated. In 1452 the King was restored to his kingdoms by the Emperor. In 1456 Huniades died. In 1458 Ladislaus died of poison, having reigned 14 years, when just on the point of marriage with a Princess of France, and was succeeded in Hungary by

1458 MATTHIAS I. son of Huniades, the late Regent, then in confinement; and his keeper refused to release him, but on payment of 60,000 crowns. The Emperor invaded Hungary. In 1461, Matthias was crowned at Alba; and he was successful against the Russians and Turks, for which the Venetians allowed him an annuity of 60,000 crowns. In 1466 the Bohemians deposed their King, George Podiebrad, and chose Matthias, whom the Pope excommunicated. In 1467 he reduced Transylvania to his obedience. In 1468 he was wounded in Wallachia, by treachery. In 1469 he commenced war with Bohemia; and the Turks carried off 10,000 captives from Hungary. In 1470 he seized on the Prince of Bohemia, which occasioned the death of George, his father. In 1471 he suppressed an insurrection in Hungary, occasioned by the taxes; and was rejected the kingdom of Bohemia; when he commenced a war both with that kingdom and Poland, with success. In 1476 he subdued the greatest part of Austria, made a truce with Poland, and married the King of Arragon's daughter; when the Turks did much damage to his kingdom. In 1478, peace was concluded with the Emperor; when Matthias recovered 30,000 captives from the Turks, and ravaged their country. In 1479 he killed 30,000 Turks in Illyria. In 1482 he commenced war with Austria, with great success. In 1485 he took Vienna, and erected a valuable library at Buda. In 1487, after a very successful war, he made peace with the Emperor. In 1490 he died, aged 47, having reigned 32 years, and was succeeded by

1490 LADISLAUS, King of Bohemia, son of Casimire, King of Poland, in opposition to three competitors. He made peace

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with the Emperor, and refused to marry the late King's widow. In 1494 he repelled the Turks from Belgrade, and ravaged their territories. In 1499 he made a league with the Poles and Russians against the Turks. In 1501 he returned to Prague. In 1506 his troops waited Germany. In 1513 the war with the Turks was carried on with great success on both sides. In 1515 he had an interview with the Emperor Maximilian, and Sigismund, King of Poland, about the succession to his dominions. In 1516 Ladislaus died, having reigned in Hungary 26 years, and in Bohemia 45, when he was succeeded by his infant son

1516 LEWIS II. the YOUNG, only ten years old, under the guardianship of the King of Poland, and the Emperor. In 1521 the Turks seized on Belgrade, Alba Græca, &c. In 1522, Lewis married Mary, sister to the Emperor Charles V. and Ferdinand of Austria, the Emperor's nephew, married Anne, King Lewis's sister. In 1526 the Turks entered Hungary, and at the battle Mohatz defeated Lewis, who lost the greatest part of his nobles, and was himself drowned in a ditch, having reigned 11 years over Hungary, and nine over Bohemia; when he was succeeded in Hungary by

1526 JOHN SEPUSIUS, the Wayvode of Transylvania, who retained the dignity one year, when he was obliged to quit Hungary by the King of Bohemia, and was succeeded by him.

1527 FERDINAND I. King of Bohemia, who had married Mary, sister to Lewis II. against whom Solyman, Emperor of the Turks, marched his army of 150,000 men, and seized Hungary in 1530, which he settled on John Sepusius, as his vassal. In 1530, Ferdinand was crowned King of the Romans. The Turks, with 500,000 men, entered Hungary, had their general slain by the Emperor of Germany, with an army of 26,000. The Turks retired with 30,000 captives. In 1534 Ferdinand concluded a peace with John Sepusius, and relinquished the kingdom to him.

1534 JOHN, again, who in 1535 married the King of Poland's daughter; and Sigismund, the King of Poland's son, married Elizabeth, daughter to Ferdinand, now King of the Romans. In 1539 John died of joy at the birth of a son, having reigned four years, and was succeeded by his infant son

1539 JOHN II. who was put under the protection of Solyman, Emperor of the Turks. In 1541 Ferdinand seized on several towns from John, who recovered them again in 1545. In 1548, Ferdinand's troops lost Temeswar and Lippha to the Turks, and in 1549 offered 30,000 ducats tribute to them for Transylvania, which he obtained of John's Queen for 100,000, and she returned to her father in Poland. In 1558, Ferdinand became Emperor; and on Sept. 20, 1561, his son Maximilian was crowned King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Nov. 30, was crowned King of the Romans.

1561 MAXIMILIAN. The same year he married a daughter of Charles V. the late Emperor, and became Emperor on the death of Ferdinand,

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- Ferdinand, in 1564. In 1565 the Tartars wasted Hungary, and peace was made with them in 1568. In 1570 he married his daughter Elizabeth to the King of France, and Anne to the King of Spain. In 1573, having reigned over Hungary 12 years, he resigned to his son
- 1573 RODOLPHUS, who on Sept. 22, 1575, was crowned King of Bohemia, and on Oct. 27. following, elected King of the Romans. On Oct. 12, 1576, he succeeded his father as Emperor. In 1586 the Turks invaded Hungary, and the war was carried on with various success for several years. In 1590, Vienna received great damage by an earthquake, as did also Bohemia, &c. In 1598, Transylvania was surrendered to Rodolphus. In 1609, Rodolphus resigned the crown of Hungary and Bohemia, having reigned 36 years, and was succeeded by his brother
- 1609 MATTHIAS II. who married Anne of Austria in 1611, and succeeded his brother Rodolphus as Emperor in 1612; and in 1613 his Empress was crowned Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, when their kingdoms were united, and the Turks ravaged the country. In 1615 the inhabitants of Transylvania supported Alexander their Prince, in his pretensions to that country. In 1616 he was defeated, and the Turks were repulsed in their inroads. In 1618 Matthias surrendered the crown of Hungary, having governed nine years, and was succeeded by his brother
- 1618 FERDINAND II. who the year before had been crowned King of Bohemia, and in 1619 succeeded his brother in the empire. In 1620 he pronounced the election of Frederic, Elector of the Rhine, to the Crown of Bohemia illegal, and he commenced war with his adherents. The same year he expelled the Jesuits out of Hungary; but they were restored in Bohemia the next year. In 1625 Buda was nearly destroyed by a fire. The same year Ferdinand II. resigned the crown of Hungary, having governed it seven years, and was succeeded by his son
- 1625 FERDINAND III. and, in 1627, King of Bohemia. In 1637 he succeeded his father as Emperor. He married the sister of Philip IV. of Spain. He continued the war with the Turks till 1642; and in 1647 he resigned the crown of Hungary to his son
- 1647 FERDINAND IV. who had become King of Bohemia in 1646, and died in 1654, having reigned seven years, when he was succeeded by his brother
- 1656 LEOPOLD, who in 1654 was chosen King of the Romans, and in 1658 succeeded his father in the empire. In 1664 the Turks were defeated at St. Gothard, in Hungary. In 1682 the Turks besieged Vienna without success; and in 1685 Buda and Neufhausel were recovered from the Turks. In 1687 Leopold resigned the crown of Hungary and Bohemia, having governed 31 years, and was succeeded by his son
- 1687 JOSEPH

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1687 JOSEPH. In 1701 the malcontents of Hungary caused great commotions; and in 1703 were headed by the Prince of Transylvania. In 1705 Joseph succeeded his father Leopold in the empire; and in 1711 he died, having reigned 24 years, and was succeeded, both in Hungary and Bohemia, by his brother

1711 CHARLES VI. who had been crowned King of Spain, in opposition to Philip V. He continued the war with the malcontents. In 1714 his general, Prince Eugene, defeated the Turks, Aug. 5, at Peterwaraden; and again on Aug. 16, 1717, at Belgrade. In 1718 peace was made with the Turks. In 1736 the Protestants in Bohemia were severely persecuted by the Austrians. In 1738 the Turks penetrated Hungary, as far as Belgrade. Peace was concluded with the Turks in 1739. He died Oct. 17, 1740, and was succeeded in Hungary by his daughter

1740 MARIA THERESA, the present Sovereign, who Feb. 12, 1736, married Francis-Stephen, Grand Duke of Tuscany, chosen Emperor Sept. 1745, who died in August, 1765, by whom she had the present Emperor, Joseph II.



P O L A N D.

THE people of this country derive their name from the Slavonian language, and signifies *a Plain*. It was formerly inhabited by the Sarmatians, who were expelled by the Slavonians. The present possessors descended from those near Tartary, and seized on this country, when its older inhabitants over-run the Roman empire, about 550, under the command of Lechus I. Poland was formerly divided into many small states or principalities, each almost independent of another, though they generally had some Prince paramount over the rest.

550 LECHUS I. was their first sovereign, whose posterity held the sovereignty 150 years; but history is silent as to their actions, or the events that happened, except that about 650 the people chose Wayvodes or Palatines to govern them, who grew odious, and the people returned to their government under a Prince, and chose in

700 CRACUS, who expelled the East-Franks out of his country, and built the city of Cracow, which was named after him, and made the seat of government. The time of his death is uncertain, but he left two sons, by the eldest of whom he was succeeded, named

CRACUS II. who soon after was assassinated by his brother

LECHUS II. for which he was banished in 750, and was succeeded by his sister

750 VENDA,

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750 VENDA, who reigned ten years, and being unmarried, retired from the government, and drowned herself in the Vistula in 760, and was succeeded by twelve Palatines till the choice of
760 PRIMISLAUS, who on his election was named LESCUS. He died in 804, having reigned 46 years, and was succeeded by

804 LESCUS II. on whom the choice fell by his success at a horse-race. He died in 810, having reigned 6 years, was slain by the French, and succeeded by his son

810 LESCUS III. who reigned five years. He died in 815, leaving 20 natural children, to whom he left other territories, and was succeeded in his kingdom by his son

815 POPIEL I. who removed the seat of government from Cracow to Gnesna, and from thence to Cruswick, where he built a castle. He died 830, having reigned 15 years, and was succeeded by his son, an infant,

830 POPIEL II. under the tuition of his two uncles, who in 835 married him to a daughter of a German Prince, by whom he had two sons; who, with their father and mother, were devoured by mice. A short interregnum ensued, when succeeded

842 PIASTUS, a country peasant. He established the seat of government to Gnesna. He, being at a great age, in 861 admitted his son

861 ZEMOVITUS to partake the throne with him, who enlarged the limits of the dominions of Poland, and died in 892, having reigned 31 years, and was succeeded by his son

892 LESCUS IV. who lost great part of his dominions to the Germans. He died in 913, having reigned 31 years, and was succeeded by

913 ZEMOMISLAUS, who was far advanced in years before he had any child, which, when born, was blind, and continued so till it was seven years old. He reigned 51 years in happiness, died 964, and was succeeded by his son

964 MIECISLAW I. surnamed the BLIND, who married Dambrouca, daughter to Boleslaus of Bohemia, who persuaded him to become a Christian, and abolish Paganism in his dominions. In 968 he gave his sister in marriage to Geiza, of Hungary, whose son Stephen was the first Christian Sovereign of Hungary. In 976 his Queen died, having borne him a son named Boleslaus in 967, who in 983 married the sister of Stephen, by whom in 989 he had a son named Boleslaus. Miecislaw died in 999, having reigned 35 years, and was succeeded by his son

999 BOLESLAUS I. surnamed the INTREPID. Poland before this had only the title of a dukedom, when in 1001 the Emperor raised it to that of a kingdom, having been magnificently entertained by Boleslaus. In 1008 he had a successful war with Bohemia, whose Duke he took prisoner, and put out his eyes. In 1009 he subdued Moravia, and commenced a successful war against Prussia, and in 1013 with the Saxons of Brandenburg and Pomerania. In 1015 he was defeated by the
Emperor,

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Emperor, with whom he made peace in 1018, and by whose assistance he overcame the Bohemians, and repulsed the Russians who had penetrated his kingdom for plunder. In 1021 he quelled a rebellion of his nobles, and in 1024 made Russia tributary to him. He died in 1025, having reigned 25 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son

1025 MIECISLAW II. against whom the Russians rebelled, but were obliged to submit. In 1030 the Bohemians seized on Moravia; and Miecislaw gave Pomerania to Bela the Hungarian. In 1031 he grew indolent and lascivious, and became frantic, when his Queen assumed the government. He left a son called Casimire, an infant, who was sent to Paris in 1034, and placed in a monastery, where he resided some years, and the Queen retired to the Emperor, with the treasure and the two crowns of the kingdom, to whom she was a niece. In 1037, the kingdom, being in great confusion for want of a Sovereign, solicited the return of Casimire, and agreed to pay the Pope an annual stipend to admit his return. He returned in 1040, when the Emperor restored the two crowns of the kingdom, and he succeeded

1041 CASIMIRE I. the PACIFIC, who married Mary, the daughter of the Duke of Russia. In 1042 Maslaus, his father's cup-bearer, endeavoured to obtain the crown, but was defeated by Casimire, with the loss of 15,000 slain, and 2000 prisoners, of the Prussians who had come to his assistance. In 1052 he aided the Emperor against Hungary. He died in 1058, having reigned 17 years, and was succeeded by his son

1058 BOLESLAUS II. the INTREPID, who was soon involved in a war with the Bohemians, to whose King he married his sister. In 1061 he reduced the rebellious Russians to obedience, and married the sister of their Duke in 1062. In 1067 he supported the expelled sons of Bela of Hungary; and 1069 restored his brother-in-law, the Duke of Russia, to his dominions, from whence he had been driven in a rebellion. In 1077 the Bishop of Cracovia raised disturbances in Poland, but was defeated in 1079, and put to death; for which the Pope interdicted Poland in 1080, and Boleslaus, with his sons, fled to Hungary for protection in 1081, and is said to have killed himself in 1090. He reigned 23 years, and was succeeded by his brother

1082 ULADISLAUS I. surnamed HERMANNUS, who refused the title of King, and accepted that of Prince only. In 1083 he procured the Pope's absolution, and that the interdiction of the kingdom might be taken off. In 1084 he married Judith, the daughter of the Prince of Bohemia. In 1088 Judith died, and he married Sophia, the widow of Solomon, King of Hungary. In 1090 the Prussians and Pomeranians rebelled, and he subdued them. In 1092 the Bohemians invaded Silesia. In 1094 some of the Nobles rebelled, fled to Bohemia, and in 1095 raised forces, but submitted. In 1098 the Pomeranians rebelled again, but were reduced the year following. In 1101 the Russians invaded Poland, but were repelled; and

Uladislaus

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Uladislaus died in 1102, July 26, having reigned 20 years, and was succeeded by his son

1102 **BOLESLAUS III.** surnamed **WRYMOUTH.** In 1103 he commenced a long and cruel war with the Russians. He married a daughter of the Prince of Kiovia, which occasioned his natural brother Sbigneus to instigate the Moravians and Prussians to take up arms against Boleslaus, who invaded their dominions. In 1106 Sbigneus fled to the Emperor Henry V. against whom Boleslaus made war; and, on a peace in 1111, Boleslaus married Adelhida, the Emperor's sister, as did his son Uladislaus, the Emperor's daughter. In 1112 Boleslaus defeated and slew 25,000 Prussians and Pomeranians. In 1114 he wasted Bohemia, in favour of their exiled Prince, and took a great number of captives in Prussia. In 1117 the Hungarians invaded Poland; and in 1118 the Pomeranians rebelled and were suppressed. In 1122 his eldest son Uladislaus married Christiana, daughter of the Emperor Henry IV. In 1124 the city of Cracow was burnt, and rebuilt by Boleslaus. In 1132 he espoused the cause of Stephen, King of Hungary; and in 1133 suppressed a rebellion in Bohemia and Russia, under Jaropelus their sovereign, whom he took prisoner, and enlarged; but he rebelled again 1138, and defeated Boleslaus, which so affected him, that he died of grief in 1139, having reigned 37 years, dividing his kingdom between his four eldest sons, and leaving his infant son, Casimire, to their care. He was succeeded by his son

1140 **ULADISLAUS II.** when the Bohemians invaded Silesia. In 1141 he tyrannized, and endeavoured to seize his brother's possessions, who joined against him, and defeated him in 1144, and besieged him in Cracow in 1145, from whence he fled to the Emperor in 1146, as did his wife and children soon after; and the nobles elected his brother

1146 **BOLESLAUS IV.** the **CURLED.** In 1147 he went with his brother Henry into Russia, to restore their exiled Prince, but without effecting it. In 1148 the Emperor Conrad visited Poland, and endeavoured to restore Uladislaus to his throne, but could not accomplish it. In 1154 Miceslaus, brother to Boleslaus, married the sister of Geiza, king of Hungary. In 1157 Boleslaus, at the Emperor's intercession, granted Uladislaus, his abdicated brother, all the country of Silesia, who died in 1159, and his sons continued to possess it, under Poland, in three divisions. In 1163 Boleslaus punished the Prussians for rebellion and idolatry. In 1165 they again rebelled, and defeated Boleslaus' forces, and slew his brother Henry in 1166. In 1173 died Boleslaus, having reigned 26 years, leaving one son, an infant; but he was succeeded by his brother

1173 **MIECESLAUS III.** whose tyranny induced the nobles to depose him, while on a journey to Great Poland, when he had reigned four years; and he was succeeded by his brother

1178 **CASIMIRE II.** surnamed the **JUST,** who endeavoured to restore his brother, which the Senate would not admit, but

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gave him his patrimony in Great Poland to subsist on. In 1181 Casimire recovered part of Russia and Lithuania. In 1182 the Hungarians seized on the dukedom of Halicz, which in 1183 Casimire endeavoured in vain to recover. In 1184 the nobles encouraged the inroads of the Hungarians, who in 1187 invaded Poland, as did Casimire Hungary, which produced a peace in 1188. In 1189 Miecslaus was supported by the nobles, and received as Sovereign into Cracow, while Casimire was in Russia; but, on his return, Miecslaus was pardoned. In 1191 Casimire reduced the rebellious Prussians, and obliged them to pay him a tribute. In 1193 he made a perpetual league with Hungary; and in 1194 died, aged 77, not without suspicion of poison, having reigned 16 years, and was succeeded by his infant son

1194 **LESCUS V.** the **WHITE**, under the tuition of his mother, and the Bishop and Palatine of Cracovia; in 1195 they defeated Miecslaus, who attempted to seize Cracovia, and slew his son. In 1199 he excited fresh troubles, and, on promising the Queen that her son should succeed him, persuaded her to relinquish the government, which she complied with, her son having reigned six years; and he was succeeded by

1200 **MIECESLAUS III.** whose tyranny restored Lescus V. after a few months; but the Queen's conduct to the Palatine of Cracovia restored Miecslaus III. in 1202, who died the same year; when the nobles offered to restore Lescus, if he would banish the Palatine, which he refused, and they elected

1203 **ULADISLAUS III.** surnamed **LASCONIGUS**, the son of Miecslaus III. who refused the dignity till Lescus had formally denied it. In 1204 the Duke of Volodomire invaded the patrimony of Lescus, and was killed by him in battle; on which victory, and the death of the Palatine of Cracovia, Uladislau retired from the government, having reigned three years, when the nobles restored

1206 **LESCUS V.** the third time, who in 1209 assisted the Hungarians in Russia, but were defeated and driven from thence; and in 1210 the Russians invaded Poland, but were defeated by Lescus, who in 1211 made a peace with them. In 1215 he appointed a governor in Pomerania, reserving 1000 marks revenue to Poland. In 1217 he gave Masovia and Cujavia to his brother Conrad. In 1220 he married the daughter of the Duke of Russia, by whom he had a son named Boleslaus. In 1228 he was assassinated by the Governor of Pomerania, having reigned since his last election 22 years, and was succeeded by his infant son

1228 **BOLESLAUS V.** surnamed the **CHASTE**, only seven years old, under the tuition of the Duke of Vratislavia, who was opposed by Conrad, uncle of Boleslaus, and obliged to give up the tuition of Boleslaus. In 1230 Conrad sent Boleslaus and his mother to a monastery, who escaped in 1231, and recovered Cracovia. In 1239 Boleslaus married Cunegundis, daughter

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to Bela, King of Hungary, with whom he had a dowry of 40,000 marks. In 1240 the Tartars invaded his kingdom, and he fled into Hungary with his Queen for shelter, on which account his Nobles in 1241 chose Boleslaus son of the Duke of Vratislavia, against whom Conrad, the King's uncle, levied an army and assumed the government, but was defeated by Boleslaus the Chaste, as was also Boleslaus the Usurper. In 1255 the Duke of Lithuania rebelled and invaded Masovia and Prussia. In 1257 Boleslaus imprisoned the Bishop and Canons of Vratislavia, which occasioned a quarrel with the Pope, who in 1257 excited the Poles and Germans against him. In 1260 the Tartars and Russians ravaged Cracovia. In 1272 Dantzick was recovered from the Marquis of Brandenburg, to whom it had been mortgaged. In 1273 a conspiracy was formed against the King, but he overcame the conspirators and seized their estates. In 1276 the Prussians and Lithuanians ravaged Masovia and Cujavia. Boleslaus died Dec. 20, 1279, having reigned 52 years, and was succeeded by

1279 **LESCUS VI.** surnamed the **BLACK**, son of Conrad, the brother of Lescus V. when the Russians were expelled Poland, and Lescus invaded Russia. In 1282 the Lithuanians were expelled Poland. 1284 Lescus' nobles supported Conrad, his brother, against him, and obliged him to fly for shelter into Hungary, from whence he returned the year following and pardoned the rebels. In 1286 the Masovians and Russians invaded each others countries. In 1287 the Tartars made an inroad into Poland, and carried off 20,000 captives, and Lescus again fled to Hungary, and returned in 1288. He died of grief in 1289, having reigned 10 years, when an interregnum ensued for 5 years, when the Poles, being weary of intestine troubles, chose

1295 **PREMISLAUS** Duke of Great Poland, who renewed the title of King after it had been left off for 215 years. He was slain by the treason of the Marquis of Brandenburg the next year, when he was succeeded by

1296 **ULADISLAUS IV.** surnamed **Locticus**, who refused to take the title of King. In 1297 he made war against Bohemia and Silesia. In 1299, having reigned but 3 years, he was deposed for his idleness, when the nobles chose

1300 **WENCESLAUS**, who soon after married the daughter of Premislaus late King of Poland. In 1301 he retired to Bohemia, and appointed governors in Poland, which rendered the Bohemians odious to the Poles, who invited Uladislaus to return, which he did on the death of Wenceslaus in 1305, after reigning in Poland 5 years, and was succeeded by

1306 **ULADISLAUS IV.** again. In 1307 the Marquis of Brandenburg besieged Dantzick, when Uladislaus called in the Teutonic Knights to defend it, which they did, and retained it to their own use. In 1310 they subdued Pomerania, and Uladislaus recovered Posen. In 1315 was a great famine in Poland. In 1320 he was with his Queen crowned at Gnesna.

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In 1321 he gave his daughter in marriage to Charles King of Hungary, and in 1322 the King of Bohemia got Silesia from the obedience of Poland. In 1324 The Lithuanians burnt 130 towns in Maffovia, and the Teutonicks join with the Bohemians. In 1325 Casimire the King's son married the Duke of Lithuania's daughter, and peace was concluded with Lithuania, who assisted the Poles against the Teutonicks, whom they defeated in 1327. In 1328 Uladisslaus invaded Prussia. In 1332 he defeated the Teutonicks with great slaughter, and seized on great part of Silesia. He died in 1333, having reigned 28 years, and was succeeded by his son

1333 CASIMIRE III. THE GREAT, who made peace with the Teutonicks in 1334, and with Bohemia in 1337, when John relinquished his pretensions to Poland for 20,000 marks. In 1338 he visited Hungary and adopted Charles their King, who had married his sister, his heir. In 1339 the Lithuanians seized on Russia, and Casimire seized on Leopold. In 1341 he married a daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and soon after put her from him. In 1343 he made a dishonourable peace with the Teutonicks. In 1344 he married his daughter to the Duke of Stetin. In 1345 he drove the Tartars out of Poland, and repulsed the King of Bohemia. In 1348 he totally subdued Russia, and adopted Lewis King of Hungary his heir. In 1349 he was excommunicated for his vicious life, but was absolved in 1351. In 1352 the Prussians were harrassed by the Lithuanians. In 1355 the King of Poland relinquished all tribute from Poland. In 1357 Casimire married Hedwigis, daughter to the Duke of Glogovia. In 1360 Poland suffered by a great pestilence. In 1363 he gave his niece in marriage to the Emperor, and founded the university of Cracow. In 1365 he subdued the rebellious Russians. In 1370 he was killed by a fall from his horse in hunting, Sept. 8, having reigned 37 years, and was succeeded by his nephew

1370 LEWIS, King of Hungary, who soon after quitted Poland and retired to Hungary, leaving his mother Regent, who abusing her power, induced the Poles in 1373 to admit of one of the daughters of Lewis to rule over them. In 1376 there were 160 Hungarians killed in a sedition in Poland. In 1377 the Russian war began. In 1383 Lewis died Sept. 13, having reigned 13 years in Poland, when his son-in-law Sigismund was rejected, and his daughter

1383 HEDWIGIS chosen, who was married in 1385 to

1385 JAGELLON Duke of Lithuania, who soon after embraced the Christian religion, and took the name of ULADISLAUS V. who in 1386 united Lithuania to Poland, and introduced Christianity into his dominions. In 1388 he gave his sister in marriage to the Duke of Maffovia, and obliged his Queen to purge herself by oath from the charge of infidelity with the Duke of Austria. In 1389 his brother Vitondus raised a rebellion in Lithuania, which he quelled in 1390, when his Queen marched against the Russians and defeated them. In 1392 Mary Queen of Hungary

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gary died, and Uladislaus claimed that kingdom in right of his Queen. In 1395 he gave the greatest part of Russia to the Duke of Massovia. In 1398 he concluded a peace with Bohemia for 16 years. In 1400 having lost his Queen Hedwigis, he married Anne daughter to the Earl of Cilley, niece of Casimire the Great, and heir to the crown. In 1403 Valachia submitted to the government of Uladislaus. In 1405 his brother rebelled against him, and called in the Teutonicks to his assistance. In 1409 he defeated 50,000 Teutonicks in Lithuania, when he took their Master and 40,000 prisoners. In 1410 he subdued the greatest part of Prussia, and thrice defeated the Teutonicks, with whom he made peace in 1411, and returned to Cracow with 51 of their ensigns. In 1412 he procured Sepusium from the King of Hungary, and annexed it to Poland. In 1414 he subdued Prussia. In 1416, on the death of Anne his Queen, he married Elizabeth daughter to Otho, Palatine of Sandomiria. In 1422 he refused the crown of Bohemia which was offered him. In 1423 he wasted Prussia in resentment to the Teutonicks who had taken arms against him. In 1424 he lost his 3d Queen Elizabeth, and married Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Kiovie. In 1425 he broke his thigh in hunting. In 1429 Vitondas, his Queen's uncle, aspired to the throne, but died soon after. In 1431 Uladislaus created his brother Sigismund Prince of Lithuania, and died 1434, aged 80, having reigned 48 years, and was succeeded by his infant son

1434 ULADISLAUS VI. also King of Hungary, who had governors appointed for every province. In 1438 his brother Casimire, who had been expelled Bohemia, wasted Silesia, and Albert was crowned King of Hungary. In 1439 Uladislaus assumed the government, and in 1440 he was chosen King of Hungary. The Prince of Lithuania was slain for tyranny, when Casimire, the King's brother, was made Duke there. In 1441 he made peace with Bohemia. In 1443 war between the Lithuanians and Massovians. In 1444 Uladislaus was slain in battle at Varna. Nov. 11, against the Turks, not having been married or having any children. He had reigned 10 years. The nobles offered the crown to Casimire his brother, who refused the dignity, when they chose

1444 BOLESLAUS, Duke of Massovia; but some authors do not reckon him among the number of Sovereigns, and say that an interregnum succeeded till the election of

1447 CASIMIRE IV. Grand Duke of Lithuania, who ascended his brother's throne at the solicitation of the nobles, yet he returned to Lithuania, and neglected Poland. In 1448 he expelled the Turks out of Podolia. In 1449 he refused to take the usual oaths to observe the laws of Poland, the Poles withdrew their obedience to him, and he took the oath in 1453, when he married Elizabeth daughter to Albert the Emperor. In 1454 he refused to restore Prussia to the Teutonicks at the request of the Pope and Emperor. In 1455 the Teutonicks defeated the Poles. In 1457 the Tartars invaded Podolia. In

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1459 the war with the Teutonicks was renewed. In 1465 Pomerania, which had been separated 180 years, was again united to Poland, and peace was made with the Teutonicks. In 1471 he was chosen King of Hungary in opposition to Matthias their King, who compromised it with his subjects, and Casimire returned. In 1472 the Hungarians invaded Poland. In 1473 the Tartars invaded Russia, and carried off 7000 captives. In 1474 the Hungarians invaded Poland. In 1475 Casimire gave his daughter Hedwigis in marriage to the Duke of Bavaria. In 1477 the Teutonicks renewed the war. In 1478 Casimire gave his daughter Sophia in marriage to the Marquis of Brandenburg. In 1480 the Muscovites took Novograde. In 1484 the Tartars wasted Moldavia, when the inhabitants put themselves under the protection of Casimire, who compelled them to retire in 1485. In 1488 Casimire made his youngest son Frederick Bishop of Cracovia. In 1489 his son John Albert defeated the Turks in Russia. In 1490 Silesia was annexed to Poland. In 1491 Casimire gave his daughter Anne in marriage to the Duke of Pomerania. In 1492, on June 7, Casimire died, having reigned 45 years, and was succeeded by his son

1492 JOHN ALBERT, against whom was great opposition, who made a league with Bohemia. In 1493 he translated his brother to Gnesna, being made a Cardinal. In 1495 the duchy of Plockzco fell to the crown of Poland for want of heirs. In 1496 John invaded Moldavia and Valachia with great loss. In 1497 he was wounded, having given himself to vicious courses. In 1498 the Valachians entered Poland and Russia, and carried off 100,000 captives, whom they sold to the Turks for slaves. In 1499 the Turks were defeated by the Poles, Russians, and Hungarians, and 60,000 taken prisoners. In 1500 peace with the Palatine and Muscovites. In 1501 John made peace with the Turks, and intended to march against the Teutonicks, but died July 17, unmarried, having reigned 9 years, and was succeeded by his brother

1502 ALEXANDER Prince of Livonia, who again united Lithuania to Poland, continued King but 5 years, being afflicted with the palsy, and died in 1507, when he was succeeded by his brother

1507 SIGISMUND I. who took several places from Basilus, Great Duke of Muscovy. In 1508 he defeated the Tartars in Russia, and the year following expelled the Valachians from Russia, and their country was ravaged by the Polish army. In 1512 the Tartars with 24,000 horse invaded Russia, but were repulsed. In 1514 Sigismund defeated the Muscovites at Boristhenes. In 1518 he married Bona the daughter of the Duke of Milan. In 1519 war commenced with the Brandenburgers, whose Sovereign was master of the Teutonicks, for refusing fealty to Sigismund; but the Poles were defeated with great loss, and they concluded a peace in 1521. In 1525 the Marquis of Brandenburg was made Duke of Prussia on his taking the oath of fealty to Poland. In 1526 the duchy of Massovia escheated

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to the crown. In 1527 the Emperor of Tartary's son invaded Poland, was defeated and taken prisoner. In 1530 Sigismund caused his son Sigismund Augustus, then 10 years old, to be crowned King in conjunction with himself. In 1531 the Valachians ravaged Pocuze, but were obliged to retire by the Poles. In 1535 the Muscovites wasted Lithuania, but were repulsed. Young Sigismund married Elizabeth the daughter of Ferdinand King of the Romans. In 1540 the Duke of Lithuania admitted the Bible to be translated into the Polish language, and the Protestant faith was introduced into the city of Vilna. In 1548 Sigismund the Elder died on Easter-Day, aged 81, having reigned 42 years, and was succeeded by

1548 SIGISMUND II. AUGUSTUS, alone, who married Barbara Duchess of Lithuania against the consent of his nobles, who died the next year, supposed of poison. In 1553 he published a code of laws in six books. In 1557 he obliged the master of the Teutonicks to swear fealty to him. In 1558 the Muscovites ravaged Livonia with great cruelty, but were opposed by Polish troops. In 1561 the Duke of Prussia submitted to Sigismund, and was created Duke of Courland. In 1562 Sigismund joined with Denmark against Sweden. The Muscovites invaded Livonia. In 1563 they were defeated, and lost all their baggage to the Poles and Livonians, containing 5000 waggons. In 1565 the Poles recovered Parnovia in Sweden. In 1567 he defeated the Swedes in Livonia with great slaughter. In 1569 Sigismund deprived Dantzick of many privileges. In 1572, June 7, Sigismund died, having reigned 25 years: he was the last of the Jagello family. Having no children, he was succeeded by

1573 HENRY of VALOIS, Duke of Anjou, brother to Charles VI. of France, whose brother died the next year, and he quitted Poland to ascend the throne of France. He was succeeded, at the request of the Turks, in 1576, by

1576 STEPHEN BATTORY, Prince of Transylvania. In 1577 the Muscovites wasted Livonia, and the Poles took Dantzick, and imposed hard conditions on it. In 1579 he deprived the Muscovites of Polachia in Livonia, and had great success against them. In 1581 the Muscovites surrendered Riga and Livonia to the Poles, and concluded a peace. In 1584 Stephen was reconciled to the Dantzickers. In 1586 Stephen died, Dec. 13, having reigned 10 years, and the election for the crown was carried in favour of

1587 SIGISMUND III. son of the King of Sweden, in opposition to MAXIMILIAN, Duke of Austria, who was taken prisoner by Sigismund, but released in 1589. In 1590 the Queen of England procured a peace between the Turks and Poland. In 1591 was a tumult in Cracovia, in favour of the Protestant religion. Sigismund married Anne, daughter of Charles, Archduke of Austria. In 1593 he swore to receive the confession of Augsburg, and visited Sweden, his father being dead, and was crowned King of Sweden at Upsal in 1594. In 1595 he

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he conquered Moldavia. In 1599 he was deposed in Sweden, for attempting to introduce the Jesuits there. In 1602 he opposed Charles of Sweden, with little success. In 1605 he married the sister of his former Queen. In 1606 he had disputes with his nobility, about the freedom of religion. In 1607 he seized and put many of them to death. In 1608 he was reconciled to them. In 1610 he defeated the Muscovites. In 1611 he confirmed the dukedom of Prussia to the Elector of Brandenburg, and his heirs male. In 1612 his troops were defeated in Valachia by the Turks. In 1616 the Cossacks became insolent and committed many outrages. In 1617 the Tartars invaded Poland, and did much mischief. In 1620 the Chancellor and 900 Poles were slain in Valachia by the Turks. In 1622 the Poles defeated 300,000 Turks, who had ravaged Poland. In 1626 the Poles were defeated by the Swedes in Livonia, when the monks and nuns fled for shelter to Dantzick. In 1627 the Turks were compelled to quit Prussia. In 1629 peace was concluded with Sweden. Sigismund died on April 29, 1631, having reigned 45 years, and was succeeded by his son

1632 ULADISLAUS VII. who was elected the 13th of November, 1632, and had married Cecilia-Renée, daughter to the Emperor Ferdinand II. In 1634 the Turks entered Moldavia, and the Poles defeated the Muscovites. In 1637 the Cossacks on the Ukraine excited troubles, and were joined by the Turks. In 1639 the Polish army reduced them to obedience. In 1644 his Queen Cecilia died; and on Nov. 6, 1645, he married Marie-Louise, daughter to the Duke of Mantua. He died May 27, 1648, aged 53, having reigned 16 years, and was succeeded by

1648 JOHN CASIMIRE, who was elected Nov. 20, and the next year married Marie-Louise, the widow of Uladislaus VII. In 1652 he made peace with the Cossacks, and confirmed their privileges, and the free exercise of their religion. In 1654 the Muscovites entered Lithuania, and seized on Vilna, &c. In 1655 Casimire was abandoned by his nobles, and went into Silesia. The Swedes penetrated into Prussia, and seized on Dantzick. In 1656 the kingdom was harassed by the nobles, who raised large contributions upon the inhabitants. The Swedes seized and garrisoned Warsaw, &c. In 1657 the Danes joined the Poles to oppose the Swedes, whose army was joined by the Prince of Transilvania, who was obliged to do homage to Casimire, to whom he paid a large sum of money. In 1658 the Swedes, with the assistance of Denmark, were obliged to retire from Poland. In 1660 peace was concluded with Sweden, when the Elector of Brandenburg was acknowledged the Sovereign Duke of Prussia. From 1661 to 1663 the civil war in Poland increased; when Casimire, on the 16th of September, 1668, abdicated the throne, and retired to France, where he was given the Abbies of St. Germain and St. Martin of Nevers, &c. where he died Dec. 4, 1672, on hearing that

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that the Turks had taken Keminiack. He had reigned 21 years. In 1669 the Grand Duke of Russia demanded the crown of Poland for his eldest son, at the head of an army of 45,000 men. Prince Charles of Lorrain, and Philip Duke of Newburg, were also candidates; but Casimire was succeeded June 19, 1669, by

1669 MICHAEL KORIBUT WIESNOWISKI, a Russian Prince, who married Eleanore, daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand III. and sister of Leopold I. The Cossacks, at the instigation of the Grand Duke of Muscovy, continued the troubles. Michael died Nov. 10, 1673, having reigned but four years; to succeed whom were several candidates, but the choice fell (May 20, 1674) on

1674 JOHN SOBIESKI, Grand Marshal of Poland, through the influence of France. He carried on the war with the Turks with such success as to oblige them in 1676 to relinquish a tribute; and in 1682 compelled them to raise the siege of Vienna, where he entered in triumph, and soon after ravaged the territories of the Turks. In 1684 he made a league with the Emperor and Venetians against the Turks, whom in 1686 he drove out of Moldavia. In 1694 he defeated the Turks and Tartars on Oct. 6. On June 17, 1696, he died of an apoplexy, aged 72, having reigned 22 years, when an interregnum of contention for a year intervened, till the election of

1697 FREDERIC AUGUSTUS II. Elector of Saxony, June 27, 1697, but was opposed by the Prince of Conti, who was proclaimed King also; Frederic renounced the Protestant religion, and was crowned the 15th of September following. In 1698 the Elector of Brandenburg seized on Elbing, as having been mortgaged to his father. In January, 1699, Frederic made peace with the Turks. In 1700 he commenced war with Sweden. In 1701 he had an interview with the Czar of Muscovy, and acknowledged the Elector of Brandenburg as King of Prussia. The Swedes seized Courland. In 1701 the Swedes seized Warsaw. The Poles were defeated by the Swedes at Liscaw, on July 19, and Cracow taken. In 1702 Frederic visited Saxony; and the Swedes, under Charles XII. seized Elbing and Thorn. In 1703 the Primate formed a design to dethrone Frederic, who seized the sons of the late King of Poland, and confined them. On April 19, 1704, Frederic narrowly escaped being burnt, and was declared dethroned in May following; when the confederates elected

1704 STANISLAUS I. LEZINSKI, Palatine of Posnania, King, on July 12; and the further ravaging the kingdom was carried on with rigour by both parties. He was obliged to abdicate in 1710, and retired to Sweden, and from thence to France, where his daughter was Queen to Lewis XIV.

1710 FREDERICK AUGUSTUS II. was again seated on the throne by the Czar Peter of Russia, and was confirmed in 1712; but perpetually harrassed by Stanislaus. In 1725 his son Maurice, afterwards the famous Count Saxe, was chosen

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Duke of Courland; but Frederick could not support him in that dignity. Frederick died Feb. 1, 1733, having reigned since his last election 23 years; when the French supported the interest of Stanislaus Lesinski, who was compelled to fly to Dan zick, and from thence to France, by

1733 FREDERICK AUGUSTUS III. Elector of Saxony, son of Frederick II. He had conformed to the Roman Catholic religion in 1712, and in 1719 had married Marie Josephine, daughter to the Emperor Joseph. In 1740 he declared war against the Queen of Hungary. Frederick was harrassed with a war with the King of Prussia, who defeated him and took Dresden, which was restored by a peace in 1748. In 1747 he gave his Daughter Marie-Joseph to the Dauphin of France. In 1757 the Queen died at Dresden. In 1757 Prince Charles, the King's third son, was elected Duke of Courland. In 1763 Prince Charles was obliged by the Empress of Russia to quit his dukedom; and Duke Biron was restored by her. A fresh war commenced with Prussia, and Frederick was obliged to quit Saxony, and retire to Poland. Peace with Prussia signed at Hübertsburg, Feb. 15. The King quitted Warsaw, and returned to Dresden, from whence he had been absent six years and an half. He died at Dresden Oct. 5, 1763. He was succeeded, as Duke and Elector of Saxony, by his eldest son Prince Frederick; and, after a short interregnum, was succeeded in Poland by

1764 STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS IV. the present King, late Count Poniatowski, whose personal merit caused his unanimous election, Sept. 7, 1764, and he was crowned Nov. 25 following. In 1771 he was seized by some assassins, and forcibly carried to the wood of Marrimont, where Kasinski, who was ordered to kill him, relented, and with the King returned safe to Warsaw. The factious nobles formed a Confederacy, and made the country a theatre of misery, blood, and devastation. In 1772 Prussia, Russia, and the House of Austria, declared their intentions to the Senate of dividing the kingdom between them: the Privy Council met to consider what answer to return them, but separated without daring to determine on so momentous an affair. In 1773, Sept. 10, Lukawski and Cybulski, two of the regicides that seized the King in 1771, were beheaded.

P R U S S I A.

THIS country was antiently inhabited by the Venedi, a powerful people, who inhabited the tract extending all along the south coast of the Baltic, whose Chiefs were descended from Arthyrius, the first King of the Hiruli, who reigned 320 years before Christ. On the Venedi removing to the more western parts of the continent,

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continent, the Boruffi, who came from the foot of the Riphæan mountains, possessed themselves of this country, which they called Borussia, now corrupted to Prussia. It was divided into twelve provinces by Venedus, one of the Boruffian Princes, who gave them to his twelve sons. They made a noble stand against the Kings of Poland, a brother of one of whom (Boleslaus IV.) was defeated and slain in battle in 1166. They continued independent and Pagans till the Croisades, when arrived the Marian Knights, or Knights of the Teutonic order, sent thither by the Emperor Frederick II. in 1215, who desolated some of the provinces, and reduced to their obedience the remainder, whom they obliged to embrace Christianity. A long series of war ensued, in which the inhabitants of Prussia were almost extirpated by the religious Knights, who in the thirteenth century peopled the country with Germans. In 1466 peace was concluded between the Teutonicks and Casimire of Poland; when it was agreed, that the part called Polish Prussia should continue free and independent, under the protection of the Polish Sovereign; and that the Teutonic Knights and their Grand Master should possess the other part; but to acknowledge themselves vassals to the King of Poland. The Knights disdaining the vassalage, a bloody war ensued, and continued with little intermission till 1525, when Albert Margrave, of Brandenburg, their last Grand Master, concluded a peace at Cracow, and was acknowledged Duke of the east part of Prussia, then called Ducal Prussia, but to be held as a fief of Poland. Thus ended the sovereignty of the Teutonic order in Prussia, after it had subsisted 300 years. In 1611 the Elector Frederick-William of Brandenburg, surnamed the Great, had Ducal Prussia confirmed to him and his heirs, being freed from vassalage by Casimire, King of Poland; and he and his descendants were declared independent and sovereign Lords of this part of Prussia. With these titles, and as Grand Master of the Teutonicks, they continued till 1701, when

1701 FREDERICK, son of Frederick-William the Great, and grandfather of the present King, raised the duchy of Prussia to a kingdom; and on Jan. 18, 1701, in a solemn assembly of the States of the empire, placed the crown with his own hands upon his head and that of his consort; soon after which he was acknowledged as King of Prussia by all the other Christian powers. In memory of this event he instituted the order of the Black Eagle. This year the Academy of Arts and Sciences was founded at Berlin. He declared war against France. In 1705 Queen Sophia-Charlotte died. In 1707 Frederick bought the county of Tecklenburg. In 1708 he married Princess Sophia-Louisa, of Mecklenburg Schwering. In 1713, Frederic I. died, and was succeeded by his son

1713 FREDERIC II. This year the barony of Limburg was added to Prussia. In 1714 he declared war against the Swedes, and took the city of Stralsund. In 1733 he had an interview with the Emperor at Prague. The Prince Royal was married to the Princess of Brunswick Bevern. Frederick gave to France

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a large tract of land on the banks of the Rhine for the duchy of Berg. In 1740, May 31, Frederic II. died, and was succeeded by his son

1740 FREDERIC III. In 1741 he conquered the whole duchy of Silesia, Niefs and Brieg excepted. In 1742 the duchy of Silesia was ceded to him by the treaty of Breslaw. In 1744 he entered Bohemia, and took Prague, but was soon obliged to abandon it. He declared war against Poland. In 1745 he defeated the Austrians and Poles in Silesia. Took Cassel. Defeated the Austrians at Staudentz. Peace with Austria and Poland was signed at Dresden. In 1747 he granted great privileges to the Protestants that had settled in his dominions. In 1756 he was obliged to go to war with Hungary, France, and Sweden. He took Leipzig, and defeated the Austrians at Lowoschutz. He compelled the King of Poland to deliver up his whole army to him at Pirna, and took possession of Dresden. In 1757 he obliged all his nobility to part with their servants that were capable to bear arms. He defeated the Austrians near Prague; but was defeated by the Austrians near Schwiednitz, who afterwards took that city. His General Manteuffel defeated the Swedes in Pomerania, and took Anclam and Demmin. In 1758 he defeated an army of Russians that were marching against him, near Custrin. He was surprised and defeated by the Austrians at Hoch-Kirchen. In 1759 the war was carried on with various success. In 1760 the Russians and Austrians took Berlin, when the inhabitants ransomed it for 1,700,000 crowns. In 1761 he was surrounded by so many armies that he could only act upon the defence. In 1762 peace was signed with Sweden at Harnburg, and with Russia at Petersberg. In 1763 peace was signed with Hungary, France, and Poland at Hubertsburg. In 1764 the town of Freystad was entirely consumed by a fire. Prince Frederic, heir to the crown, was married to the Princess Elizabeth, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, at Charlottenburg. The town of Feudenthal was totally destroyed by a fire. In 1765 the Duke of York visited Berlin. In 1766 the King presented to several German Princes superb services of porcelain made at Berlin, in order to encourage that manufactory. In 1767 the Princess Wilhelmina was married to the Prince of Orange. In 1772 the King took possession of Polish Prussia, and dignified his new acquisition by the name of New Prussia. He had a private conference with the Emperor at Neiss. In 1773 he took possession of Dantzick. In 1776 the Grand Duke of Russia made his public entry into Berlin, on a visit to the King.

E N G L A N D .

THIS country was inhabited by the Britains, with whom the Phenicians traded long before the arrival of the Romans, under Julius Cæsar, on August 26, 55 years before Christ. They were divided into seventeen petty states, which continued under the Romans, to whom they were tributary, but governed by their own laws. The ancient inhabitants were descended from the Celts, or Gauls, and their chief trade was tin, lead, skins, &c. Cassibelan and Cunobelinus were the first British Princes who coined money in Britain, soon after the arrival of Cæsar. Lucius, the first Christian King in Britain, left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom in 181, at that time little better than a wild desert, covered with woods. In 410, on the Romans quitting Britain, to repel the Goths out of Italy, the Britains began to chuse their own Kings, and appointed Constantine, brother to Aldroinus, King of Britainy in France, to that dignity. He was a Prince of British extraction, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, from whom Vortigern usurped the crown; who, being harassed by the Picts and Scots, solicited succour from the Romans, whose last troops arrived here in 419, but finally quitted Britain in 420, when the Scots and Picts renewed their ravages. In 448 Vortigern solicited succour from the Saxons, who arrived in Britain in 449, and landed on the isle of Thanet, where they settled. They having secured that part, never left harassing the Britons till they got possession of the whole: which happened about 688, when Cadwallader, the last British Sovereign, turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Saxons, having become sole possessors of the island, divided it into seven kingdoms called the Heptarchy. Kent, the first kingdom erected, was, in Julius Cæsar's time, the dominions of four petty Princes, and never called a kingdom till Hengist the Saxon erected it into one.

THE H E P T A R C H Y .

The kingdom of KENT was the first established, and contained the county of Kent: it began in 454, ended in 823, and had the following seventeen Kings; whereof Ethelbert was the first Christian:

1. Hengist began	-	-	454	10. Edric	-	-	684
2. Eske	-	-	488	11. Withred	-	-	685
3. Osta	-	-	512	12. Eadbert and Ethelbert	-	-	725
4. Ymrick, or Hermenric,	-	-	534	13. Ethelbert alone	-	-	748
5. Ethelbert	-	-	568	14. Alric	-	-	759
6. Edbald	-	-	616	15. Ethelbert Pren	-	-	794
7. Ercombert	-	-	640	16. Cuthred	-	-	797
8. Egbert	-	-	664	17. Baldred	-	-	805
9. Lothaire	-	-	673				

The

The kingdom of the SOUTH SAXONS was the second kingdom established, and contained the counties of Suffex and Surry : it began 491, ended 685, and was governed by nine Sovereigns, of whom Adelwalch was the first Christian.

1. Ella began	-	491	6. Cinigfi, and	}	-	611
2. Ciffa	-	514	7. Quicelm,			
3. Chevelin	-	590	8. Cenowalch	-	643	
4. Ceolric	-	592	9. Adelwalch	-	648	
5. Ceolulph	-	597				

The kingdom of the EAST SAXONS was the fourth kingdom established, and contained the counties of Essex and Middlesex : it began 527, and ended 827 ; and was governed by fifteen Sovereigns, of whom Sebert was the first Christian.

1. Erchenwin began	527	7. Swithelme	-	655	
2. Sleda	587	8. Sebbi and Sighere	-	665	
3. Sebert	598	9. Sebbi alone	-	683	
4. Sexred,	}	10. Suefred and Sigehard	-	694	
Seward, and		11. Offa	-	700	
Sigebert,		12. Ceolred	-	707	
5. Sigebert the Little	-	623	13. Suithred	-	746
6. Sigebert the Good	653	14. Sigered	-	799	

The fifth kingdom established was that of NORTHUMBERLAND : contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Northumberland ; and was governed by thirty-one Kings, of whom the first Christian was Edwin. It commenced in 547, and ended 827.

1. Ella, or Ida, began	547	17. Cenred	-	716
2. Adda	559	18. Ofric	-	718
3. Glappa	566	19. Ceolulphe	-	731
4. Theodwald	572	20. Edbert	-	737
5. Fridulph	573	21. Oswulph	-	758
6. Theodrick	579	22. Edilwald	-	759
7. Athelrick	586	23. Alured	-	765
8. Athelfrid	593	24. Ethelred	-	774
9. Edwin	617	25. Alfwald I.	-	779
10. Ofric and Eanfrid	633	26. Ofred II.	-	789
11. Oswald	634	27. Ethelred restored	-	790
12. Ofwy	643	28. Osbald	-	796
13. Ethelward	653	29. Ardulph	-	796
14. Egfrid	670	30. Alfwald II.	-	808
15. Alkfrid	686	31. Andred	-	810
16. Ofred I.	705			

The sixth kingdom founded was that of the **EAST ANGLES**, which contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely; commenced in 575, ended 792, and was governed by fourteen Kings, of whom Redwald was the first Christian.

1. Uffa began	-	575	8. Ethelwald	-	656
2. Titillus	-	578	9. Aldwulph	-	664
3. Redwald	-	599	10. Alfwaldh	-	683
4. Erpenwald	-	624	11. Beorne and Ethelbert	-	749
5. Sigebert	-	635	12. Beorne alone	-	758
6. Egric and Anna	-	644	13. Ethelred	-	761
7. Ethelhere	-	654	14. Ethelbert	-	790

The seventh kingdom was that of **MERCIA**, containing the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford and Hertford. It commenced in 582, ended 827, and was governed by eighteen Kings, of whom Peada was the first Christian.

1. Creda began	-	582	10. Ethelbald	-	716
2. Wibba	-	595	11. Offa	-	757
3. Ceorlus	-	616	12. Egfrýd	-	736
4. Penda	-	625	13. Cenolf	-	796
5. Peada	-	655	14. Cenelm	-	819
6. Wolfhere	-	659	15. Ceolfwolf	-	819
7. Ethelred	-	675	16. Beornulf	-	821
8. Cenred	-	704	17. Ludecan	-	823
9. Ceolred	-	709	18. Wiglaf	-	825

The **WEST SAXONS** was the third kingdom established, but the conqueror of the whole: it contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks; commenced in 519, ended 828, and was governed by eighteen Kings, of whom Kingils was the first Christian.

1. Cherdic began	519	10. Efcwine	-	674
2. Kenric	534	11. Centwine	-	676
3. Chevline	560	12. Ceadwalla	-	686
4. Ceolric	592	13. Ina	-	688
5. Ceolulph	598	14. Adelherd	-	726
6. Kingils and Quinthelin	611	15. Cudred	-	740
Kingils alone	636	16. Sigebert and Cenwolf	-	754
7. Cenowalch	643	17. Beorthric	-	784
8. Adelwalch	648	18. Egbert	-	800
9. Sexburga	672			

who brought all the other kingdoms under his subjection, and reduced them to one monarchy.

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The Saxons, though thus divided, were subject to one Monarch, who was called the King of the English nation. This supremacy did not succeed from the father to the son, or always continue in the same kingdom, but that King who had the greatest power succeeded to the monarchy, in the following order :

- 455 HENGIST, King of Kent, in 455, defeated Vortimer at Crayford, Jan. 457. On May 1, 475, he massacred 300 British nobles on Salisbury Plain. He died in 488, having reigned 33 years, and left two sons and a daughter; but was succeeded by Ella. His banner, or standard, was that of a White Horse, blazoned in the same manner as that now borne by the Dukes Brunswick and Hanover.
- 488 ELLA, who arrived in Britain in 478, and established the kingdom of South Saxons. He had three sons; the eldest died before his father, and the youngest succeeded him in South-Sex. Ella reigned 15 years, died 514, and was succeeded in the monarchy by
- 519 CERDIC, who arrived in Britain in 495, when he defeated the Britons at Chard in Hampshire. He established the kingdom of the West Saxons in 515. In 527 he was defeated at Badon Hill, by the Britons. He died in 533, having reigned 14 years, leaving two sons, and was succeeded in both his honours by his eldest son,
- 534 KENRIC, King of Wessex, who defeated the Britons on Salisbury Plain in 552. He died in 559, having reigned 26 years, and left three sons; and was succeeded in both his dignities by his eldest son
- 560 CHEVLIN, King of Wessex, who in 568 commenced war against the King of Kent. In 571 he defeated the Britons at Bedford, and again in 577 at Deorham, and in 583 at Feckenham in Worcestershire; but was defeated by them in 591 at Woden's Mount in Wiltshire. In 591 he quitted his kingdom, having reigned 31 years. He had two sons, and was succeeded by
- 593 ETHELBERT, King of Kent, who in 594 married Berta, the daughter of Chilperic, King of France, by whom he was persuaded to become a Christian; and in 596 permit St. Augustine to settle at Canterbury. Ethelbert died Feb. 24, 616, having governed 23 years. He left a son, who succeeded him in Wessex; and a daughter, named Ethelburga, who married Edwin of Northumberland, whom she converted to the Christian faith, both of which he had by Berta. He had a second wife, who married his son after his death. He was succeeded in the monarchy by
- 616 REDWALD, King of the East Angles, who had established Edwin on the throne of Northumberland. He died in 629, having governed 12 years, and left a son, who succeeded him in East Anglia, and was succeeded in the monarchy by
- 629 EDWIN THE GREAT, King of Northumberland, and their first Christian Sovereign. He was twice married: by his first wife he had two sons; the first was slain with his father, and the

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the second murdered soon after. By his second wife he had two sons and two daughters, one of which was married to Oswy, King of Northumberland. Edwin was killed in battle with Penda, King of the Mercians, Oct. 4, 633, having reigned five years, and was succeeded by

634 OSWALD, King of Northumberland, who the same year defeated Penda and Cadwallo, near Denisburn in Northumberland; but he was defeated and slain by Penda, near Maserfield, now called Oswald's Tree, in Shropshire, on Aug. 5, 642, having reigned three years. His wife was Kineburg, daughter to Kingils, the first Christian King of the West Saxons, whom he married in 636, by whom he had a son named Ethelwald. He was succeeded in both dignities by his half-brother

642 OSWY, King of Northumberland, who on Sept. 3, 651, seized on Deira, but lost it to his nephew Ethelwald in 653. In 655 Oswy defeated and slew Penda, near Leeds, Yorkshire. In 663 he reduced Mercia to his command, and bestowed it on Peada, son of Penda, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage. Oswy died Feb. 15, 670, aged 58, having reigned 28 years. By his wife, who was daughter of Edwin of Northumberland, he had two sons and a daughter; his eldest son, Egfrid, succeeded him in Northumberland; and he was succeeded in the monarchy by

670 WOLFHERE, King of Mercia, second son of Penda. In 675 he defeated the West Saxons, and died the same year, having governed the monarchy five years, and was buried at Peterborough. His wife was the daughter of Ercombert, King of Kent, by whom he had three sons and one daughter; but he was succeeded in both his dignities by his brother

675 ETHELRED, the third son of Penda, King of Mercia, who in 676 invaded Kent, when he burnt Rochester, and pillaged the country. In 679 he invaded Northumberland, but was repulsed. In 697 his Queen, Ostrid, was murdered by some Mercian nobles. In 704 he quitted his dignities and became a Monk, at Bradney in Lincolnshire, having governed 29 years, where he died in 716. He left one son, but was succeeded in both his dignities by his nephew

704 CENRED, King of Mercia, who reigned five years, and then in 709 quitted his crown and became a monk, retiring soon after to Rome, where he died. He was succeeded in both his dignities by Ceolred, the son of Ethelred.

709 CEOLRED, King of Mercia, who commenced war with the West Saxons, and fought a severe, but undetermined battle, at Wodensburg in 715, and died in 716, having reigned eight years, and was buried at Litchfield. He left no child, and was succeeded in both his dignities by

716 ETHELBALD, King of Mercia, who in 733 and in 740 invaded Northumberland, and seized Sommerton Castle, &c. In 742 he invaded Wessex. In 744 he defeated the remaining Britons. In 745 he again invaded Wessex, but was defeated at Bedford, with great slaughter. In 756 he was defeated at

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Sceandune, where he was murdered by Beornred his captain, and was buried at Ripon, having governed 41 years, and was succeeded in both dignities by

757 OFFA, King of Mercia, who defeated Beornred, who had usurped the dominions of Ethelbald, after he had murdered him. Offa was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived to manhood. In 774 he seized on part of East Anglia, and defeated the inhabitants of Kent, whose King he slew at Otterford, and subdued the kingdom. The same year he defeated the West Saxons, and seized the town of Benlinton. In 778 he conquered Northumberland, and made a large dyke from Bristol to Basingwerk in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons who harboured in Wales, and who entered the camp of Offa on St. Stephen's Day, and made a great slaughter of his troops. In 779 he defeated the Britons. In 791 he gave his daughter Eadburge in marriage to Beorhtrick, King of Wessex, and his daughter Elfleda to Ethelred, King of Northumberland, whom he had reinstated on his throne. In 792 he treacherously murdered Ethelbyrthe, King of the East Angles, and seized on his kingdom. In 793 he assisted the King of Northumberland in repulsing some Danes, and went to Rome in penance for the murder of Ethelbyrthe; where he obtained permission to build St. Alban's monastery, which he did in 796, and died the same year at Osley, June 29, and was buried at Bedford, having reigned 39 years. He ordained the founding of trumpets before the Kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require respect. He was succeeded in both his dignities by his son

796 EGFRYD, King of Mercia, who had governed the kingdom during his father's absence at Rome. He governed near six months, and died suddenly, when he was succeeded in both dignities by

796 CENOLF, King of Mercia, who invaded Kent with success, taking Ethelbert Pren prisoner. In 798 he built the monastery of Winchcomb in Gloucestershire, at the dedication of which he restored Pren without ransom or intreaty. He died in 819, having reigned 23 years, and was buried at Winchcomb. He was succeeded in the monarchy by

820 EGBERT, who in 800 had succeeded as King of Wessex. 809 had reduced all Cornwall to his obedience, and in 819 had taken Chester from the Britons, and subdued part of their country, whom he forbid on pain of death from crossing Offa's dyke. At the time of his accession to the monarchy, the Heptarchy was reduced to five kingdoms, of which he enjoyed the most considerable. He was attacked by the Mercians, whom he defeated near Salisbury in 821, and the same year his son Ethenwolph reduced Kent to Egbert's obedience, who before had Suffex in 822, and soon after Essex surrendered to him. He induced the East Angles to revolt against the Mercians, whom they defeated, and slew their King in 823, when Egbert became master of Mercia without opposition, and it became tributary

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butary to him, as did also the East Angles; and very soon after the kingdom of Northumberland, which put an end to the Heptarchy of the Anglo Saxons in 828, and laid the foundation of the present monarchy; when Egbert, by his edict, ordered that the south part of the island should ever after be called England.

E G B E R T, FIRST SOLE KING OF ENGLAND,

Having established his monarchy, was in 832 attacked by the Danes, who landed in the Isle of Shepey, which they laid waste, and in 833 at Charmouth in Dorsetshire, when they defeated Egbert. In 835 they made another descent in Cornwall, where they were defeated by Egbert at Hengitfdun, now Hengiston-hill. Egbert died in 838, having been sole monarch 10 years, and was buried at Winchester, leaving one son, who succeeded him.

838 **ETHELWULPH**, who at the time of his father's death was Bishop of Winchester. The same year the Danes landed near Southampton, and at Portland, where the Danes repulsed the English troops, and ravaged Kent and Middlesex. In 840 a fleet with Danes arrived at Charmouth, where the English were defeated, and the Danes retired with their plunder. The same year Ethelwulph resigned to his natural son **ATHELSTAN** the government of Kent, Essex, and Sussex, reserving to himself the sovereignty of all England and the government of Wessex. In 843 the Danes again harrassed England, and in 845 were totally defeated near the river Parret in Somersetshire. In 851 they landed in Devonshire, where they were defeated at Wenbury near Plymouth. The same year Athelstan defeated their fleet at Sandwich. In 852 their fleet entered the Thames and landed near London, where they pillaged the country and towns, as well as London and Canterbury, but were met at Oakely in Surry by Ethelwulph and Athelstan, who totally defeated them; soon after which Athelstan died, and Ethelwulph reigned again alone, who became scrupulously religious, and granted the clergy the great tythes of the kingdom. In 853 the Welch took up arms, but were soon reduced. Alfred the King's youngest son was sent to Rome, and in 855 he went there himself, where he built the English college burnt down the year before, and granted the gift of Peter-pence over all his dominions for its support, and at the same time made himself and dominions tributaries to the Pope. In his return he visited France and married Judith the daughter of Charles, a Princess but 12 years of age. In 855 Ethelwulph gave the government of the late Athelstan to his eldest son Ethelbald, who had conspired against him. In 857 Ethelwulph died, having reigned 20 years, leaving behind him 4 sons and 1 daughter, when he was succeeded by his eldest son

857 **ETHELBALD**, to whom he had given Wessex; and the kingdom of Kent was possessed by Ethelbert his second son. Ethel-

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bald married his mother-in-law the Princess of France, reigned about 2 years and half, and left his whole kingdom to his brother Ethelbert. He died Dec. 20, 860, and was buried at Sherburne in Dorsetshire, but removed after to Salisbury.

860 **ETHELBERT** succeeded to the crown both by the will of his father as well as his brother, and was crowned Jan. 860-1. In 861 the Danes landed at Southampton, and in 863 in the Isle of Thanet, where they wintered. Ethelbert gave them money to depart, notwithstanding which they ravaged Kent, and departed not till 865. Ethelbert died in 866, and was buried at Sherburne, having reigned 6 years, leaving behind him 2 sons, Adhelm and Ethelward; and was succeeded by his younger brother

866 **ETHELRED I.** in whose reign the Danes subdued Northumberland 867, &c. and ravaged great part of the kingdom. They took York and burnt it, and defeated the English forces in 868, when they arrived at Nottingham, where they wintered. They destroyed the monastery of Coldingham, near Merch, in Scotland, where the Nuns cut off their noses and upper lips to avoid pollution. The monasteries of Ely, Peterborough, and Croyland, were destroyed. In 870 they subdued the East Angles, when they murdered Edmund, the titular King, at Hoxon in Suffolk. In 871 they invaded Wessex, and fought a battle at Inglesfield in Berkshire, where they were defeated; another at Reading, where the English were overcome; and four days after at Assendon or Aston, near Wallingford, where the victory declared for the English, who were defeated at Basing in Hampshire, and two months after at Marden, near Wittingham in Wiltshire, where Ethelred received a wound that occasioned his death, April 27, 872, and was buried at Winborne in Dorsetshire. He left 2 sons and a daughter. He was succeeded by his brother, the youngest son of Ethelwulph, to whom the title of Earl had been given, and was the first time that title had been conferred.

872 **ALFRED THE GREAT**, at whose coronation the ceremony of anointing was introduced. He was obliged to take the field against the Danes immediately after his coronation. In 872 the Danes retired to London, which they had taken. In 873 they went to Northumberland, but wintered at Torksey in Lincolnshire. In 874 they attempted to seize Wessex. In 875 they seized Wareham-castle in Dorsetshire. In 876 they seized on Exeter, where they were defeated by Alfred, yet defeated him at Chippenham and Bristol, but he defeated them at Abingdon in Berks, having fought 7 battles with them this year. In 877 a Danish fleet of 120 sail were lost near Swanvic in Hampshire. The Danes made themselves masters of Chippenham: the West Saxons were intimidated, and Alfred was obliged to retire, when he concealed himself 6 months with a shepherd in the Isle of Athelney in Somersetshire. The Danes entered Devonshire, and were defeated by the inhabitants, who took the Danish standard and slew 3 of their Chiefs. In 878

Alfred

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Alfred in disguise observed the enemy's posture in their camp, attacked them, and defeated them at Edington in Somersetshire, and obliged them to quit the country, or submit to him. In 879 he built Shaftsbury. In 881 the Welch Princes did homage to him. In 882 he ordered ships to be built to guard the coasts, seized 16 Danish ships at Harwich, and rebuilt London that had been destroyed by the Danes. In 893 the Danes again invaded England, when 250 ships came to the mouth of the Rother in Kent, and took Appledore, and another fleet entered the Thames and landed at Middleton. In 894 Alfred obliged the Danes to raise the siege of Exeter, and at Bunfleet seized the wife and children of Hastings their leader, who in 897 quitted England on account of a plague and dearth that prevailed; the remainder acknowledged Alfred for their Sovereign. Alfred made a body of laws, instituted juries, and divided his kingdom into shires, hundreds, and tythings. He regulated the militia, and built ships for defence and trade. He founded the University of Oxford, introduced building with brick and stone, beautified London, and invented a time-measurer by candles inclosed in a lanthorn. He conferred knighthood on his grandson Athelstan, the first knight made in England. He took a survey of all England, which was the model for Doomsday-book, afterwards made by William the Conqueror. In 897 the Danes again visited England, and by the Thames went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Ware, when Alfred turned off the course of the water and left their ships dry, which obliged the Danes to retire. In 900 this great King died at Farringdon in Berkshire, on Oct. 28, aged 52, and was buried at Winchester. By his first Queen he had 2 sons and a daughter; by his second Queen 2 sons and 5 daughters; and by his third and last wife 2 sons and 2 daughters. He reigned 28 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son

900 EDWARD surnamed the ELDER. He was opposed by Ethelward, eldest son of Ethelbert, who applied to the Danes to support his pretensions, seized on Winbourne in Dorsetshire, and Christ Church in Hampshire; he was proclaimed King, but abandoned by the Danes, and fled to France. In 904 he returned with Norman forces and seized on Essex, and was slain at Bury in 905. In 907 Edward made peace with the Danes, which continued till 910, when the war was renewed, and the Danes defeated twice; they also were defeated at Wednesfield and Tetnal in 911. In 912 he totally defeated them, and obliged them to quit the kingdom. Leolin Prince of Wales did homage to Edward for his dominions. In 913 he built a castle at Hertford, and the town of Witham in Essex. In 915 the University of Cambridge was founded. In 918 he built Nottingham and Bedford castles, and rebuilt Malden in Essex. In 920 an army from Ireland, which had seized on Chester, was routed. Elfleda, the sister of Edward, died, and was buried at Gloucester. In 921 Edward fortified a great number of places. In 923 the revolting Welch were reduced, and agreed to pay
tribute

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tribute to him. In 924 the Cumberland Britons submitted to him; and the King of Scots did him homage. In 925 Edward died at Farringdon in Berkshire, and was buried at Winchester near his father, having reigned 24 years, and left 15 children by his 3 wives; by the first he had 2 sons and a daughter; by the second he had 2 sons and 3 daughters, one of whom, named Ogina, married Charles the Simple, King of France; and another, named Edgitha, married Otho Emperor of Germany; and another, named Edgiva, married Lewis the Blind, King of Provence: by the third wife Edward had 2 sons and 2 daughters, the youngest of whom married Gormon III. King of Denmark. He was succeeded by his natural son

925 **ATHELSTAN**, who was crowned at Kingston, but opposed by Edwin the son of Edward by his second wife, who was supported in his pretensions by some of the nobility. In 926 Athelstan suppressed a revolt of the Danes, and seized on Northumberland. In 927 he had an interview with the King of Scotland at Dacre castle in Cumberland, and obliged him and the King of Cumberland to do homage to him for their kingdoms. In 928 he destroyed the castle of York for sheltering Godfrid, a Danish pirate. In 929 Anlaf, brother of Godfrid, joined with Constantine of Scotland against Athelstan. In 932 Athelstan made war against Howel, King of Wales, whom he defeated in 934, and augmented his tribute. In 938, at the instigation of a courtier, Athelstan put his brother Edwin to death on a false accusation, but repented of the fact, built Middleton abbey in Dorsetshire, and ordered his adviser to be put to death. He rebuilt the walls of the city of Exeter. The same year Anlaf, by the assistance of the Irish, Welch, Northumbrian Danes, and the Scots, invaded Northumberland, but were defeated near Dunbar in Scotland. Athelstan escaped being assassinated in his tent, and 5 petty Sovereigns, 12 Dukes, &c. were slain. He caused the Bible to be translated into the Saxon tongue. In 941 Athelstan, having reigned near 16 years, died at Gloucester, aged 46, and was buried at Malmesbury, and succeeded by

941 **EDMUND I.** son to Edward the Elder, by his last Queen, who was harassed by the Danes as soon as he ascended the throne. Anlaf, with the assistance of Olaus King of Norway, invaded Northumberland, and seized on York, &c. In 942 Edmund fought a battle with him near Chester, and agreed to resign him that part of England north of Watlingstreet. In 944 Anlaf oppressed his subjects with taxes, which occasioned a revolt that Edmund suppressed, and obliged Anlaf to quit England. In 945 Edmund reduced Cumberland, and gave it to the King of Scotland, who did homage for it. In 948 he was assassinated at Pucklekirk in Gloucestershire, on May 26, in the 25th year of his age, and 8th of his reign, and was buried at Glastonbury. He left two infant sons, and was succeeded by his brother

948 **EDRED**,

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- 948 **EDRED**, against whom the Northumbrian Danes, and the King of Scotland entered into a league, but were obliged to submit and pay homage. In 949 the Northumbrian Danes recalled Anlaf, who again was expelled for his tyranny in 952, and Northumberland reduced to a province by Edrid, for their perfidy. He became a zealot to religion, was totally guided by Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, which monastery with Croyland and Abingdon he rebuilt. He died Nov. 23, 955, of a quinsy, having reigned near 7 years, and was buried at Winchester, leaving 2 sons, and was succeeded by his nephew
- 955 **EDWY**, son of Edmund I. who banished Dunstan. In 959 he resigned Northumberland and Mercia to his brother Edgar, but died of grief soon after, and was buried at Winchester, having reigned 4 years, and was succeeded by
- 959 **EDGAR**, only 16 years old, and surnamed the **PEACEABLE**, who recalled Dunstan from banishment, and made him Bishop of Winchester, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 961. Edgar greatly increased the royal navy, reduced the revolting Welch, and obliged eight of their Princes in 960, that were tributary to him, to row him in a barge on the river Dee, whilst he steered the helm. He was superstitiously attached to the monks, and built 47 monasteries. In 969 he laid waste the Isle of Thanet, and became lascivious and cruel. In 970 he married Elfrida, whose husband he had murdered. He died July 18, 975, aged 32, having reigned 17 years, and was buried at Glastonbury, leaving two sons and a daughter, and was succeeded by his natural son
- 975 **EDWARD**, surnamed the **MARTYR**, only 14 years of age, when the disputes ran high between the regular and secular clergy. Edward was murdered near Corfe Castle by his step-mother Elfrida, to make way for her own son, on May 18, having reigned near four years, and was buried at Wareham, but removed afterwards to Shaftsbury. He was succeeded by his half-brother
- 979 **ETHELRED II.** twelve years of age, when the first coronation oath was administered. In 981 the Danes renewed their invasions, and plundered Southampton, the Isle of Thanet, Portland, Cornwall, &c. In 982 the King's palace and great part of London was burnt. In 990, figures in arithmetic were introduced into England. In 991 the Danes again invaded the kingdom, when Ethelred gave them 10,000*l.* to depart, to pay which he introduced the first land-tax. So great an emolument induced them to return in 993, and they continued their annual ravages till 999, when they received 16,000*l.* raised by a land-tax called Danegelt; and grew so imperious as to acquire the title of Lord-Danes, which induced Ethelred to order a general massacre of the Danes on Nov. 13, 1002. This exasperated the Danes, and excited them to revenge their countrymen's deaths; for which purpose Suenon landed on the coast of Devon in 1003, when he burnt Exeter, Wilton, and Salisbury; and on the coast of Norfolk the year following, when

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when he destroyed the city of Norwich and the town of Thetford ; nor did he quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him 36,000*l.* in 1007, which he, the year following, demanded as an annual tribute. To enforce the payment of this demand, he sent a fleet ; to oppose which, in 1008, Ethelred fitted out a fleet much larger than any ever possessed by his predecessors ; but, by the dissensions of the nobility, was rendered useless ; and the Danes pillaged Kent, and secured their winter-quarters in the isle of Thanet. In the spring of 1008, they subdued great part of the kingdom, pillaging wherever they went. In 1009 the inhabitants of Canterbury gave them 3000*l.* to desist from pillage ; but they burnt the city in 1011. To stop their progress, it was agreed to pay the Danes 48,000*l.* to quit the kingdom in 1012. Soon after Suenon entered the Humber again, threatening desolation, which so intimidated Ethelred, that he retired to the isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Suenon took possession of the whole kingdom, 1013.

1013 SUENON proclaimed King of England. For the payment of his troops he levied an insupportable tax, which he did not live to see enforced. He died Feb. 3, 1014, at Thetford in Norfolk, and was buried at York ; and was succeeded by

1014 CANUTE, his son, proclaimed March, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success ; he therefore fled to Denmark, and

1014 ETHELRED returned at the invitation of his subjects, and levied a tax of 21,000*l.* on them for the payment of his fleet. In 1015, having secured the crown of Denmark, Canute returned, with a fleet of 200 sail, and landed at Sandwich, which occasioned Ethelred to retire to the north ; and, by evading a battle with the Danes, lost the affections of his subjects : he retired to London, where on April 23, 1016, he died in the 50th year of his age, and the 37th of his reign, leaving eight children behind him, and was buried in St. Paul's. He was succeeded by his eldest son

1016 EDMUND II. surnamed IRONSIDE, who was crowned in April by the English, but opposed by CANUTE, who was crowned by the other party, besieged London, and fought five different battles with Edmund in the course of the year, with various success, the last being at Assendon in Essex, where Edmund was defeated ; after which they met at the isle of Alderney, in the Severn, where they agreed to the division of the kingdom. Edmund did not survive above a month after, when he was assassinated at Oxford, before he had reigned a year, and was buried at Glastonbury, leaving behind him two sons and two daughters, from one of whom descended his present Majesty George III.

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D A N I S H K I N G S .

- 1016 CANUTE THE GREAT**, alone, when he made an alliance with Normandy. In 1017 he divided England into four governments. He sent away the brothers and sons of Edmund, and married Emma, the widow of Ethelred II. In 1018 he collected a tax of 81,000*l.* to pay his troops. In 1019 he visited Denmark, to war against the Goths and Vandals. In 1025 he made another visit to Denmark, and was defeated by the Swedes. In 1028 he revived his pretensions to the crown of Norway and Sweden, seized on the kingdoms, and acquired the title of Great. In 1031 he became religious and visited Rome, confirmed the grants to the English college, and obtained the exemption of toll for his subjects through Italy, France, and Germany. In 1031 he enlarged the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury; and gave a Cross to Westminster, of the value of the yearly revenue of England. In 1033 he went on an expedition against the Scots, for refusing homage; but it was compromised. In 1034 he shewed a contempt for the flattery of his courtiers, on the sea's not obeying his command of retiring; when he ordered his crown to be placed on the head of a crucifix at Winchester, and never would wear it after. He died at Shaftsbury, Nov. 12, 1036, in the 19th year of his reign, leaving three sons. Swayn succeeded to the crown of Sweden and Norway; Hardi-Canute to that of Denmark; and he was succeeded in England by his second son
- 1036 HAROLD**, surnamed HAREFOOT, who seized on his father's treasures which he had laid up at Winchester; but was opposed by Earl Godwin, in favour of his brother Hardi-Canute, then in Denmark. Emma, widow of Ethelred and Canute, formed designs in favour of Ethelred's children, one of whom Earl Godwin put to death in 1037, and his brother Edward fled to Normandy. In 1039, March 17, Harold died at Oxford, without issue, having reigned near four years, and was buried at Westminster. He was succeeded by his brother
- 1039 HARDI-CANUTE**, King of Norway and Denmark, third son of Canute the Great, who arrived in England soon after from Denmark, and caused his brother's body to be dug up and thrown into the Thames; but it was taken up by some fishermen, and buried at St. Clement's Danes. In 1040 he imposed a tax of above 32,148*l.* on England, for the payment of his Danish troops; when Worcester was pillaged and burnt for opposing the payment of it. At his coronation this year was the first Coronation-Sermon preached. Hardi-Canute died suddenly, June 8, 1041, at the marriage-feast of a Danish Lord at Lambeth, having reigned near two years, and was buried at Winchester; he was succeeded by his half-brother

E N G L I S H S A X O N S R E S T O R E D.

- 1041 EDWARD, surnamed the CONFESSOR, seventh son of Ethelred II. through the influence of Earl Godwin, whose daughter he agreed to marry. By Edward the tax of Danegelt was proposed to be abolished, which amounted to 40,000l. per annum, and that no Dane should in future succeed to the throne. 1042 Edward was crowned, and married Editha, daughter of Earl Godwin. 1043 Emma, the King's mother, was deprived of her possessions, by order of her son. In 1046 the Danes committed ravages on the coasts of Kent and Essex. In 1048 Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, who had married Edward's sister, visited England, and quarrelled with Earl Godwin. Godwin and his son were banished, and their estates confiscated. In 1051 William, Duke of Normandy, Edward's cousin, visited England, and was promised the succession to the crown. Edward sent his Queen to Whorwell nunnery in Hampshire, where his mother was confined. The Irish and Welch invaded England, and defeated the troops sent against them. In 1052, Emma, the King's mother, died, and was buried at Winchester. Godwin invaded England, and was reconciled and restored; but died suddenly in 1053, when at table with the King, protesting his innocency of the murder of the King's brother. In 1054 Edward deposed Macbeth, King of Scotland, in Cumberland, and restored Malcolm. In 1056 Alfgar, brother-in-law of Harold, Earl of Kent, joined the Welch, ravaged Herefordshire, and burnt the church and monastery of Hereford; but they were defeated by Harold. In 1057 Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, the King's nephew, died, and left a son named Edgar-Atheling, who afterwards married a Princess of Scotland. In 1058 Edward first began to cure the evil by laying his hand on it. Griffith, Prince of Wales, was delivered by his subjects to Edward, who put him to death in London in 1064. In 1062 Harold aspired to succeed to the throne, and visited Normandy for assistance; but promised William to promote his accession to the throne of England. In 1063 Edward obliged the Welch to become tributary. In 1065 Edward built the Abbey of Westminster, and dedicated it Dec. 28. He died on Jan. 5, 1066, without issue, having reigned 24 years, and was buried the next day at Westminster, being the last of the race of EGBERT. A little before his death he declared William, Duke of Normandy, his successor, with the consent of the nobility; but he was succeeded by
- 1066 HAROLD, Earl of Kent, the 6th of January, and crowned the next day, but was disturbed by his brother Tolson, who infested the coasts, plundered the Isle of Wight, landed at Sandwich, and then made a descent in Yorkshire, when he seized on York, Sept. 20, but was totally defeated Sept. 25, though joined by the King of Norway's troops, at Stamford-bridge, since called Battle-bridge, in which battle both
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the King of Norway and Toston were slain; but Harold retaining the booty from the soldiers, occasioned discontent. Sept. 25, William of Normandy landed his troops at Pavensey in Suffex, where on his landing he built a fort, and demanded the crown from Harold. On Oct. 14, the armies engaged, and Harold was slain and his troops defeated, near Hastings in Suffex, where the town of Battle now stands. He was buried at Waltham in Essex. Thus ended in England the empire of the Anglo-Saxons.

N O R M A N K I N G S.

1066 WILLIAM THE BASTARD, or the CONQUEROR, succeeded but was opposed by the Londoners, who were obliged by him to surrender, as he cut off all supplies of provision from them. He was crowned Dec. 25. In 1067 he began to build Battle Abbey, where Harold was slain. In March he went to Normandy, when he carried with him all the suspected Lords, and returned December following; when Euflace of Boulogne landed at Dover, at the invitation of the English, to redress their grievances, but was defeated. In 1068, April 3, William re-established the tax of Danegelt to reward his troops. The inhabitants of Exeter refused the payment, but were compelled to submit, when the castle was reduced, and its entrance altered. The King of Scotland married Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling. Curfew Bell was established. In 1069 William deprived several English noblemen of their lands, and gave them to Normans. England was invaded by Edgar Atheling, with Scotch, Danish, and Northumbrian troops, who seized York, and slew 3000 Normans, but were defeated by William, who depopulated all the country between York and Durham; and sent his Queen and her son to Normandy. In 1070 he imposed military service on the clergy, and removed all the English out of places of trust. He stripped St. Alban's Abbey, &c. of their treasures, and the money and jewels deposited there by others. An insurrection ensued, which William suppressed by promises. In 1071 another insurrection, when the Barons fortified Ely. The King of Scotland invaded England, but made peace in 1072 with William; and the limits of the kingdom were fixed at Stanemore. In 1073 William visited Normandy, and recovered several towns which had been taken by the French; when he was reconciled to Edgar Atheling. He refused to do homage to the Pope for England, but paid the arrears of Peter-pence. In 1075 he treated the English with great severity, visited Normandy, and returned in 1076. In 1077 Robert, the King's son, attempted to seize the dukedom of Normandy, and wounded his father in battle. In 1078 William began the Tower of London. In 1079 he dispeopled Hampshire for 30 miles, and destroyed 36 churches, to make New Forest. The Scots invaded England; and Wil-

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William built Newcastle. He instituted the Exchequer, Four Terms, Sheriffs, and Justices of the Peace. In 1080 he began Domesday-book. In 1081 the Welch rebelled, and were suppressed. William visited Normandy. In 1083 he levied heavy taxes. In 1085 he deprived the Bishops of sitting in county-courts, and instituted the spiritual court. In 1086 he visited Normandy, and made the English nobility renew their oath of fidelity to him, and extorted a large sum of money for his journey. In 1087 war with France. William died at Hermentrude, a village near Roan, aged 64, in September, having reigned near 21 years, and was buried at Caen in Normandy. His disorder was a fever, occasioned by a bruise he received in the rim of his belly by the pommel of the saddle. He was succeeded by Robert, his eldest son, in the dukedom of Normandy, and in England by his second son

1087 WILLIAM II. surnamed RUFUS, who was crowned at Westminster, Sept. 27. In 1088 was an insurrection in favour of Robert, Duke of Normandy, who neglecting to come to England, his friends were reduced. In 1089 William made war against Robert, and went to Normandy, when he agreed that Robert should succeed him. A new survey of England was made, and he loaded England with taxes. In 1090 he proposed the invasion of Normandy, which was protected by the King of France. William returned to England, and 1091 again visited Normandy, and concluded a peace with Robert; but Henry, his other brother, was forced to wander without a residence. Malcolm of Scotland ravaged the North of England in May, but concluded a peace in September. The same year a fire destroyed a great part of London. In August, 1093, Malcolm visited William, and returned in disgust; besieged Alnwick, and was killed with his son. In 1094 William visited Normandy, and commenced hostilities with Robert, who was supported by France. William gave France 10,000l. to withdraw their troops. In 1096 William seized the revenues of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Robert transferred his duchy of Normandy to William for three years, for the loan of 10,000 marks, to go on a croisade, when William visited Normandy. In 1098 he reduced the province of Maine to his obedience. London-bridge was carried away by a flood, and William rebuilt it. He built Westminster-hall, 270 feet long, and 4 broad; and a wall round the Tower of London. In 1099 he returned to London. In 1100 an inundation overflowed the lands of Godwin, Earl of Kent, to this day known by the name of Godwin's Sands. The same year, on August 2, William was accidentally shot in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrril, aged near 42 years, having reigned 12 years, 10 months, and 26 days; and he was buried at Winchester, leaving neither wife or child, and was succeeded by his younger brother

1100 HENRY I. surnamed BEAUCLERK, who was crowned at Westminster, Aug. 5. He restored the liberty of using fire and candle by night. He married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm,

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colm, King of Scotland, by the sister of Edgar Atheling. In February, 1101, Robert of Normandy asserted his right to the crown, landed at Portsmouth in August, and compromised it with his brother for a pension. In 1103, in May, Robert visited England, and relinquished his claim to the pension; but retired with disgust to Normandy. In 1105 a war with Normandy, when Robert was defeated by Henry. In 1106 he took Robert prisoner, together with Edgar Atheling, &c. and 10,000 soldiers; when he reduced Normandy to his obedience. Robert was rendered blind, and confined in Cardiff castle, but Edgar Atheling was set at liberty. In 1107 Henry returned to England, and returned to Normandy in 1108. In 1109 he returned to England, and gave his daughter Matilda in marriage to the Emperor Henry IV. with whom he gave 824,850l. In 1111 he visited Normandy, suppressed a revolt, and returned in 1113. In 1114 he suppressed a revolt of the Welch, and visited Normandy with his son William; returned to England in 1115, when he called the states of the kingdom together at Salisbury, who acknowledged his son William for his successor. This is said to be the first Parliament. He then returned to Normandy. In 1118, Queen Matilda died on May 1. The same day Henry defeated Lewis of France in Normandy. In June, 1119, Prince William married the daughter of the Earl of Anjou. In 1120 peace with France, and Henry returned to England. Prince William, with his bride, and his brother and sister, with 300 persons, were lost in a storm in their return to England; after which the King was never seen to laugh. In Feb. 1121, Henry married Adeliza, daughter of Geoffery of Louvain. In 1122 Henry caused the Foss Dyke to be made from Torksey to Lincoln. In June, 1122, Henry visited Normandy. In 1123 he caused Woodstock Park to be made, which was the first in England. In 1124 war with France; and Henry prevented a revolt in Normandy. In 1125 the Pope's Legate was obliged to leave England precipitantly, having been caught in bed with a common strumpet the same day he had been celebrating high mass. Henry prevented another revolt in Normandy, and returned to England with his prisoners. His daughter Matilda, the Empress, returned with him, to whom the nobility swore fealty. In 1126 she went to Normandy, and was married to Geoffery Plantagenet, son to the Earl of Anjou, against her desire. In 1128 Henry invaded France with success, and returned to England in 1129, when he altered the revenue of his demesne land from kind to specie. In 1130 he had an interview with the Pope, Innocent II. and returned to England in July, 1131, with his daughter, who was dissatisfied with her husband, but she returned to him in September following. In 1132 the greatest part of London was destroyed by fire. In 1133 Henry's daughter Matilda was delivered of a son, named Henry, to whom the King obliged the nobility to swear fealty. He visited Normandy. In 1134 Prince Robert died, Feb. 10, at Cardiff in Wales, where he had been a prisoner 28 years, and

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was buried at Gloucester. The English were driven out of a great part of Wales. In 1135 Henry died, Dec. 2, at the castle of Lyons, near Roan, in Normandy, in the 68th year of his age, and the 36th of his reign, and was brought to England and buried at Reading, leaving behind him 100,000*l.* in cash, besides jewels. He was succeeded by his sister's son by the Earl of Blois,

1135 STEPHEN, who was crowned at Westminster Dec. 26. He married Maud, the only daughter and heir of the Earl of Boulogne. In 1136 the Scots seized Carlisle and Newcastle. Stephen permitted 1500 castles to be built by his nobility. He finally abolished the tax of Danegelt. The Welch revolted and defeated 3000 of Stephen's troops. In 1137 he reduced Normandy, which had revolted, and resigned it to his son Eustace the Earl of Boulogne. In 1138 a party was formed for Matilda. The Scots entered and ravaged Northumberland, but were defeated Aug. 22, at the battle of the Standard, and lost 12,000 men. Stephen reduced the malecontent barons. In 1139, Apr. 9, peace with Scotland, when their Prince Henry was delivered as an hostage. Stephen quarrelled with the clergy and seized their possessions. Made peace with France, and married his son Eustace to Constantia, sister to Lewis the young King of France. Matilda arrived in England Sept. 30, and was besieged at Arundel, but carried on the war with Stephen with various success till Feb. 1, 1141, when Stephen was taken prisoner at Lincoln, and Matilda declared Queen on April 9. On Sept. 14, the Earl of Gloucester was taken prisoner by Stephen's Queen, and exchanged for Stephen in November, who was restored to the crown by Parliament in December. In 1142 Matilda's interest declined. In September she was besieged at Oxford, from whence she fled by favour of the snow. She was excommunicated by the Bishop of Winchester. In 1146 Prince Henry, Matilda's son, went to Normandy, which the Earl of Anjou, his father, had secured. The Earl of Gloucester died Oct. 31, and was buried at St. James's priory in Bristol. In 1147 Matilda quitted England and went to Normandy. In 1149 Henry Duke of Normandy returned to England, in May, to assert his right to the crown, and met the King of Scotland at Carlisle. He returned to Normandy in 1150, and was invested with the Dukedom of Normandy. In 1151 he married Eleanor, Countess of Poictou and Duchess of Aquitain, who had been divorced from Lewis VII. King of France. Lewis deprived him of the dukedom, and again gave it to Eustace, Stephen's son. Stephen endeavoured to have his son Eustace crowned King of England, but the Archbishop of Canterbury refused to perform it. In 1152 Eustace joined the King of France, and invaded Normandy. Henry made peace with France, and Stephen's measures were defeated. In 1153 Henry Duke of Normandy arrived in England with an army, Jan. 14, with whom Stephen made peace. Maud, Stephen's Queen, died May 11, and his son Eustace of a frenzy, occasioned by his father's excluding him the succession, in August, at St. Edmund's-Bury monastery, and

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and was buried at Feversham. In December the Nobility fware fealty to Henry. In 1154 Henry returned to Normandy in April, and Stephen died Oct. 25 following, of the cholic and piles, at Canterbury, in the 50th year of his age, and the 19th of his reign, and was buried at Feversham, leaving a fon and 2 daughters. He was fucceeded by his coufin, the fon of Matilda, daughter of Henry I.

A N G E V I A N K I N G S o f T H E F A M I L Y o f P L A N . T A G E N E T , U N D E R W H O M T H E S A X O N L I N E W A S R E S T O R E D .

1154 HENRY II. furnamed COURT-MANTLE, the firft of the line of Plantagenet. He arrived in England Dec. 7 following, and was crowned the 19th with his Queen at Weftminfter. In 1155 he demolifhed above 1100 caftles, erected in the late reign; confirmed the laws of Edward the Confeflor, and renewed the charter of Henry I. In September he propofed the conquest of Ireland. In 1156, in Jan. he went to Normandy, and returned to England, when Malcolm of Scotland refigned to him Northumberland and Cumberland. In 1157 he fubdued the Welch, and they did homage and fware allegiance to him. In Sept. 1158, he made a progreff through England, vifited France, and returned in 1159. He married his eldeft fon William to the daughter of Lewis VII. of France: and he married his fon Jeffery to Conftance, daughter to the Duke of Bretagne. War with France, and Henry's fon William died at Thouloufe. In 1160 Peace with France. In May his fon Henry was married to Margaret of France. In 1161 the Kings of England and France performed the office of yeomen of the ftirrup to the Pope. In Jan. 1163, Henry returned to England, and endeavoured to retrench the power of his clergy. In Jan. 1164, he held a parliament at Clarendon, wherein he obliged the clergy to allow his prerogatives. Becket quarrelled with Henry, and was received with great pomp by Lewis of France, and protected by the Pope. In 1165 Henry forbid appeals to Rome, or Peter-pence from being collected. Henry vifited Normandy, and had an interview with Lewis; but a revolt in Wales obliged his return, when he was defeated. Matilda, the King's daughter, was married to the Duke of Saxony, from whom defcended his prefent Majefty. In 1166 William King of Scotland vifited England, and accompanied Henry to Normandy. In 1167 Henry undertook the conquest of Ireland, which was accomplished in 1168. In 1168 Henry the eldeft fon of the King did homage to the King of France for Anjou and Maine; as did Jeffery for Britany. In 1169 Princefs Eleanor was married to Alphonfus King of Caftile. In 1170 Henry, after 4 years fpent in France, returned to England, and caufed his fon Henry to be crowned King of England, but without his Princefs, which gave great difguft to France. Henry

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ry visited Normandy, was reconciled to Becket, and held his stirrup whilst he mounted his horse. Becket arrived in England Dec. 1, and suspended and excommunicated several of the King's friends, which occasioned his murder at Canterbury Dec. 30. In 1171 Henry returned to England and went to Ireland, where the clergy swore fealty to him, and then returned to England in March, 1172. In May he went to Normandy to meet the Pope's Legate, when he did penance and was absolved. In 1173 a conspiracy was formed by the Queen and Princes against the King on account of his Concubine Rosamond. The Queen was imprisoned. In 1174 they drew the Kings of France and Scotland into their quarrel, which occasioned a war. William, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner, and carried by Henry with him to Normandy and confined. Henry returned and reduced all to his obedience. He did penance at Canterbury, July 12 and 13, at Becket's tomb, to which he walked 3 miles barefooted, and was there scourged by the monks. In September he made peace with his sons. In 1175 William King of Scotland was released on doing homage for his dominions. In 1176, Jan. 25, England was ordered by Parliament to be divided into six circuits, and itinerant justices or judges were appointed. The Princess Joanna by Rosamond was married to William the Good, King of Sicily. This year London-bridge was begun to be built of stone. In 1179 the French King visited Becket's tomb for the recovery of his son, and was accompanied by the Earl of Flanders. They returned in August, when Henry went to Normandy, and in December purchased the earldom of Marche. In 1181 Henry debauched his son Richard's intended Princess. In 1182 his sons excited fresh troubles to him. In 1183 young King Henry fell sick and died at Roan June 11, aged near 29. In September Henry did homage to the French King for his dominions in France. The Princess Margaret, widow of young Henry, was returned to her brother, and afterwards married to Bela King of Hungary. In 1184 Henry gave 50,000 marks to assist the croisade, but declined going in person. In 1186 he visited France, and contracted his son Richard in marriage with the Princess Alice of France. In 1187 Richard the King's son rebelled again against his father by the encouragement of the King of France, and seized his treasures, but was reconciled to him soon after. In August 19, Jeffery the King's son was killed at a tournament in Paris. In 1188, in January, Henry and the King of France had a conference at Gisors, where they undertook the croisade for which Henry raised above 130,000l. The truce with France was broke, and Henry sent a defiance to the King of France July 10, but was in October deserted by his son Richard, who withdrew to the King of France. In 1189 Henry was deserted by his subjects in France, and in June concluded a peace with France. Henry died at Chinon in Normandy, of grief, cursing the day of his birth, and leaving his curse on his sons, on July 6, in the 57th year of his age, having reigned 34 years, 8 months, and 12 days, and

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and was buried at Fonteveraud. He was succeeded by his third but eldest living son,

1189 RICHARD I. surnamed COEUR DE LION, who immediately released his mother from her 16 years confinement, and intrusted her with the administration of affairs, and was crowned Sept. 3 following at Westminster, when the Jews were massacred by the mob. He released the kingdom of Scotland from subjection to England. In 1189 Richard, with an army of 100,000 foot and 5000 horse, engaged in a croisade with Philip of France. He bestowed 6 earldoms and the rich heiress of Gloucester on Prince John. Richard embarked at Dover Dec. 11, and landed at Calais; 1190 Jan. 13 met Philip of France: they agreed to meet at Vezelay on June 24. Richard arrived at Marseilles August 9, and at Messina Sept. 20, where he seized on a castle and monastery, and converted them to magazines. In 1191, Apr. 10, Richard seized on Cyprus, for the abuse his troops received there. May 12 he married Berengera, daughter of the King of Navarre. June 8 he arrived at Acon, which surrendered July 8, after 2 years siege, wherein perished 300,000 pilgrims, when Richard affronted the Duke of Austria. July 31 the King of France separated from Richard in disgust. Aug. 18 Richard and Saladine killed some thousands of their prisoners. Aug. 20 Richard defeated the Saracens, and seized immense plunder from a caravan; 40,000 were slain. In 1192 Philip of France returned to his dominions in January, and Richard was abandoned by his other allies, which obliged him to make peace with Saladine and quit Palestine. Oct. 8 he embarked for England and was shipwrecked near Aquilea; Dec. 20 was seized by the Duke of Austria, and sent prisoner to the Emperor. In 1193 John his brother endeavoured to ascend the throne with the interest of the King of France. In June the Emperor agreed to release him for 150,000 marks, which John endeavoured in vain to prevent. In 1194, March 13, Richard arrived in England, to the joy of his subjects, and John was deprived of his lands and right of succession. Richard was again crowned, and the King of Scotland carried the sword of state before him. War with France. May 12, Richard, with 100 ships, embarked for France. He was reconciled to his brother John. Richard took the King of France's baggage and records of the crown. In 1195 peace with France, but war was renewed in 1196, when Richard burnt Valery. In August 1198 Richard and Philip put out the eyes of their prisoners. Sept. 28 Philip was totally defeated. In 1199 Richard besieged the castle of Chaluz, March 26, because the Viscount of Limoges refused him the whole of some treasure he had found, when Richard was wounded by an arrow, and died April 6, aged 42, after a reign of 9 years 9 months, and was buried at Fonteveraud in Anjou. Leaving no children, he was succeeded by his brother

1199 JOHN, the sixth and youngest son of Henry II. who was opposed by Arthur son of Jeffery, the fourth son of Henry. John arrived at Shoreham April 25, and was crowned the 27th at

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Westminster. Aug. 16, John and the King of France had an interview, but John parted in disgust, and the war continued. In 1200 peace with France. John visited France in April, and dispossessed Arthur of his dominions, except Bretagne. John divorced his Queen Avisia, and Oct. 8 married Isabella of Angoulême. Nov. 21 the King of Scotland did homage to John. In 1201 the Barons refused to attend John in his wars in Normandy with Arthur, which he had commenced. In June he went to Normandy, and had an interview with the King of France near Andeli, and from thence to Paris. In 1202 the King of France required John to deliver Arthur all his provinces in France, and on refusal invaded Normandy. In July Prince Arthur married Mary the King of France's eldest sister. August 1 John took him prisoner, and soon after he was murdered, for which John was cited to appear before the Peers of France, when not appearing was declared his nephew's murderer, and was deprived of all the dominions he held of France. In 1203 the King of France seized the greatest part of Normandy. The English Barons returned to England, and Dec. 6 John returned to England, and took the seventh part of all the moveables of the clergy and laity. In 1204 Normandy was reunited to the crown of France after a separation of 320 years. In 1205 John levied a heavy tax on his Barons for deserting him in Normandy. In 1206 he embarked with an army for France, and recovered a part of Poitou, and returned Dec. 12. In 1207 the Emperor Otho visited England. John quarrelled with the Pope. In 1208 the Pope laid the kingdom under an interdiction March 13, and John seized on the estates of the clergy that obeyed it. In 1209 John obliged all the freeholders in England, from 12 years old and upwards, to renew their homage. The Pope excommunicated John. In 1210 he subdued the Irish, and brought them under the English laws in June. He was successful against the Welch, and laid a tax Aug. 20 on the clergy, to the amount of 100,000*l.* and extorted 60,000*l.* from the Jews. In 1211, Aug. the Pope's Nuncio absolved John's subjects of their allegiance to him, and the Barons invited the King of France to make war on him. In 1212 the Welch revolted. On July 10 great part of London was burnt. The Pope gave John's dominions to the King of France. In 1213 The King of France prepared to invade England, when John submitted to the Pope and was reconciled, resigning his kingdom to him, and, in token of his being his vassal, engaged paying him annually 1000 marks, and laid his crown and scepter at the Legate's feet. Philip of France having prepared every thing for his intended invasion, John destroyed his fleet. On July 16 he was absolved of his excommunication. The Barons entered into a confederacy to obtain the confirmation of ancient privileges. In Sept. John renewed his subjection to the Pope. In 1214, Feb. 2, John made an unsuccessful expedition into France. Feb. 23 the interdict was taken off, and 40,000*l.* granted the clergy for restitu-

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restitution. Sept. Peace with France. Oct. 20 John returned to England, and the Barons entered into a league for the restoration of their liberties. In 1215 the Barons came to the King at London, and demanded the confirmation of the laws of Edward the Confessor, &c. which, after some delay, he refused to grant; but they took arms, besieged the Tower of London, and obliged John to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta on June 15, at Runnemede, between Staines and Windsor, of which he repented soon after, and took up arms, and procured the Pope to make the obligation void. John in disgust retired to the Isle of Wight. In August the sentence of excommunication against the Barons and their adherents was published, and London put under an interdict. In 1216 the King of Scotland invaded England. The Barons offered the crown of England to Lewis, son of the King of France, in February. He arrived in England on May 21, with a fleet of 700 sail. He arrived at London, and was received by the Barons, who swore fealty to him. In July the King of Scotland did homage to Lewis as King of England. John was deserted by his foreign troops. In Sept. John retired to Lynn, and Oct. 14 to Lincolnshire, when he lost all his baggage, with his regalia, in the Washes, and narrowly escaped himself, which threw him into a fever at Swineshead Abbey, where he is said to have been poisoned by a Monk. From thence he went to Sleaford Castle, and the next day to Newark, where he died Oct. 18, after a troublesome reign of 17 years, 6 months, 13 days, and was buried in Worcester cathedral, in the 51st year of his age, leaving 2 sons and 3 daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son

1216 HENRY III. surnamed OF WINCHESTER, only ten years of age, who did homage to the Pope for his dominions, and swore to continue the tribute of 1000 marks. He was crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28, and the Earl of Pembroke was appointed his guardian and Regent. Lewis, the Dauphin, made great progress in England. In January, 1217, Lewis went to France for succour, and returned in April. He besieged Dover and Lincoln in vain, where he was totally defeated May 19, and retired to London, Aug. 24. His troops from France were entirely destroyed at sea by Henry's fleet. He made peace with Henry on Sept. 11, and was absolved of his excommunication by the Pope's Legate. Henry made his public entry into London. In December, Alexander of Scotland did homage to Henry. In 1218 the rebellious clergy were heavily fined. In 1219 the Regent died, and was succeeded by the Bishop of Winchester. On May 17, 1220, Henry was crowned at Westminster. In 1221 Joanna, the King's sister, was married to Alexander I. of Scotland. In 1223 war with France. The Pope declared Henry to be of age, which the Barons opposed. A poll-tax was granted. In 1225 Henry knighted his brother Richard, whom he created Earl of Cornwall and Poictou. In 1226, Jan. 24, the King was declared of age,

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though but 19. The Pope demanded an annual sum from every monastery and cathedral in England, but was refused. In 1227 Henry extorted 5000 marks from the Londoners. In Feb. he annulled the charters granted by his father, which occasioned a conspiracy against him. In 1228 the Welch made excursions, and were suppressed upon dishonourable terms by Henry. 1229 the Pope with rigour collected the tenths of the kingdom. The King raised money by unjust measures, and obliged the Jews to contribute one-third of what they were worth. In 1230 he went on an expedition into France, where he was unsuccessful, and returned on Oct. 26. The King of Connaught invaded Henry's territories in Ireland, and was defeated and taken prisoner. On Jan. 26, 1231, Prince Richard married the Countess Dowager of the Earl of Gloucester, and sister to the Earl of Pembroke, to whom she was heir. In 1232 the 40th penny was collected with great rigour. In 1233 the King preferring foreigners, occasioned a rebellion, and the King's troops were defeated Nov. 12. In 1234, April 16, the Earl of Pembroke was slain in Ireland, and the King reconciled to the discontented nobles by discharging all foreigners from his service. In 1235 Isabella, the King's sister, was married to the Emperor Frederick II. In 1236, Jan. 14, Henry married Eleanor, daughter to the Earl of Provence. June, Alexander of Scotland demanded Northumberland, instead of which Henry settled on him an annuity of 80 marks. In 1237 Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, put himself and dominions under the protection of Henry. Sept. 11, the King of Scotland had an interview with Henry at York. In 1238, Jan. 7, the King's sister Eleanor, widow of the late Earl of Pembroke, married Simon de Montfort. The nobles obliged the King to redress some grievances. Sept. 8, a villain got into the King's chamber and stabbed his bed, with an intention to kill the King, who was not there. In 1240 the King and Pope oppress the people with exactions. In 1242, January, the Parliament refused to grant an aid to Henry for a war with France. May 19, Henry, with his Queen and brother, embarked at Portsmouth for France. A truce of five years was agreed on. In 1243, Sept. 25, he returned to England, and extorted 60,000 marks from the Jews. Nov. 23, Prince Richard married Sanchia, the Queen's sister. The dinner had 30,000 dishes, at which assisted all the Barons of England, as at a coronation. In January, 1244, the Parliament refused the King a grant of an aid. In Nov. the English were expelled France, and the French England. In 1245 war was renewed with the Welch, with equal success on both sides. The Barons forbade the receiving Mandates or Bails from the Pope, who, it was found, received 60,000 marks annually from England; but he obliged them to sign John's charter for the tribute. This year Henry began to rebuild Westminster Abbey. In 1247 the Pope made heavy exactions on the English clergy. In June, 1248, the Parliament refused to

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to grant an aid to Henry: he sold his jewels and plate to the Londoners, from whom he extorted, in 1249, as a new year's gift, 2000*l*. In 1250 Prince Richard endeavoured to be made Emperor. In 1251 the Earl of Leicester reduced the rebellious Gascons. Part of North Wales was reduced, and the English laws were received there. Dec. 26, Alexander III. of Scotland, married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry, at York. In 1253 Henry visited France, the charges of which expedition amounted to 700,000*l*. The revenue of foreign ecclesiasticks exceeded that of the crown by double. In 1254, in January, the Parliament refused to grant an aid to the King, on which he extorted so great a sum from the Jews, that they desired to depart the kingdom. In May the Queen, with her sons Edward and Edmund, sailed from Portsmouth for Bourdeaux, where Edward was married to Eleanor, daughter to Alphonso, King of Castile. The Pope offered the crown of the Two Sicilies to Henry, but he refused it. Dec. 27, Henry returned to England, entered London in great state, and extorted great sums from the citizens and Jews. In 1255, in October, Prince Edmund was by the Pope made nominal King of Sicily; but the Parliament refused to enable him to recover it. The King and Pope committed great extortions on the clergy and laity. Henry visited Scotland, to redress some complaints of the Queen his daughter. In 1257 Richard, the King's brother, was chosen King of the Romans. He carried with him from England 700,000*l*. sterl. Henry was defeated by the Welch. In 1258 the Barons began to take measures to reform Henry's government. In June they obliged him to delegate his kingly authority to twenty-four commissioners. In July all foreigners were banished. This was the first parliament where representatives of the Commons were present. In January, 1259, Richard, King of the Romans, returned to England. In February, Normandy and Anjou were sold to the King of France for 3000*l*. by Henry in person. In April, 1260, he returned to England. In June, Richard, King of the Romans, went to Germany; but, on being disappointed of being chosen Emperor, returned in October. This year the King and Queen of Scotland visited England; and John, Duke of Bretagne, came to England, and married Beatrix, the King's daughter. In March, 1261, Henry retired to the Tower, and declared his opposition to the Barons. In June the Barons took arms. In August the King went to Guienne, and returned in December. In 1263 Henry returned a threatening answer to an address of the Barons; and Prince Edward, who had brought an army of foreigners over, seized on 10,000*l*. of the citizens of London, that they had lodged for security in the Temple church. The war with the Barons began. In June the King remained shut up in the Tower of London. In July he returned to Westminster, having agreed to terms of reconciliation; but the London mob insulted the Queen, and the rupture recommenced. The Prince
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shut himself up in Windsor castle, but was taken prisoner, and peace concluded in September; when Henry visited France, returned in October, seized Windsor, and attempted Dover. The Londoners refused the King admittance. In December Henry went to France, and referred the difference to that King. In February, 1264, he awarded it in favour of the King, which the Barons refused to abide by, and war was renewed. Henry returned to England, and on May 12 gave the Barons a rough answer to a respectful letter they sent him. May 14, he was defeated by the Barons at Lewes in Suffex, when Henry, with his brother Richard, and his son Edward, were taken prisoners, and 5000 men slain. In July the Queen raised troops in France to release her husband. Jan. 22, 1265, the first Knights of the Shires and Burgeffes were summoned to Parliament. On March 14, Prince Edward was released, and the King continued a prisoner. In May he joined the Earl of Gloucester to release his father. On August 4, he defeated the Earl of Leicester, who was slain, at Evesham in Worcestershire, and released his father Henry, who revoked the grants made during his captivity. On Sept. 14, the Parliament granted him all the estates of his adversaries, and he seized the liberties of London, and made them pay him 20,000 marks. Oct. 29, Queen Eleanor returned to England. Now began the use of commencing the year at Lady-day. In 1266 the Cinque Ports were reduced to the obedience of the King. In May was a fresh rebellion in the North, but soon suppressed. In September a Parliament was held at Kennelworth, in the camp. The malecontents of Ely plundered Norwich and Cambridge. In 1267 the Earl of Gloucester took up arms against Henry, and seized the Tower of London in April; but they were reconciled in June, and the Barons at Ely surrendered July 25, which put an end to the Barons wars. On Nov. 18, was a Parliament held at Marlborough, where several famous statutes were enacted. In 1269 Prince Edward went to Paris to join St. Lewis in a croisade. In 1270 Henry restored London its privileges. In Jan. 1271, all those disinherited for their being in the late rebellion, were restored. March 31, Prince Edward arrived in Palestine, and on June 17 was wounded by an assassin. In April, 1272, Richard, King of the Romans, Henry's brother, died at Berkhamsted. In Aug. Prince Edward concluded a ten-years truce with the Saracens, and embarked for England. The King was seized with a lingering illness at St. Edmund's-Bury, and died at Westminster Nov. 16, aged 66 years and one month, 16 days, having reigned 56 years and 20 days, and was buried at Westminster. He was succeeded by his eldest son

1272 EDWARD I. surnamed LONGSHANKS, who received the news of his father's death and his own accession at Messina, in January, 1273. He visited Rome in his return, and the Pope granted him the tenth of all ecclesiastical livings for three years. He visited France and Guienne, and landed in England July

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25, 1274, and was crowned August 19. In April, 1275, the Welch rebelled. In April, 1277, he marched against the Welch, and obliged them to submit. In May, 1279, he visited France with his Queen, when he resigned all right to Normandy. In October passed the first statute of Mortmain. In 1281 the Welch defeated the troops of Edward. In 1282 the King advanced into Wales, and Llewellyn was slain. In 1283 David, Prince of Wales, was taken and executed in September, and Wales united to England in Oct. In 1284, April 26, Edward, the King's fourth son, was born at Caernarvon, and was the first King of England's son who bore the title of Prince of Wales. On August 19, his eldest son Alphonfus died. On Jan. 25, 1285, he seized on the liberties of London. On June 24, 1286, he visited France, and remained there three years. In May, 1287, he ordered all the Jews in his dominions to be seized, and extorted from them 12,000l. In 1288 wheat was sold for 12 pence per quarter. In 1289 Edward returned to England on August 21, when he punished the Judges for corruption, by confiscating their estates to the value of 100,000 marks. On Nov. 6, his son Edward was contracted in marriage with Margaret, Queen of Scotland. In May, 1290, his daughter Joan was married to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; and in July his daughter Margaret was married to the son of the Duke of Brabant. The Jews were banished the kingdom. Nov. 27, Queen Eleanor died at Herdeby in Lincolnshire, and was brought to Westminster and buried. At every place her body rested, King Edward erected a cross. In May, 1291, King Edward was chosen umpire between the competitors for the crown of Scotland, and laid claim to the sovereignty in his own right. June 4, he took possession of the kingdom, and returned to England in August. In 1292, Nov. 17, Edward declared John Baliol King of Scotland, who swore fealty to Edward. In the year 1293, Edward summoned Baliol six several times to appear before him in England, and plead his own cause at Westminster in September. John Baliol retired from England in disgust, and Edward seized his estates in England. 1294 Eleanor, the eldest daughter of Edward, was married to the Earl of Bar. In November he seized the money deposited in churches and monasteries. In 1295 he reduced the Isle of Anglesey. In August, Madoc of Wales was taken prisoner, which put an end to the Welch wars. The French, with a fleet of 400 sail, plundered Dover, &c. John Baliol entered into a league with France, declared against Edward, and banished the English out of Scotland. In 1296 Edward began his expedition against the Scots. In March he took Berwick, and slew 9000 Scots. In April Baliol renounced his homage to Edward. On July 7, Baliol submitted to Edward, and implored his mercy, resigning his dominions and dignity to Edward. In August the Scots swore fealty to Edward. John Baliol was sent to London, and confined in the Tower of London; with him were sent

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sent the regalia and coronation chair and stone. Edmund, the King's brother, went with an army into France, and died at Bayonne. In 1297 Edward formed a league with the Emperor, the Dukes of Austria and Brabant, the Archbishop of Cologne, and the Earls of Flanders, Holland, Juliers, and Luxemburgh, against France. Edward gave his daughter Elizabeth in marriage to the Earl of Holland. In March he seized on the lay fees of the clergy, and withdrew his protection from them, for refusing him an aid; to reconcile which, they gave him a fifth of their estates. The High Constable and Earl Marshal resisted the King's arbitrary collecting revenues. In May, Wallace occasioned a revolt in Scotland. In August, Edward went to Ghent with 15,000 horse and 50,000 foot. Wallace defeated the King's troops in Scotland. In 1298, March 14, Edward returned to England, having made a truce with France. On July 22, Edward totally defeated the Scots at Falkirk, when 40,000 were slain. In September he returned to England. In February, 1299, John Baliol was delivered to the Pope's Nuncio. The Scots under Comyn revolted and expelled the English. His palace at Westminster was burnt. September 10, Edward was married at Canterbury to Margaret, sister to Philip IV. of France. In November he went to Scotland, and wintered at Berwick. In 1300, Feb. returned, and summoned his military tenants at York; and in July marched again, when the Scots put themselves under the protection of the Pope. In Aug. Prince Edward was imprisoned for stealing the Bishop of Litchfield's deer. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, died, and that earldom reverted to the crown. In 1301 the King created his son Edward of Caernarvon, Prince of Wales. In June, Edward marched into Scotland and renewed the war. In February, 1303, the Scots defeated the King's troops. In May, peace with France. The King's treasury at Westminster was robbed by the monks of 100,000l. in money, plate, and jewels. In June, Edward made another expedition into Scotland, which he ravaged with great cruelties. In 1304, having conquered the whole kingdom, he returned. In 1305 Wallace was betrayed into the hands of Edward, who caused him to be executed as a traitor, August 23. In 1306 the Scots revolted, and crowned Robert Bruce their King, at Scone, March 25, whom the Earl of Pembroke defeated July 20. Edward arrived in Scotland in August, and punished the revolters with severity. In 1307, Jan. Edward endeavoured to unite Scotland with England, but in vain. In February, Piers Gaveston was banished the kingdom, for seducing Prince Edward. Robert Bruce defeated the Earls of Pembroke and Gloucester. Edward resolved to utterly destroy Scotland, and marched with an army to Carlisle, but was seized with a flux, and on July 3 forced to take to his bed, at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, where he died July 7, in the 68th year of his age, having reigned 34 years, 7 months, and 20 days, and was buried at West-

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Westminster, Oct. 28 ; and on examination in 1776, his body was found entire, by a committee of the society of Antiquarians. He was succeeded by his fourth son, but eldest then living,

1307 EDWARD II. of CAERNARVON, then 23 years of age, to whom the Scots nobility swore allegiance in August, when he returned to England and recalled Gaveston, loaded him with preferments, and in October married him to his niece, sister to the Earl of Gloucester. In 1308, Jan. 25, Edward went to Bologne, and married Isabella, daughter to Philip, King of France ; he returned and was crowned at Westminster, Feb. 25. In June, the Knights Templars were seized all over England. The nobility leagued against Gaveston. In 1309, Oct. 18, Gaveston ill treated the nobility, and the Barons threatened the King. In 1310 Edward was obliged to delegate his power to some of the nobility in February, and in August marched to Scotland, and ravaged the country. The nobility banished Gaveston. In 1311, the King, being returned from Scotland, recalled Gaveston. The Lords opposed the King. In 1312, Jan. 18, Edward restored him to his estate. In May the Lords seized Gaveston in Scarborough castle, and beheaded him June 19, at Warwick. In December the King and Barons were reconciled. In 1313, in May, Edward with his Queen visited France. The Scots ravaged Northumberland. In 1314 Edward, in June, marched to Scotland with an army of 100,000 men, and was defeated June 25, at Banock-burn. In August, the Scots ravaged Durham, Yorkshire, &c. Edward borrowed money from all the monasteries and Bishops in England. In 1315 was a severe famine in England. In 1316 the Scots again invaded England. In 1318 a reconciliation took place between the King and Barons. In 1319 Edward went against the Scots, and agreed to a two years truce. In October, the Spencers began to have influence over the King. In 1320 the Scots invaded England. In June, Edward went to France, and did homage for the earldom of Ponthieu. In 1321 the Spencers wholly engrossed the King's favour. War with the Barons began. In July the Spencers were banished. In September the Queen was refused admittance into Leeds castle in Kent, which incensed the King ; and in December he recalled the Spencers. 1322 the King defeated the Barons at Burrowbridge, when the Earl of Lancaster was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Pontefract. He made an unsuccessful expedition into Scotland, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner in his return. 1323 Edward was summoned by Charles IV. of France to do homage for the lands he held in France, which Edward refusing, Charles seized on them. In 1324 the lands of the Templars were given the Hospitallers. Truce with Scotland. In 1325 Queen Isabella went to France to negotiate a peace, which was concluded in August. In September, Prince Edward went to France, and did homage to the King of France. Isabella

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fell in love with Roger de Mortimer and remained in Paris. In 1326 the King and Queen were at variance, on account of Mortimer. War declared with France. Isabella landed at Orwell in Suffolk, with an army of 3000, Sept. 22, and was joined by Edmund, Earl of Kent, the King's brother. Edward was deserted by all. London declared for the Queen. She seized the Tower. The King embarked for Ireland, but was driven into Wales. The Queen seized the elder Spencer at Bristol, where he was hanged, Oct. 25. The Prince was declared Regent of the kingdom. In November the King was discovered, and imprisoned Nov. 20. The younger Spencer hanged at Hereford, Nov. 24. In 1327 the Queen made her public entry into London on January 7, when it was unanimously resolved that the King should be deposed. He made a formal resignation of royal dignity at Kenelworth, and delivered up the regalia, in the 43d year of his age, having reigned 19 years, 6 months, and 15 days. He was succeeded by his son

1327 **EDWARD III.** of WINDSOR, who began his reign in the 14th year of his age, and was crowned Jan. 26, when a general pardon was first proclaimed, and has ever since been practised at coronations. The Parliament appointed twelve guardians, and the Earl of Lancaster Protector. Mortimer and the Queen ruled uncontrouled. The Scots invaded England in March. Edward marched against them with an army in May; but they evaded his pursuit, and he returned, having narrowly escaped being killed or taken prisoner by the Lord Douglas. The late King Edward was murdered at Berkeley-castle, and buried at Gloucester Sept. 22. In 1328, January 24, Edward married Philippa, daughter to the Earl of Hainault, at York. Feb. 1, peace concluded with Scotland; and Edward restored their regalia, and renounced his superiority. In April, Edward claimed the kingdom of France; but did homage at Amiens, and returned June 11. Joanna, the King's sister, was married to David II. of Scotland. In October, the nobility made a league against the Queen and Mortimer. In 1330, March 30, Edmund, Earl of Kent, the King's uncle, beheaded. In April, Edward visited France, and had a conference with Philip, when he made a new treaty of peace between England and France. Oct. 19, Mortimer was seized in Nottingham castle, conveyed to London, and was beheaded at Tyburn, Nov. 29. In 1331 the King assumed the government in his own hands, and confined the Queen his mother. Edward formed the project of conquering Scotland, and made use of Baliol for that purpose. Weaving woollen cloth was this year introduced into England. In 1332, March, Baliol embarked for Scotland, and landed at Kinghorne. He defeated the Scots, destroyed their fleet in August, and was crowned King there on September 27, at Scone, and did homage to Edward for that kingdom in November, but was ejected in December following. In 1333, July 19, Edward defeated the Scots at Halidown, and took Berwick, which he annexed

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annexed to England, and returned, leaving Baliol with 60,000 men to subdue the rest of Scotland. In November, Edward went to Scotland. In June, 1334, Baliol was again driven from Scotland, but returned with Edward to Scotland in September. In 1335 they again ravaged Scotland, and took the Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, prisoner. In 1336 the English troops were defeated, and their leader, the Earl of Athol, slain. The same year the King of France aided the Scots. In October, Prince John of Eltham, the King's brother, died at Perth in Scotland, and was buried at Westminster. In 1337 Edward formed several alliances with foreign Princes, and laid claim to the crown of France. Prince Edward was created the first Duke of Cornwall. In September the King seized on the estates of the Lombard merchants, and the revenues of the alien priories; and assumed the title of King of England and France. In 1338, in February, the French burnt Portsmouth. On July 16, Edward embarked at Orwell, with a fleet of 500 ships. In November, Lieutenants of counties were first appointed. In 1339, in January, Edward pledged his crown to the Archbishop of Triers. In September the French fleet burnt Southampton, and insulted the English coasts. In October, Edward ravaged the French dominions. Cannon were invented about this time. In 1340 Edward quartered the arms of France with those of England, and added the motto *Dieu et Mon Droit*. In February the Flemings acknowledged Edward as lawful King of France. On Feb. 24 he returned to England, and embarked again at Orwell, June 22, when he was intercepted by a French fleet, whom he defeated. They were 400 sail, with 30,000 men. In September was a truce with France. In November, Edward returned to England. The Scots were successful, and made an irruption into England. In 1341 the Scots invaded England; but a truce was concluded with them in September. In October, Edward went to Bretagne, and concluded a truce with France on Jan. 19, 1343; and he returned to England March 2. April 23, he created Prince Edward Prince of Wales; and in June held a magnificent tournament at Windsor, when he instituted the Order of the Round Table. In 1345 he sent a defiance to the King of France, and a body of troops to Bretagne. The Scots invaded Britain. In 1346 Edward seized on the revenues of alien ecclesiasticks in May, and on July 11 sailed for Normandy, with the Prince of Wales and a large army, and ravaged the country, taking the Constable of France prisoner. On August 26, he defeated the French at the memorable battle of Cressy, where the blind King of Bohemia was slain, and his standard, with the motto *Ich Dien*, taken and brought to the Prince of Wales, whose successors have ever since used it as their motto. The French had above 30,000 men slain, besides officers. At this battle cannon were first used. On Sept. 7 he began the siege of Calais. Oct. 17, the Scots, who had invaded England, were defeated at Nevil's Cross, near

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Durham, 20,000 slain, and their King, David, taken prisoner; after which the Queen, with her army, ravaged Scotland, and David was brought to England in December. On August 4, 1347, Calais surrendered to Edward, after 11 months siege; and the fleet going to its relief was defeated. Oct. 12, Edward returned to England, when St. Stephen's chapel, now the House of Commons, was built. In May, 1348, Edward was elected Emperor of Germany, but declined the honour. A terrible plague, whereof died 50,000 persons, in England. In January, 1349, Edward went and relieved Calais; and on his return, April 23, instituted the order of the Garter. A continual rain fell in England from Midsummer to Christmas. In 1350, August 29, Edward totally defeated a fleet of Spanish ships, near Winchelsea. In 1351 the Duke of Lancaster ravaged France from Calais to Terroune. In 1353 the Flemings deserted from Edward. In 1354, 90,000 marks were offered for the ransom of David of Scotland. The King, and Prince of Wales, with two other Princes, went to France with 2000 men in September, ravaged the Bolognois and Artois, and Edward returned in November to repel the Scots, who had taken Berwick. In December, Edward marched against them. In January, 1356, retook Berwick, and burnt Edinburgh and Haddington. Jan. 20, Edward Baliol resigned his right to the Scots kingdom to Edward, for a pension of 2000*l.* per annum. On Sept. 19, Edward, the Prince of Wales, defeated John, King of France, at the battle of Poitiers, and took him prisoner, together with Philip his son. In 1357 was a truce with France, when their King, John, and his son Philip, were brought prisoners to England by the Prince of Wales, May 5; and in October, David of Scotland was released for 100,000 marks. In 1358, at the feast of St. George, the King obliged all who had 40*l.* per annum to receive the order of knight-hood, or pay a heavy fine. In November the King of Scotland came to England to pay a friendly visit to Edward, where his wife, King Edward's sister, died the same month. In 1359 a treaty was made between the Kings of France and England, for the release of John, which was rejected by the States of France, and the war renewed. On May 19, John of Ghent, the King's fourth son, married Blanch, second daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. The King of France was conveyed from the Savoy palace in London to Hereford castle. On Oct. 28, King Edward embarked with 100,000 men for Calais. In 1360 the French plundered Rye, Hastings, and Winchelsea. In March, Edward penetrated to Paris, and raised the siege of it in April, when a storm near Chartres destroyed 1000 men, and 6000 of his horses: he agreed to a treaty of peace May 1, and returned to England. On July 9, King John was conveyed to Calais, and released for a ransom of 3,000,000 crowns, on the 24th. In 1361, March 24, the Prince of Wales married Joanna, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Kent, widow of Lord Holland. King Edward restored

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the alien priories the lands he had taken from them. The plague raged in England, when 57,374 persons died. In 1362 the pleadings at the bar were ordered by Parliament to be in English, and the French forbid. Prince Lionel was created Duke of Clarence; Prince John of Ghent was created Duke of Lancaster; and Prince Edmund was created Earl of Cambridge. October, this being the 50th year of Edward's life, he proclaimed a jubilee, and a general pardon to all offenders. In 1363, November, David, King of Scotland, and Peter, King of Cyprus, visited England. In 1364, Jan. 4, John, King of France, arrived in England to settle the remainder of his ransom; and was with King Edward of England, David, King of Scotland, and John, King of Cyprus, entertained by Sir Henry Picard, Lord Mayor of London, at a feast in his own house. On April 8, John, King of France, died in London, at the Savoy. On Sept. 29 the battle of Avray was fought. In 1365 the Pope was denied the annual tribute granted by John. Isabella, the King's eldest daughter, was married to the Baron de Courcy, who was created Earl of Bedford. In 1366 Peter the Cruel, of Castile, was deposed by his subjects, and put himself under the protection of the Prince of Wales, who restored him to his kingdom. In 1369 a war with France, and Edward resumed the title of King of France. On August 15, Queen Philippa died, and was buried at Westminster. In 1370 the Prince of Wales returned to England for his health, and the French were successful in Gascony. In 1371 John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, married Constantia, and his brother Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, married Isabella, daughters of the late Peter, King of Castile. In August, 1372, Edward and his son, the Black Prince, went to France to relieve the Lords of Poictou, in Thouars; but were compelled to return by contrary winds. The Spaniards defeated the English fleet before Rochelle. In 1373 the Duke of Lancaster ravaged France from Calais to Bourdeaux, with 30,000 men, without resistance. In 1374 a truce with France, and the Duke returned to England in July. The King became enamoured with Alice Pierce, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to his late Queen. In 1375 great part of Gascony revolted to the French. In 1376 the Duke of Lancaster and Alice Pierce were forbid the court. Edward, being in the 50th year of his reign, published a general pardon. June 8, Edward, Prince of Wales, generally called the Black Prince, died, aged 46, and was buried at Canterbury. His son, Prince Richard, was created Prince of Wales, &c. November 20 following. The Duke of Lancaster, &c. recalled to court. The King of France prepared to invade England. In 1377, June 21, King Edward died at Sheen, near Richmond, aged 65, in the 51st year of his reign, and was buried at Westminster. He was succeeded by his grandson

1377 RICHARD II. OF BOURDEAUX, son of Edward the Black Prince, aged 11 years, and crowned at Westminster, July 16, when the champion was first introduced. In June the French ravaged

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ravaged the coasts of England. The King was under tutorage of the Duke of Lancaster, and the Earl of Cambridge, his uncles, &c. In August the Scots made irruptions, but were repulsed. In 1378 the Spaniards and Flemings were defeated at sea by the English, and 22 ships taken. In Dec. 1379 a fleet of 26 ships and 1000 men were lost in a storm, which were destined to restore the Duke of Bretagne, who was repulsed his dominions by the King of France. In Jan. 1380 foreign ecclesiasticks were expelled England by Parliament. In May 1381 was a dangerous insurrection in Essex and Kent, occasioned by the severity of a poll-tax gatherers. The rabble were 100,000 strong, headed by Walter, a tyler of Deptford. It was suppressed in June by the death of Tyler. In July 1500 were executed, among whom was Jack Straw. In August the Scots pillaged the north of England. In September the French burned Winchelsea. In Jan. 14, 1382, King Richard was married at Westminster to Ann of Luxemburgh, daughter of the Emperor Winceflaus; with whom he had no dowry, but paid her father 80,000 florins for his alliance. In May the King quarrelled with his Chancellor for refusing to sign some indiscreet grants. In Oct. 25 both the French and Scots made descents into England. In Jan. 1384 the Duke of Lancaster ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, but granted a truce, and he returned to England. Prince Edmund Earl of Cambridge, the King's uncle, created Duke of York. A project was formed to destroy the Duke of Lancaster, which he avoided. In Aug. 1385, Richard marched to Scotland and burnt Edinburgh, and the Scots ravaged Cumberland without opposition. In 1386 the King of Armenia, who had been expelled his dominions, visited England, and Richard gave him a pension of 1000l. per annum. On Aug. 1 the Duke of Lancaster, as titular King of Castile, with 20,000 men, set sail for Spain to recover Castile, but without success. He married his daughter Philippa to John King of Portugal. The King of France threatened the invasion of England, but was prevented by a storm. October 1 Richard and his Parliament were at variance, and the Parliament obliged him to discharge his favourites, whom he soon after recalled. In 1387 the King and his Nobles were at variance; they defeated his forces, and he took shelter in the Tower, Dec. 26; and it was discovered he intended to sell Calais and Cherburg to Charles of France. In Jan. 1388 the King consented to the banishment of his favourites. The Judges, who had advised his proceedings, were sent to the Tower, and several executed. In march the King issued a general pardon. In June the Scots defeated the English in Northumberland, when Lord Henry Percy was taken prisoner. The French fleet of 80 sail was taken and destroyed by the Earl of Arundel. In 1389 a truce with France and Scotland. The King being full 20 years of age took on him the government of the kingdom. In Nov. the Duke of Lancaster returned to England from Spain, having married his daughter Catherine to the Prince of Castile. In

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1391 England was afflicted with a plague and famine. In 1392 the Londoners refused to lend the King 1000l, and incurred his resentment, when he compelled them to give him 10,000l for a trifling tumult soon after. In 1393 a truce with France. In 1394 a rebellion in Ireland. June 7 Queen Anne of Luxembourg died at Sheen, and was buried at Westminster. In Sept. Richard with 30,000 men sailed for Ireland, and landed at Waterford Oct. 2, when he reduced their four Kings to his obedience. In 1395 the Clergy petitioned the King on his return against the Wickliffites, who handled them severely. In 1396 John of Ghent married Catherine Bowet, widow of Sir Thomas Swinford, from whom descended the Beauforts. Richard had an interview with Charles VI. of France between Ardres and Calais. Richard married Isabella, but 7 years old, the Daughter of Charles, at Calais on Oct. 31. In 1397 the Parliament reduced the excessive expences of Richard's household. He restored Cherburg to the French, and Brest to the Duke of Bretagne, for an inconsiderable sum, which occasioned murmurs, for which Richard was reproached by his uncle the Duke of Gloucester, who was soon after killed at Calais by Richard's order. In August Richard rebuilt Westminster Hall, and beheaded several of his Nobility who opposed his despotic sway. In 1398 Richard advanced the county of Chester to that of a principality. He granted a general pardon. In November a rebellion broke out in Ireland. The Dukes of Norfolk and Hereford were banished by the King. In 1399, Feb. 3, the famous John of Ghent, the King's uncle, died, and his estate seized by the King, it belonging to the Duke of Hereford, John of Ghent's son. Seventeen counties, charged with treason by adhering to the Duke of Gloucester, were obliged to purchase their pardon of Richard. The Scots made frequent incursions, and the French had seized on almost all the English possessions there. In May the Duke of York being appointed guardian of the kingdom, Richard went to Ireland, taking with him all his jewels, and the sons of the late Dukes of Gloucester and Lancaster as hostages. He defeated the Irish, when he gave proofs of his valour. In June the malecontents in England invited home the Duke of Hereford, now Duke of Lancaster, who landed with an army July 4 in Yorkshire, was joined by the Nobility, and received at London with joy. In August Richard landed at Milford Haven, and on Aug. 19 was taken prisoner and conveyed to the Tower of London, where on Sept. 29 he made a solemn resignation of his crown, and desired the Duke of Lancaster might succeed him. Thus ended the reign of Richard II. which lasted 22 years, 3 months, 9 days, and he was succeeded by his cousin

1399 HENRY IV. surnamed OF BOLINGBROKE, Duke of Lancaster and Hereford, aged 33 years, who was proclaimed Sept. 30, crowned at Westminster Oct. 13, and anointed with a pretended miraculous oil. He instituted Knights of the Bath to attend his coronation. Oct. 15 he created his eldest son Henry Prince

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Prince of Wales. On Oct. 16 Richard the late King was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. On Nov. 28 the Scots made inroads into Northumberland. In 1400 was a conspiracy to restore Richard, which occasioned his death at Pontefract in Yorkshire, Feb. 4, by 8 assassins, four of whom he slew; and he was buried at Langley, but afterwards removed to Westminster: 16 of the conspirators were executed. In May a war with Scotland commenced, Henry went thither, concluded a truce, and returned in September to suppress a revolt in Wales. Manuel Palælogus, Emperor of Constantinople, visited England, to get assistance against Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks. In 1401 was passed the cruel statute for burning hereticks. On July 25 Isabella, daughter to Charles of France, wife of Richard II. was returned to her father. Henry gave his daughter Blanch in marriage to the Duke of Bavaria, with a portion of 40,000 nobles. In October Henry made an unsuccessful march against the revolted Welch. On his return a design to destroy him was discovered and defeated. In 1402 in May the Scots invaded England, and were defeated at Nisbet, when 10,000 were slain; and on Sept. 22 at Halidown. The French demanded restitution of Isabella's fortune, when Henry offered to deduct it from the ransom of John, not yet paid. In September, Eric X. King of Denmark, married Philippa, daughter to Henry. In 1403, Feb. 7, Henry married Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montfort, Duke of Bretagne. The French, under the Earl of Pol, who married the sister of Richard II. landed on the Isle of Wight, and were forced back by the inhabitants. The Duke of Orleans sent a challenge to Henry, in revenge for the death of Richard, which ended in abusive messages to each other. The Earl of Northumberland formed a league with the Earl of March to dethrone Henry, but he was defeated July 22, and young Hotspur killed. The Bretons made a descent and burnt Plymouth, but its inhabitants retaliated it on the coast of Bretagne. In 1404 was a general pardon. On March 11, 1405, the Prince of Wales defeated the Welch at Monmouth. The French seized on several places belonging to England in that kingdom. In July a rebellion was begun in the North, headed by the Archbishop of York, &c. who was taken and executed, which is the first instance in England of a clergyman's suffering by the civil laws. In June Henry was besieged, when guns were first used in England. In August the French landed in Wales, took Caermarthen, plundered Worcester, &c. when 14 French ships were burnt in Milford Haven, and 14 more taken. On March 30, 1406, James, the only son of Robert, King of Scotland, going to France for education, and putting on shore in Norfolk, was detained prisoner by Henry, on the news of which Robert broke his heart for grief, and James became King. In 1407 a conspiracy in London was suppressed before it was carried into execution. A plague raged in London and carried off 30,000 inhabitants. The King narrowly escaped being taken by

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by pirates at the mouth of the Thames. In 1408 the Earl of Northumberland, &c. fomented a rebellion, was defeated at Branham-moor, and slain. March, a truce with France. In March 1410 the English fleet ravaged Scotland. In 1411 Henry assisted the Duke of Burgundy against the Duke of Orleans. Henry granted a general pardon to all, except Glendover of Wales. In August, 1412, Henry assisted the Duke of Orleans. Henry created his son Thomas Duke of Clarence, Duke of Albemarle. Henry, Prince of Wales was committed to prison by Judge Gascoigne for misconduct in court, to which he readily submitted. In Jan. 1413, the King was seized with a fit of an apoplexy, on his recovery prepared for a croifade to Palestine, but died March 20, in the Jerusalem chamber, Westminster, aged 47, having reigned 13 years, 5 months, 21 days, was buried at Canterbury, and was succeeded by his eldest son

1413 HENRY V. surnamed OF MONMOUTH, aged 25 years, who was crowned April 9 at Westminster, granted a general pardon, and discarded his former profligate companions. Sept. 14, a truce with France. In Jan. 1414, Henry surprized the Lollards in arms, and caused them to be executed. In April Henry suppressed 110 alien priories, and seized their revenues. Henry renewed the claim to the crown of France, which the Dauphin treated with derision. In Sept. John Plantagenet, 3d son of Henry IV. and brother of the King, was made Duke of Bedford, and his next brother Humphrey, created Duke of Gloucester. In 1415, Aug. 18, Henry embarked from Southampton, and landed at Havre de Grace, with 6000 men at arms and 50,000 archers, &c. and seized on Harfleur, where he planted an English colony. Sept. 16, Henry sent a written challenge to the Dauphin, and on Oct. 25 defeated him at Agincourt with 150,000 men, where 10,000 French were slain, among whom were 700 Nobles and Princes; and only 1700 English. On Nov. 16 Henry returned to England, and made his public entry into London Nov. 23. In 1416 the Duke of Bedford with 20,000 men, went to France, defeated the French near Harfleur, and sunk several of their ships. On Sept. 1 Henry had a conference with the Duke of Burgundy at Calais, and returned in October. In Nov. the Emperor Sigismund visited England, and entered into an alliance against France. Henry pawned his jewels to raise money to carry on his conquests. In Aug. the Duke of Burgundy acknowledged Henry King of France, and did him homage. In July 1417 Henry went to France with 25,500 men, and had great success. In Sept. the Scots invaded England, and the visit was returned by the English. In 1418 Henry carried on his conquests in France with great success, and the Duke of Burgundy entered Paris in his interest. In Jan. 1419, Normandy, which had been severed from England 215 years, was in possession of Henry. In June the Duke of Burgundy was reconciled to the Dauphin. In July Henry took Pontoise, and treasure to the amount of 2,000,000 of crowns. In Aug. the Dauphin murdered the Duke of Burgundy, and the

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Scotch assisted him with 7000 men. In Nov. Henry granted the Parisians a truce. Dec. 24 it was agreed that Henry should marry the Princess Catherine of France, and succeed to that crown after the death of Charles VI. her father, then confined for insanity, during whose life-time he was to have the regency of France. In 1420 in April, Henry had new money coined in Normandy, on which he took the title of King of France. On June 2 he married the Princess Catherine at Troy. In Nov. the two Kings, Henry V. of England, and Charles VI. of France, made their public entry into Paris, and the Dauphin was disinherited for the murder of the Duke of Burgundy. In Feb. 1421 Henry returned to England, having appointed his brother Thomas, Duke of Clarence, regent of France. In April the Scotch troops in France, under the Dauphin, defeated the English troops, and the Duke of Clarence was slain. In May the Bishop of Winchester lent Henry 20,000l. In June Henry went again to France with 28,000 men. On Dec. 6, Queen Catherine was delivered of a Prince at Windsor, afterwards Henry VI. In April, 1422, the Queen, and John Duke of Bedford, the King's brother, went to France, and the two courts of England and France were held at Paris; where on Whitsunday the two Kings and Queens dined together in public. In August Henry was taken ill, and died of a pleurisy on Aug. 31, in his 34th year, having reigned 9 years, 5 months, and 11 days. He was buried at Westminster and succeeded by his infant son

1422 HENRY VI. surnamed OF WINDSOR, only 9 months old, when his uncles, John, Duke of Bedford, was appointed Regent of France, and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Protector in England. On October 21 following, Charles of France died, and young Henry was proclaimed King of France at Paris, but was opposed by the disinherited Dauphin, by the name of Charles VII. who in November had near 15,000 Scots in his army. On April 23, 1423, the Duke of Bedford married Anne, the sister of the Duke of Burgundy. The French were defeated at Crevant, when 3000 Scots were slain. In October 10,000 English were sent to the Duke of Bedford in France. In December, James I. King of Scotland was released from his confinement in England on paying 40,000l, and consenting to marry Joanna, sister to the Earl of Somerset, and grand-daughter to Edward III. In March 1424 was a truce between England and Scotland for 7 years. In August the English defeated the French at Verneuil, where 9700 French were slain, of the English 2100. The success of the English troops in France was stopped by an unhappy quarrel between the Duke of Brabant and the Duke of Gloucester. In 1425 disputes between the Duke of Gloucester and Bishop of Winchester hindered the progress of the English arms. The Duke of Bedford arrived in England. On Jan. 11, 1426, war was declared against Bretagne. On Feb. 5, 1427, the Duke of Bedford returned to France, with the Bishop of Winchester, who was made a Cardinal. In September

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ber peace with Bretagne. This year the King's mother married Owen Tudor, a Welch gentleman, grandfather of Henry VII. In 1428 the city of Orleans was besieged. On Feb. 12, 1429, the Duke of Bedford's troops defeated the French at the battle of Herrings. May 12, the famous Joan of Arc relieved Orleans, and the English affairs began to decline in France. On June 12 the English were defeated at Patay, and the Duke of Bedford shut himself up in Paris. July 6, Charles the Dauphin entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned King of France. On November 6 Henry was crowned at Westminster, and the Protectorship suppressed. In 1430, April 24, Henry went to France, and was crowned at Paris in December following. May 25, Joan of Arc was taken prisoner by the English forces at the siege of Compeigne, and May 30, 1431, burnt for a witch at Roan. In 1432 Henry returned to England. November 14 the Duchess of Bedford died, and in March, 1433, the Duke married Jaqueline of Luxemburg, which disgusted the Duke of Burgundy. In 1435 the Duke of Burgundy quitted his alliance with England, and was reconciled to Charles. September 24 the Duke of Bedford died in France, and was buried at Roan, but was succeeded in the regency of France by the Duke of York. In 1436 the French made themselves masters of Paris, after it had been in possession of England 17 years. In June, 1436, Lewis the Dauphin of France married Margaret the daughter of James I. of Scotland. The Duke of Burgundy besieged Calais, but it was relieved by the Duke of Gloucester. In 1437 Catherine of France, Queen Dowager of Henry V. died, and was buried at Westminster. In Feb. 1438, the Earl of Warwick was appointed Regent of France in the room of the Duke of York, recalled. A violent plague raged in England and France. In 1439, in November, the Earl of Warwick died, and the Duke of York was restored to the regency of France. In 1440 the Duke of Orleans, who had been prisoner in England ever since the battle of Agincourt, was ransomed for 120,000 crowns. In 1441 the dissensions between the Duke of Gloucester and the Cardinal of Winchester continued, and the Duchess of Gloucester was prosecuted for a witch, and compelled to do public penance. In 1442 the Cardinal had several accusations lodged against him, but the King protected him against the Duke of Gloucester's charge. In 1444 a truce with France. On April 18, 1445, King Henry married Margaret of Valois, daughter of the Duke of Anjou, at Tours, and she arrived in England, April, 1445. In 1446 the Duke of York was removed from the regency of France, and the Earl of Somerset appointed. In 1447 the Duke of Gloucester, by order of the Queen, was arrested and imprisoned, and the same night, Feb. 11, murdered at St. Edmundsbury, and was buried at St. Alban's. On April 11, the Cardinal of Winchester died. In 1448, the Duke of York, who was descended from the 3d son of Edward III. began to assert his right to the crown, and the people were disgusted with the Queen and her favourite,

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the Earl of Suffolk. War with France is renewed, and in October seized on great part of Normandy. In 1448 a rebellion in Ireland was suppressed by the Duke of York. In 1450 began the war between the houses of York and Lancaster. In May the Duke of Suffolk was sent to France, but seized and beheaded in a boat in Dover Road, by the incensed people. The English were defeated in Normandy. Jack Cade raised an insurrection in Kent under the name of Mortimer, who took possession of London July 7, but retiring to Sussex, was slain by Alexander Eden. In August the French recovered all Normandy. In April, 1451, the French, with 40,000 men, made themselves masters of all Guienne, except Calais, after it had been possessed by the English 300 years. In August the Duke of York landed from Ireland, and required the King to reform his government. In Feb. 1452, he marched to London. In March the Dukes of York and Somerset accused each other. Part of Gascony returned to the English government, and the Earl of Talbot with troops was sent there. On July 7, 1453, the English were defeated by Charles, when the Earl and 2000 men were slain, and all the conquests made since Edward III. reverted to France, except Calais and Guisnes. In 1454 the Duke of York was made a privy-counsellor, arrested the Duke of Somerset, and sent him to the Tower. In April the Duke of York was by Parliament made Protector of the realm. In 1455, in February, the King resumed his authority, and released the Duke of Somerset. The Duke of York levied an army, and met the King at St. Alban's May 23, where he defeated him, slew 6000 men, and took him prisoner. This was the first battle between the houses of York and Lancaster. Among the slain was the Duke of Somerset. The King was wounded, treated with respect, and brought to London. On July 9 the Parliament approved of the conduct of the Duke of York, and in November made him again Protector of the realm. In 1456 on the recovery of the King, the Duke of York retired into the country. In May the Queen endeavoured to entrap him, but in vain. In 1457 the French infested the English coasts, and the Scots made inroads, but were repulsed by the Duke of York. In 1458 the King and Duke of York were apparently reconciled, for which was a public procession and thanksgiving. In November the Earl of Warwick retired in disgust with the Duke of York. In 1459 the Earl of Salisbury, his father, raised an army, and Sept. 23 defeated the King's troops under Lord Audley, at Blore-heath, in Shropshire. In November the Duke of York and his adherents were attainted in Parliament. In June, 1460, the Yorkists landed at Sandwich in Kent, when the King left London, which they possessed July 2, and on July 9 defeated the King at Northampton, who lost 10,000 men, with several nobles, and was taken prisoner, treated with respect, and July 16 brought to London, but the Queen with the Prince fled to Scotland. August 4 James II. of Scotland entered England, and was killed by the splitting

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of a cannon at Roxburgh castle. On Oct. 7, the Duke of York, being returned from Ireland, attended Parliament. Oct. 16 justified his right and claim to the crown, when it was decreed that Henry should enjoy it during life, and the duke of York succeed him. Nov. 1 he was proclaimed heir apparent and Protector of the realm. The Queen raised an army of 22,000 men, and on Dec. 31 defeated the Duke of York, at Wakefield in Yorkshire, where he was slain, and the Earl of Salisbury taken prisoner, and beheaded at Pontefract. In 1461, Feb. 2, the Earl of March, eldest son to the Duke of York, which title he now possessed, defeated the King's troops near Mortimer's Cross, near Ludlow, with the loss of 3800 men, and Owen Tudor, who was beheaded soon after. On Feb. 17, the Queen defeated the Earl of Warwick at Bernard's-heath, near St. Alban's, with the loss of 2300 men, when King Henry recovered his liberty. Feb. 28 the young Duke of York entered London in triumph, and by the assistance of the Earl of Warwick, on March 2, was proclaimed King by the name of Edward IV.

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1461 EDWARD IV. who was but 18 years of age. The Queen of Henry defeated Edward's troops at Ferrybridge, March 12. Edward headed his army, which consisted of 48,800, and Henry's of 60,000 men. On March 29, being Palm Sunday, Edward obtained a compleat victory over Henry's forces, at Towton in Yorkshire, where 36,000 on both sides were slain; after which Henry, with his Queen and son, fled to Scotland, and delivered Berwick to the Scots. Edward went to York, and had his father's head taken down from the walls, and the Duke of Devonshire's put in its place. Edward returned to London in June, and was crowned at Westminster June 28. His brother George Plantagenet, was created Duke of Clarence, and his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester. On Nov. 6, the Parliament attainted Henry, Margaret, their son, and their adherents. In 1462 Edward granted the clergy the privilege that they should be exempt from temporal jurisdiction. In 1463 Margaret landed in Scotland with troops from France, and was joined by the Duke of Somerset and Percy at Durham, but she was routed at Hegeley-moor in Yorkshire May 15; and soon after Henry's camp at Hexham was attacked by Lord Montacute, over whom he obtained a compleat victory, and took several prisoners of note. The Prince fled to Scotland. The Duke of Somerset was beheaded at Hexham. Edward made a truce with France and Scotland, and Henry being seized in Lancashire, was conveyed to London, and confined in the Tower. Margaret and her son retired to her father in Anjou. In 1464 the Earl of Warwick was sent to France, to demand the Princess Bona of Savoy, sister to the Queen of France, in marriage for Edward; but Edward

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ward rendered it ineffectual, by privately marrying Elizabeth Woodville, widow of Sir John Grey of Grosby, May 1, which gave disgust to the Earl of Warwick, who quitted Edward's interest. A truce with France June 5, with Scotland for 15 years, and with the Duke of Bretagne for a year, Nov. 1. In 1465 the Queen's family received great honours, which disgusted the Nobility. In 1466, Feb. 11, the Queen was delivered of a Princess, named Elizabeth, afterwards married to Henry VII. In 1467 the Earl of Warwick retired to France. On May 12, Margaret, the King's sister, was married to the Duke of Burgundy, at Bruges. Oct. 20, Edward renewed the ancient alliance with Arragon, and gave liberty to transport sheep to Spain, which has greatly injured the English woollen trade. In 1469 the Earl of Warwick, with his two brothers, the Archbishop of York and Marquis of Montacute, entered into a conspiracy against King Edward, with whom the Duke of Clarence, the King's brother, joined, and married Isabella, daughter to the Earl of Warwick, at Calais. In August they broke out in rebellion, and on July 26 defeated the King's forces at Danes-moor, near Banbury; and beheaded the Earl of Pembroke and his brothers; 5000 Welch were slain. July 28, the Queen's father was seized by the rabble, and beheaded at Northampton. In March 1470, the Earl of Warwick and Duke of Clarence arrived in England from Calais, and openly declared for the rebels, but Clarence soon after, with the Earl of Warwick, seized Edward in his camp, at Wolney in Warwickshire, but committed him to the custody of the Archbishop of York, from whom he escaped, and returned to London. In May Edward defeated the rebels at Stamford, who lost 10,000 men, and retired without their baggage; and it was therefore called the battle of Lose-coat-field. Warwick and Clarence retired to France for succour, where they were reconciled to Margaret, Henry's Queen. Edward, Prince of Wales, son to Henry, married Ann, daughter to the Earl of Warwick. Sept. 13, Warwick landed at Dartmouth, and his army soon amounted to 60,000 men, when he caused Henry VI. to be proclaimed. The Earl of Montacute quitted Edward. Edward in October embarked for Holland from Lincolnshire, and went to the Duke of Burgundy, his brother-in-law, but narrowly escaped being taken by some German pirates. The Queen took sanctuary in Westminster Abbey, and on Nov. 14 was delivered of a Prince name Edward. On Oct. 12, the Duke of Clarence and Earl of Warwick entered London in triumph, when they released King Henry from the Tower, where he had been confined 6 years. The populace of Kent rose in favour of Edward, but were dispersed. Oct. 12, Henry rode in procession from the Tower to St. Paul's, and was restored to the royal dignity.

1470 HENRY VI. restored. The Parliament settled the succession in Henry's family, and Edward was attainted on Nov. 26. The Duke of Clarence and Earl of Warwick were declared governors

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vernors of the kingdom. On Feb. 16, 1471, a ten years truce was made with France. March 11, Edward embarked at Flushing with 2000 men, and landed at Ravenspur in Yorkshire, the 14th, under the title of Duke of York, and not King. March 18 he swore allegiance to Henry, and was admitted into York. The Earl of Montacute, with Henry's army, did not oppose Edward's March to London. March 29 Edward arrived at Coventry, and endeavoured to provoke Warwick, who had 7000 men, to battle, which Warwick avoided. The Duke of Clarence was reconciled to Edward, near Warwick. Apr. 6, Edward marched to London, and on the 11th took possession of London, when Henry VI. was again dethroned, and delivered by the Archbishop of York to Edward, who committed him to the Tower, and Edward was restored.

1471 EDWARD IV. was restored, 7 months after his being dethroned, on April 11, and on the 13th went to Barnet to oppose the Earl of Warwick. April 14, being Easter Sunday, Edward defeated the Earl at Barnet, when 10,000 on both sides were slain, among whom were the Earls of Warwick and Montacute. The same day Edward returned to London. April 14, Margaret landed at Weymouth with the Prince her son, and took sanctuary in Beaulieu Abbey. May 4 Edward defeated her troops at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, commanded by the Duke of Somerset, who was taken prisoner, and beheaded May 6 at Tewkesbury, with the loss of 3000 men. The Queen was taken prisoner as well as the Prince. She was committed to the Tower, and the Prince murdered in the presence of Edward. May 12, the bastard of Lord Fauconbridge raised an army of 17,000 men, and attempted to seize London, without success. Submitted to Edward the 21st, was pardoned, knighted, made vice-admiral, but soon after beheaded. The Earls of Pembroke and Richmond retired to Wales, and from thence to France. On June 20 Henry VI. was murdered in the Tower by the Duke of Gloucester, aged 50, was buried at Chertsey, and afterwards removed to Windsor, having reigned 38 years, leaving no issue. In July Edward created his son Edward, Prince of Wales, &c. to whom the Lords swore allegiance. Edward renewed the truce with the Duke of Bretagne. Queen Margaret was ransomed by her father, the Duke of Anjou. 1472 Edward made a truce with Scotland, and an alliance with Portugal. Edward demanded the Earls of Richmond and Pembroke from the Duke of Bretagne. The Duke of Clarence was made Earl of Warwick. This year a plague in England carried off more than 15 years war. In 1474 the Duke of Burgundy engaged Edward to make war against France. In March Edward gave his daughter Cicilia in marriage to the Prince of Scotland, with a dowry of 20,000 marks. In 1475 June 20, Edward embarked with 30,000 men to ravage France, and left the Prince of Wales guardian of England; but being deceived by the Duke of Burgundy, made peace in August with France on receiving an annuity, and returned home.

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Sept. 28, having had an interview with Lewis of France. On Jan. 15, 1478, Richard, Duke of York, the King's second son, was married to Ann, daughter and sole heir to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and was created Earl-marshal, &c. Feb, 18, the Duke of Clarence was attainted of treason, and drowned in the Tower in a but of Malmsey wine, and was buried at Tewkesbury, March 11. Edward gave himself up to pleasure and extortions on his subjects. In 1479 Lewis of France persuaded Scotland to break with England. In 1480 Edward gave his daughter Ann in marriage to Philip, son of Maximilian, who had married the Duchess of Burgundy. In 1481 the Scots entered England, and carried off much plunder. In 1482 June 10, Alexander, Duke of Albany, fled to Edward, and proposed to dethrone his brother James. Edward sent a fleet and 22,500 men, and took Berwick and Edinburgh, but a peace was concluded in August. In 1483 Edward being disgusted at the Dauphin of France's marriage with Margaret of Burgundy, when he was contracted to Edward's daughter Elizabeth, prepared for a war with France; but in the midst of the great preparations for this war Edward died, April 9, aged 42, having reigned 22 years, 1 month, 5 days, was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his eldest son

1483 Edward V. near 13 years old, then at Ludlow, and seized by the Duke of Gloucester, his father's brother, in his journey to London, and carried to Northampton, when the Queen took sanctuary with her children at Westminster. May 4 was an insurrection in London, but appeased by Lord Hastings. The King was brought to London by the Duke of Gloucester, who was declared Protector of the King and kingdom May 27. In June he held a council in the Tower, and arrested Lord Hastings. June 13 Lord Hastings, with the Queen's brother and Lord Grey her son, were beheaded. June 17 the Duke of Buckingham with the Lord Mayor of London, requested Richard, Duke of York, to accept of the crown. Thus ended the reign of Edward V. after it had lasted only 2 months and 10 days.

1483 RICHARD III. surnamed CROOK-BACK, ascended the throne, June 18, and was the last of the line of the Plantagenets. He was the eighth and youngest son of Richard, Duke of York, and brother to Edward IV. and the Duke of Clarence. On June 19 he married Ann, youngest daughter of the great Earl of Warwick, and widow of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. and they were crowned July 7. In Aug. Edward V. and his brother the Duke of York, were smothered in the Tower, and privately buried under the stairs of the White Tower. In August, Richard created his son Edward Prince of Wales, at York. In September the Duke of Buckingham took up arms against Richard, in favour of the Earl of Richmond, but was betrayed, and beheaded at Shrewsbury in October. On October 12, the Earl of Richmond embarked at St. Malo's, with 5000 men, and 40 ships, but was obliged to put back. In 1484, Jan. 23, he was attainted, and Richard's
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title supported by the English Parliament. In April Richard renewed his foreign alliances. In September the Duke of Richmond went to France. Richard's only son, the Prince of Wales, died, and his Queen soon after. Richard endeavoured in vain to marry the Lady Elizabeth, but she refused him. In 1485 Richard fitted out a fleet to oppose the landing of the Earl of Richmond; but apprehending no danger, he ordered it into harbour till the spring. France assisted the Earl of Richmond, who assembled his troops at Roan: he embarked at Harfleur, July 31, and landed at Milford Haven, August 6, and marched to Shrewsbury. Richard was at Nottingham. On August 22 they met at Bosworth in Leicestershire, when the King's troops amounted to 13,000, the Earl of Richmond's but to 5000, when Richard was totally defeated and slain, with the loss of 1200 men; but the Earl did not lose above 100. Richard's crown, being found in the field of battle by a soldier, was brought to Sir William Stanley, who putting it on the Earl of Richmond's head, saluted him King. Thus fell King Richard III. aged near 34 years, having reigned but two years, two months, and two days, whose body was buried at Leicester. With him ended the wars of York and Lancaster, and the Plantagenets or Angevin Kings.

THE FAMILIES OF YORK AND LANCASTER UNITED, UNDER THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485 HENRY VII. Earl of RICHMOND, grandson of Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine, widow of Henry V. and by his mother descended from John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III. was proclaimed August 22, and the next day imprisoned the Earl of Warwick, son of the late Duke of Clarence, in the Tower. August 27, Henry arrived at London, and was crowned October 30, when he instituted the yeomen of the guard. In September commenced the sweating sickness, which carried off several thousands, particularly in London. On Jan. 18, 1486, Henry married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. thereby uniting the contending families of York and Lancaster. In September, Lambert Simnel personated the Duke of York, and was set up to oppose Henry. He also personated Edward Earl of Warwick, and went to Ireland, where he was proclaimed King of England, &c. John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, whom Richard III. had declared his heir, espoused Simnel's interest, and concerted measures to dethrone Henry; he landed in Ireland May, 1487, and from thence went into Lancashire in June, with 8000 men, where they were defeated at Stoke, near Newark, on June 18, when the Earl of Lincoln was slain, 4000 of his men killed, and Simnel taken prisoner and brought to London, where he was made a turnspit in the King's kitchen. On Nov. 25 the Queen was crowned. In 1488 the rigorous ex-

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actions of the tax-gatherers occasioned an insurrection in the north; but were dispersed by the Earl of Surry. In June, James III. of Scotland was slain at the battle of Bannockburn; and his successor confirmed the truce with England. In 1489 Ann, Duchess of Bretagne, Henry's daughter, was contracted in marriage to Maximilian, King of the Romans. In February, 1490, Henry made demands on France of the pension due from Lewis XI. to Edward IV. In September he made several alliances. In April, 1491, he fomented the troubles in Scotland. In June the Duchess of Bretagne declined her marriage with Maximilian, and concluded one with Charles VIII. of France; by which means Bretagne became a province of France. In December was concluded a truce with Scotland. On October 6, 1492, Henry, with 25,000 foot, and 1600 horse, went to Calais, and on Nov. 3 concluded a peace with France. On Dec. 17, the Duchess of Burgundy, Edward IV.'s sister, set up Perkin Warbeck, to personate Edward, Duke of York, her nephew, to disturb Henry. In 1493 Henry discovered the imposture of Perkin, and demanded him of the Archduke Philip, on whose denial he ordered all the Flemings to quit England. In 1494 the conspirators in favour of Perkin were discovered to Henry. In January, 1495, Sir William Stanley, who put the crown on Henry's head at Bosworth, was beheaded for treason. In July, Perkin landed in Kent, but was beat off by the inhabitants. On October 13 he landed in Scotland, where he was married to Catherine, daughter to the Earl of Huntley, as Duke of York. In 1496 Henry sent Cabot to make discoveries in America. In March, the Scotch entered Northumberland in favour of Perkin. In 1497 an insurrection happened in Cornwall, on account of taxes. They were defeated on Blackheath by the King, June 22, when they amounted to 16,000 men. 2000 were slain. In Sept. peace with Scotland, and Perkin was obliged to retire from thence. In 1498 a rebellion in Cornwall, headed by Perkin, who landed at Bodmin, Sept. 7, and assumed the name of Richard IV. He was repulsed at Exeter, and fled to Taunton, and from thence to Beauleau Abbey, where his army of 6000 men submitted. Perkin was brought prisoner to London. On Dec. 21, Sheen Palace was burnt down, but rebuilt and called Richmond. In 1499 Perkin escaped, but was retaken, set in the stocks, and sent to the Tower. May 19, Prince Arthur, the King's eldest son, was married to Catherine, Infanta of Spain, by proxy. Nov. 16, Perkin and the Earl of Warwick attempted to escape from the Tower, and were executed soon after. Warwick was the last of the house of York. In 1500 Henry went to Calais, on account of the plague in England, where he had an interview with the Archduke Philip. In 1501, Oct. 2, the marriage of Prince Arthur was celebrated, when the Princess Catherine arrived. On April 2, 1502, Prince Arthur died, and was buried at Worcester. In 1533 Henry built his chapel at Westminster

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which cost 14,000*l*. Queen Elizabeth died in child-bed, Feb. 16, and was buried at Westminster. Henry oppressed his subjects by taxes, fines, &c. In June, Prince Henry was contracted in marriage with Catherine, his brother Arthur's widow. On August 8, James IV. of Scotland married the Princess Margaret. In January, 1506, Philip the Archduke, and his Duchess, were driven by a storm on the coast of England, and were entertained by Henry at Windsor; when a treaty of commerce was settled between England and the Low Countries. In 1507 Henry continued his exactions, and accumulated 1,800,000*l*. which he kept privately to himself. In December, 1508, the Archduke Charles married Princess Mary, and pawned a jewel to Henry, called the rich Fleur-de-lis, for 50,000 crowns. In 1509 Henry, finding his death drawing near, granted a general pardon, and made his will; ordering restitution to be made of all that his ministers had exacted, and died at Richmond, aged near 53, having reigned 23 years, 8 months, and was buried at Westminster, under a monument that cost 1000*l*. and was succeeded by his only son

1509 HENRY VIII. aged 18 years, 10 months, and 6 days, who was proclaimed April 22; and June 7 he married Catherine of Arragon, his brother's widow; was crowned the 24th; and the 29th Wolsey was introduced to court. The plague raged in England this year. Empson and Dudley, the instruments of Henry VII.'s extortions, condemned Oct. 1. In 1510, April 10, the Pope sent Henry a present of a consecrated rose. Empson and Dudley were executed August 17. In January, 1511, Henry entered into a league with Ferdinand of Arragon, against France. On May 22, 1512, the Kings of Scotland and France entered into league against Henry. In 1512 war with France. In 1513 the English made an unsuccessful attempt against the French fleet in Brest, and the French landed in Suffex, and burnt some cottages. In 1513, April 30, Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, was beheaded. Wolsey became Prime Minister. In May, Henry went to Calais with an army, and besieged Terounne, June 22. The Emperor Maximilian served in his army, as a volunteer under him, and received 100 crowns a day for his pay. August 16 was the battle of the Spurs. August 22, Terounne surrendered to Henry. James of Scotland entered England, but was defeated and slain at Floddenfield, and his body brought to Richmond in Surry, Sept. 9. Oct. 17, Henry returned to England. In Feb. 1514, Wolsey was made Archbishop of York. May 19, Henry received a consecrated hat and sword from the Pope. August 7, Henry made peace with France; and on October 9 gave his sister Mary in marriage to Lewis XII. of France. In 1515 Lewis of France died, and his widow, Henry's sister, married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. In September, Wolsey was made a Cardinal. In 1516 Henry endeavoured to have the regency of Scotland during his nephew's minority, but could not. Oct. 29, Henry entered into a league with the

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Emperor, France, and Spain. In 1517 Martin Luther first preached against the Pope's indulgences. Henry refused the Popes money for a croissade. In 1518 a league was concluded between England and France against the Turks. In 1519 Henry was a competitor for the empire, but Charles V. was chosen. On May 26, the Emperor Charles visited England. May 30, Henry went to Calais, and had an interview in great state with the King of France, at Guisnes, on June 4. On July 10 he visited the Emperor at Graveling, which the Emperor returned the next day at Calais. On October 21, Henry made a truce with Scotland. On May 17, 1521, Henry wrote a book of the seven sacraments against Luther, for which the Pope conferred on him the title of Defender of the Faith. On November 24 a league was signed between the Pope, Henry, and the Emperor, against France: and this year muskets were first used in the wars between France and the Emperor. In 1522 war with France. In May the Emperor visited England, and on June 19 was installed Knight of the Garter. In June the English fleet invaded Bretagne, and burnt Morlaix. On June 15, 1523, the King of Denmark, who had been expelled his dominions, visited England. The English invaded Scotland. In August they invaded France. On Sept. 21 the Scots invaded England, but agreed to a truce. Luther refuted Henry's book of the seven Sacraments. The Duke of Bourbon acknowledged Henry King of France, and Henry supplied him with 124,000 crowns per month. In August Wolsey was empowered by the Pope to visit all the religious houses, and in September to suppress small monasteries to the value of 3000 ducats, and to endow his two colleges with their revenues. In 1525 Henry quitted the interest of the Emperor, and joined with France, whose King, Francis, was taken prisoner by the Emperor, and carried to Spain. Henry raised taxes without a Parliament, and caused an insurrection in Suffolk. Wolsey gave Henry his palace of Hampton Court. In 1526 Henry gave the Pope 30,000 ducats to prevent a peace. This year the Bible was published in English by W. Tyndall. In April, 1527, Henry made a league offensive and defensive with France. In May Henry began to entertain scruples of the legality of his marriage with Catherine, his brother's widow. In June Henry demanded of the Emperor half of the booty he had taken from the Pope. On August 18, Henry sent to Rome to sue for a divorce. In October he received the order of St. Michael from the King of France. In Jan. 1528, he, with France, declared war with the Emperor. The Pope trifled with Henry about the divorce. On June 25 the Queen appealed to the Pope. August 4, Henry was cited to appear at Rome. August 5, Cardinal Campegius returned to Rome. October 9, Cardinal Wolsey was indicted for obtaining bulls from Rome without the King's consent. October 18 he was deprived of the Great Seal, and ordered to leave York House, which was seized, and he was condemned by the Council of Nobility.

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Nobility. On Feb. 12, 1530, Henry sent him his pardon. In June, 1530, the foreign universities declared Henry's marriage null and void. Nov. 4, Wolsey was taken into custody for keeping a correspondence with the Pope, and died on the 29th at Leicester. In 1531 the clergy acknowledged Henry head of the church, and were fined 100,000*l.* by Henry, for applying to Rome, for which he gave them a general pardon. July 14, Henry took his final leave of Queen Catherine. In November he sent 50,000 crowns to the Protestant league in Germany. He inclosed St. James's Park, and built St. James's Palace. In 1532 Henry forbid the payment of first fruits to the Pope. In July he seized on Christ's Church in London, and suppressed it. Aug. 23, Anne Boleyn was created Marchioness of Pembroke, and Henry gave her 1000*l.* per annum. Oct. 4, Henry was cited to appear at Rome. Oct. 11, Henry had an interview with Francis of France at Calais; and Henry returned Nov. 14, and married Anne Boleyn. On Nov. 20 the Pope empowered Henry to erect six new bishopricks. In March, 1533, Henry wrote a treatise on the incroachments of the Bishops of Rome, and the prerogatives of Sovereign Princes. He tried in vain to persuade Catherine to agree to the divorce, who on May 10 was cited to appear at Dunstable, and not appearing, the marriage was declared void. May 28, his marriage with Anne Boleyn was confirmed, and Catherine ordered to be no more called Queen. June 1, Anne Boleyn was crowned. In 1534 the Pope's power in England was abolished. In Nov. the King ordered the name of Pope to be erased out of all books. In 1535 the Prior of the Charter-house, London; Fisher, Bishop of Rochester; Sir Thomas More, &c. were executed for denying the King's supremacy. In August the Pope excommunicated Henry, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. Henry ordered a general visitation of the monasteries. This year Wales was incorporated with England; and brass cannon were first cast in England. In 1536 Queen Catherine died, and was buried at Peterborough. On Feb. 4 the Parliament dissolved all monasteries, whose revenues were not 200*l.* per ann. The King fell in love with Jane Seymour, daughter of Sir John Seymour, in Wiltshire. May 2, Queen Anne was accused of adultery, and committed to the Tower; divorced the 17th, beheaded the 19th, and buried in the chapel in the Tower. The 19th Henry married Lady Jane Seymour. On July 18 Henry knighted and constituted Thomas Cromwell Vicar-general over all the Spiritualities. In August, 376 monasteries were suppressed, whose estates were valued at 32,000*l.* and their goods, &c. at 100,000*l.* The Commandments and Creed ordered to be taught in the English language to children, which occasioned insurrections, but they were soon suppressed. On Feb. 3, 1537, the Earl of Kildare, and his five uncles, were executed in London, for having endeavoured to raise a rebellion in Ireland. Oct. 14, Queen Jane died in child-bed, two days after her delivery of a Prince, and was
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buried at Windsor. This year the Bible was first published in English, by the King's authority. 1538 the registers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, were ordered to be made. In Sept. Henry seized on Becket's shrine, and ordered his bones to be burnt. A ten years peace was made with the Emperor and France. Above 150 monasteries resigned their charters. Cardinal Pole occasioned many of the nobility to be beheaded, for keeping correspondence with him. 1539 above 100 of the richest monasteries were suppressed, or surrendered. Six articles of religion were established, called the Bloody Statute. On April 28 the Parliament gave Henry all the monasteries in England and Wales. Bibles were permitted in the hands of the laity. In November the Abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's in Colchester, were hanged and quartered, for denying the King's supremacy. Forts and castles were built on the coasts of England, to prevent invasions. Henry was married by proxy to Anne, sister to the Duke of Cleves, and Duchess of Saxony, who arrived in England Dec. 27; but he did not like her, or ever consummated the marriage with her. 1540 the Court of Wards, and of First Fruits and Tenths, were appointed. The hospitals of St. John of Jerusalem, in England and Ireland, were suppressed, and their possessions granted the King. July 6, Henry was divorced from Anne of Cleves. July 9, Lord Cromwell was disgraced, and executed the 28th. August 8, Henry married Lady Catherine Howard, niece to the Duke of Norfolk. In December Henry quarrelled with Francis of France. Several monasteries were suppressed this year in England and Wales, in all 1041, with 156 colleges, 2374 chantries and free hospitals, and 110 hospitals, whose yearly revenues were 273,314l. 18s. 1d. besides what their plates, jewels, church ornaments, and household furniture, were valued at. 1541 Henry visited York, to have an interview with the King of Scotland, who disappointed him. In Nov. he discovered the lewdness of his Queen. 1542, February 13, Queen Catherine and Lady Rochford were beheaded. Jan. 23, Henry erected Ireland into a kingdom, and took the title of King, instead of Lord of Ireland. May 22, he revived his claim on the crown of Scotland. Oct. 21, sent the Duke of Norfolk with an army to ravage Scotland. The Scots army of 15,000 ravaged the north of England, and were defeated at Solway Moss, Nov. 25. 1543, Feb. 11, Henry made a league with the Emperor against France. In March, Henry sent an ambassador to Scotland, to propose a marriage between their infant Queen Mary, and his son Edward. July 12, Henry was married to Catherine Parr, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr of Kendall, and widow of John Neville Lord Latimer. Aug. 3, war between England, France, and the Emperor. This year bombs and mortars were first made in England. 1544 the Parliament cancelled all Henry's debts. In May he sent an army into Scotland, who burnt Leith and Edinburgh, In June he sent an army to Calais, to assist the Emperor.

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July 14, Henry went to France and besieged Bologne. Sept. 30 he returned to England, and fortified Gravesend, Tilbury, Dover, Portsmouth, &c. 1545 the French landed in Suffex. In September the English landed in Normandy. 1546 peace with France. Henry re established the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Duke of Norfolk, and his son the Earl of Surry, were committed to the Tower Dec. 12. Dec. 30, Henry made his will. 1547, Jan. 19, the Earl of Surry was beheaded, and his father condemned; but the death of Henry preserved him. Henry died Jan. 28, aged near 56, having reigned 37 years 9 months, was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his only son

1547 EDWARD VI. (by Lady Jane Seymour, his third wife) proclaimed Jan. 31, but nine years of age. On Feb. 6, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, was chosen Protector, and created Duke of Somerset. On Feb. 20, Edward was crowned. Sept. an army of 36,000 men went against the Scots. Dec. 10 the Scots were defeated near Muffelborough, and 13,000 slain, and the English but 60 men. In 1548 images were moved out of churches. Catherine, dowager of Henry VIII. married Sir Thomas Seymour, brother to the Protector, Lord High Admiral of England, and died in child-bed the same year. In March, 1549, the Lord High Admiral was beheaded by his brother's order. In April the Protector pulled down several churches in the Strand, London, to build himself a house, and named it Somerset-house. In June was an insurrection in the West of England, occasioned by new inclosures. They besieged Exeter. In August was another in Norfolk, headed by Kit the tanner. A general pardon was published, and Lieutenants of counties were first appointed. War with France. Oct. 6, the Protector and Council disagreed, and the King was removed, October 7, by the Protector from Hampton Court to Windsor. The Protector was taken into custody the 11th, and sent to the Tower the 14th. In January, 1550, he was attainted, but admitted again to the Council April 18 following, sent to the Tower October 17. In 1552 he was beheaded on Tower-hill. The King gave to the city of London his palace of Bridewell, April 10. Lord Guildford Dudley married Lady Jane Grey in May. Edward died July 6, after having reigned near seven years, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

1552 JANE GREY, who was proclaimed Queen July 10; but, after ten days, she resigned her dignity to

1552 MARY, eldest daughter of Henry VIII. who made her entry into London, Aug. 3. The Duke of Northumberland, with others, were beheaded August 22. Jane Grey was sent to the Tower. Mary was crowned October 1. In 1554 Jane Grey and her husband were beheaded Feb. 12. Henry Grey was beheaded Feb. 21. Princess Elizabeth, and Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, were sent to the Tower, March 18. She was removed from the Tower to Woodstock, May 19. Philip,
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King of Spain, landed at Southampton, July 19. The Queen met him at Winchester, where they were married the 25th. Philip obtained a pardon for Princess Elizabeth, and several others. His grave manner disgusted the English. An act was made for authorizing Philip to assume the title of King during his marriage with Mary. In 1555 great persecutions of the Protestants. Princess Elizabeth was released from her confinement at Woodstock, April 9. Philip left the kingdom, and went to Flanders. In 1556 Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, was burnt at Oxford. Philip returned to England. In 1557, June 17, the Queen declared war against France. Ann of Cleves, fourth wife of King Henry VIII. died at Chelsea, July 15. In 1558, Jan. 10, Calais was taken by the French. Mary died Nov. 17, aged 43, having reigned five years, four months, and eleven days, was buried at Westminster, Dec. 13, and was succeeded by her half-sister

1558 ELIZABETH, who was proclaimed Nov. 19. Philip made offers of marriage to her, but was rejected. On Jan. 15, 1559, Elizabeth was crowned by the Bishop of Carlisle. Peace was signed at Cateau with France, April 2. A treaty was signed the same day with Scotland. Divine service begun to be performed in English, May 8. Elizabeth took part with the confederate Scots. In 1560 Pope Pius tried in vain to persuade Elizabeth to embrace Popery. In 1561 Elizabeth refused to receive a Nuncio from the Pope. Gunpowder was first made in England. Catherine Grey was sent to the Tower. Elizabeth concluded a treaty with the Hugonots. In 1562 she sent troops to their assistance. In July, 1563, peace was concluded with France. The English troops that had served in France returned to England, and brought the plague with them. In 1564 Elizabeth sent to Charles IX. of France the order of the Garter. She visited Cambridge, and made a Latin oration in August. In 1565, June 22, the Countess of Lenox was committed to the Tower. In 1566, August 31, Elizabeth visited Oxford. In 1567 Elizabeth demanded of the King of France the restitution of Calais, but it was refused. In 1568 the Royal Exchange was finished. The King of Spain confined the English Ambassador. Elizabeth imprisoned Mary, Queen of Scots, in Tutbury castle. In 1569 hostilities were commenced with Spain. Elizabeth ordered Mary to be removed to Coventry. In 1570 the Scots ravaged the borders of England. The Earl of Sussex entered Scotland with an army, and ravaged the lands of those that made incursions into England. May 27 the Pope's Bull against Elizabeth was fixed up in London by John Felton, who was hanged for it. Catherine of Medicis proposed to Elizabeth a match between her and her son Charles IX. which she refused. Catherine then proposed her second son, the Duke of Anjou. In 1571 Elizabeth negociated about her marriage with the Duke of Anjou, but not agreeing about religion, it was dropt. In 1572, April 11, a league, offensive and defensive, was signed at Blois, with France.

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France, April 11. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, was beheaded for high treason. In 1573 the Earl of Essex obtained leave to go and conquer the county of Clondeboy in Ireland. In 1575 the provinces of Holland and Zealand offered to accept Elizabeth for their Sovereign, which she refused. In 1576 the Earl of Essex died in Ireland. In 1577, Elizabeth lent the States 100,000*l*. In 1578 she settled a pension on Prince Casimire, and invested him with the order of the Garter. In 1579 the Duke of Anjou visited Elizabeth, incog. In 1580 Elizabeth forbade the building of houses within three miles of the gates of London. Nov. 3, Francis Drake returned from his voyage round the world: he sailed Dec. 13, 1577. In 1581 the Spaniards demanded satisfaction for the plunder that Drake had taken. Elizabeth made some restitution. The articles of marriage with Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou were agreed on; but she altered her mind, and retracted all that she had done. In 1582 the Duke of Anjou left England. Elizabeth sent the order of the Garter to Frederic, King of Denmark. In 1583 she sent Sir Francis Walsingham into Scotland, to advise King James about the management of his affairs. In 1584 a conspiracy was discovered in favour of Queen Mary of Scotland. Several conspirators were arrested and executed. In 1585 William Parry conspired to kill Elizabeth, for which he was executed. Sir Walter Raleigh carried the first English colony to Virginia. Ralph Lane brought the first tobacco to England. Elizabeth sent a fleet to annoy the Spaniards in South America. The Prince of Conde being forced to fly to England, Elizabeth assisted him with 50,000 crowns, and ten ships. In 1586 the Earl of Leicester went to Holland, and was declared by the States, Governor of the United Provinces. Elizabeth severely reprimanded him for accepting of it. In July a conspiracy to assassinate Elizabeth was discovered. Sept. 20, fourteen of the conspirators were hanged. Oct. 11, Queen Mary of Scotland was tried at Fotheringay Castle for being concerned in several conspiracies against Elizabeth. The 25th the Court adjourned to Westminster, and pronounced sentence against Mary in the Star-Chamber. In 1587 L'Aubespine, the French Ambassador, bribed an assassin to murder Elizabeth. This being made known, the people demanded Mary's death. Feb. 8, Mary was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle. In 1588 — the Spanish armada, intended against England, was destroyed; and Elizabeth ordered a public fast for the deliverance. In 1589 she sent out great fleets, which annoyed the Spaniards. In 1591 she sent the Earl of Essex, with 4000 men, to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, at the siege of Rouen. In 1592, Sept. 6, the Thames was dried up at London so much that people walked over. In 1593 Elizabeth wrote a severe letter to Henry IV. of France, upon changing his religion. In 1594 the Spaniards bribed two Portugeze, and Lopez, a Jew, Elizabeth's physician, to poison her; but it being found out, they were all hanged. In 1595 the Spaniards made a

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descent in Cornwall, and burnt Penzance. In 1596 the Earl of Essex and Sir Charles Howard took Cadiz, and destroyed the Spanish fleet in that harbour. A league offensive and defensive was concluded with France, to which the United Provinces agreed. In 1597 Elizabeth sent Henry IV. a great sum of money to assist him in carrying on the war against Spain. In 1598 Henry IV. concluded a peace with Spain, without the consent of Elizabeth, whereupon she wrote him a severe letter. Hugh O'Neal caused great disturbances in Ireland. Elizabeth struck the Earl of Essex for his insolent behaviour in council. In 1599 the Earl of Essex set out for Ireland with an army to subdue the rebels, but made a truce with them, which made Elizabeth suspect he had ill designs against her; whereupon she wrote him an angry letter, which made so great an impression on him, that he returned to England without leave. He was confined at the Lord-keeper's. In the mean while the Irish broke the truce, and did great damage to the English. In 1600 Elizabeth, content with humbling the pride of Essex, permitted him to retire to his own house. He was soon after again committed to prison, for prejudicing the nation against the Queen, and degraded from all his high offices: he received that sentence with so much humility, that the Queen gave him his free pardon, and at the same time forbade him the court; but, on her refusing him some favours he asked, he was so enraged, that he formed a design of seizing her person. Elizabeth sent the Earl of Somerset, and others, to order him to come to court; but he kept them prisoners, and marched into the city to raise an insurrection; when meeting with no encouragement, and being proclaimed a traitor, he with difficulty returned to his own house by water, where he was invested by the Lord Admiral, and obliged to surrender. He was with his followers committed to the Tower; and on Feb. 25 beheaded on Tower-hill. In 1602 Elizabeth fitted out a fleet to divert the Spaniards from assisting the rebels in Ireland, which took a carrac, valued at a million of crowns. The same year Hugh O'Neal submitted to Elizabeth. In 1603, March 24, Queen Elizabeth died, aged 69 years, 6 months, and 7 days. She had reigned 44 years, 4 months, and 8 days; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her cousin

1603 JAMES VI. of Scotland, and First of England, who was proclaimed at London March 24. May 4, James arrived at London from Scotland. July 24, James and his Queen were crowned. This year 30,578 persons died of the plague in London. In 1604, February 22, James issued a proclamation commanding all Jesuits and Popish Priests to leave the kingdom. August 18 a peace was concluded with Spain. Oct. 24, James was proclaimed King of Great Britain. In 1605, Nov. 5, the gunpowder plot was discovered. In 1606, July 17, the King of Denmark visited James. In 1607 an insurrection in Northamptonshire was suppressed. Hugh O'Neal was permitted to return to Ireland. In 1608 Thomas Garnet, a Jesuit,

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was hanged at Tyburn. In 1610 Prince Charles was created Prince of Wales. In 1612 the body of Mary, Queen of Scots, was removed from Peterborough to Westminster. In 1613 Robert Car was made Earl of Somerset. In 1614 James dissolved the Parliament, and caused several of the members to be imprisoned. 1616 George Villiers was created Earl of Buckingham. In 1617 James visited Scotland, to compel the Scots to conform to the Church of England. Sept. 15 returned to Westminster. In 1618, May 7, Henry, Prince of Wales, died. The Earl of Buckingham was created a Marquis. Oct. 29, Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded. In 1619, March 2, Queen Anne died, aged 44, and was buried, May 13, at Westminster. In 1621 two parties were formed, which gave rise to the names of Whigs and Tories. In 1622, Sept. 15, the Earl of Bristol set out for Spain, to conclude the treaty of marriage with Prince Charles and the Infanta Maria. In 1623, Feb. 7, Prince Charles and the Marq. of Buckingham set out for Spain incog. Sept. 9, Prince Charles left Madrid, and on Oct. 5 landed at Portsmouth. In 1624 he refused to marry the Infanta Maria, when a match was proposed for him with the Princess Henrietta of France. In 1624 James was entirely governed by Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham, which caused great murmurings. The Earl of Carlisle went to France to negotiate a marriage between Prince Charles and the Princess Henrietta. Nov. 10 the treaty of marriage was signed at Paris. In 1625, March 27, James died in the 60th year of his age, having reigned 22 years and 3 days, was buried at Westminster, May 7, and was succeeded by his second son

1625 CHARLES I. who was proclaimed at London, March 27, and on May 11 married by proxy the Princess Henrietta-Maria, sister to the King of France, at Paris. June 13, the Queen arrived at Dover, and was met by the King, at Canterbury, where the marriage was consummated. July 11, the Parliament adjourned to Oxford on account of the plague's raging in London. In 1626, Feb. 2, the King and Queen were crowned at Westminster. In 1627 Charles resolved on a war with France, and discharged the Queen's French servants. A great fleet was fitted out against France; the Duke of Buckingham had the command of it, who was obliged to quit the Isle of Rhé, after losing 5000 men. In 1628, August 23, the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated at Portsmouth by Felton. Nov. 27, Felton was hanged at Tyburn. In 1629, April 14, a peace was signed with France, and proclaimed at London May 14. In 1630, May 29, Prince Charles was born, afterwards Charles II. Nov. 5, a peace was concluded with Spain. In 1633 Charles visited Scotland, and April 29 was crowned at Edinburgh. July 6 he returned to Greenwich. In 1634, October 20, the first writ for ship-money was sent into the city. In 1635, July 21, Charles published a proclamation commanding all persons not to depart the kingdom without his licence. In 1636, July 19, ship-money was laid upon the whole kingdom.

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In 1637, Nov. 6, John Hampden was prosecuted for not paying ship-money. In 1638 great disturbances in Scotland upon reading the Liturgy. October 30 Mary de Medicis, the Queen's mother, arrived in London. In 1639 Charles summoned the Nobility to meet him at York. Feb. 27 he published a declaration to justify his going to war with Scotland. He entered Scotland, but was obliged to retreat. The Scots sued for peace. July 18, a peace was concluded. In 1640, Nov. 20, all the members of the House of Commons were obliged to receive the communion. In 1641, May 12, the Earl of Strafford was beheaded on Tower Hill. August 10, Charles set out for Scotland. The Queen's mother departed from England. In 1642, Jan. 10, the King retired to Windsor. Feb. 14, the Queen went to Holland with the crown jewels to buy arms and ammunition. April 8, the King was refused admittance into Hull. July 18, he was defeated at Sherborne by the Parliament forces. The 22d he set up his standard at Nottingham. In 1643, May 23, the Queen was accused by the Commons of high treason. Sept. 20, the King was defeated at Newbury. In 1644, July 2, Prince Rupert was defeated at Marston-moor. Oct. 27, the King was defeated again at Newbury. In 1645, April 24, Cromwell defeated the King's troops at Iffip-bridge. May 30, The King took Leicester by storm. June 5, Cromwell was made master of the horse. The 14th the King was entirely defeated at Naseby; and soon after he put himself under the protection of the Scotch army. July 3, the Prince of Wales went from Jersey to France; the 28th the Queen followed him. August 8, the King was sold to the Parliament forces for 200,000l. In 1647, Jan. 30, the Scots delivered the King to the commissioners of the Parliament. Feb. 16 the King arrived at Holmby. June 4, he was carried by force from Holmby by Cornet Joyce, and conducted to Newmarket. Great dissensions arose between the army and Parliament. July 2, the King was carried to Windsor. August 24, the army took possession of the King and carried him to Hampton Court. Nov. 9, the King escaped from Hampton Court and went to the Isle of Wight. In 1648, April 21, the Duke of York escaped from St. James's and went to Holland. July 12, Cromwell took Pembroke castle, and then marched for the North. August 19, he entirely defeated the Scots near Preston. Nov. 30, the King was removed to Hurst castle. Dec. 16, he was brought from thence to Windsor. In 1649, Jan. 19, he was brought to St. James's. Jan. 22, he was brought before the High Court of Justice, but denied their authority and refused to plead. The 27th sentence of death was passed upon him, and on the 31st he was beheaded at Whitehall, after a troublesome reign of 23 years, 10 months, 3 days, and in the 49th year of his age. He was privately buried at Windsor, on Feb. 9 following.

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THE COMMON-WEALTH:

- 1649 In Feb. the House of Commons passed an act to forbid the proclaiming of the Prince of Wales. The Prince being then at the Hague, took the title of King under the name of Charles II. Feb. 3, he was proclaimed at Edinburgh. Feb. 5, the Commons voted the House of Lords useless. Feb. 7, the Commons took upon themselves the supreme authority, under the title of Representatives of the Common Wealth. March 6, the Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Holland, and Lord Capel, were condemned to death for having appeared in arms against the Parliament, and were beheaded March 9 following. May 18 Cromwell was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1650, June 21, Cromwell was made general of the army. The Commons declared war against Scotland. Sept. 3, Cromwell defeated the Scots at Dunbar. Dec. Charles II. was crowned at Scoon in Scotland. In 1651, Sept. 3, Cromwell defeated Charles at Worcester, when the King escaped with great difficulty, and concealed himself in an oak-tree. Oct. 20 he embarked at Brighthelmstone, and landed in France. Dec. 25 the Scots agreed to an union with England. In 1652 war with the Dutch. Nov. 29 Van Trump engaged Blake in the Channel, without any advantage. In December a furious engagement happened between the two fleets, which lasted three days, when Blake obtained a complete victory. In 1653, April 20, Cromwell turned all the Members out of the House, and dissolved the Parliament. July 29 the Dutch fleet were again defeated, and Van Trump killed. December 12 the Parliament resigned the sovereign power into the hands of Cromwell and the Council of Officers. The Council appointed
- 1653 OLIVER CROMWELL Protector, for life, of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In 1654, April 5, he signed the treaty of peace with the Dutch. July 10 a peace was signed with Portugal; and on the same day the Portuguese Ambassador's brother was beheaded in London for a murder. In 1655 Cromwell resolved on a war with Spain. May 7, Jamaica was taken. In 1657 Blake burnt 6 galleons at the Canaries. He died on his passage home. Cromwell refused the title of King. In 1658, June 25, Dunkirk was delivered to the English. Sept. 3, Cromwell died, aged 60. His eldest son
- 1658 RICHARD CROMWELL was proclaimed Sept. 4. Nov. 23, Oliver Cromwell was buried at Westminster. In 1659, April 22, Richard was deprived of his authority by the officers. May 7 the Long Parliament was restored, to whom Richard resigned, May 12. The Royalists opposed the Parliament, and were defeated by Lambert. The Parliament and army disagreed Oct. 5, and on the 13th the Speaker and Members were prevented from meeting by Lambert. Oct. 26 the Committee of Safety was erected. Dec. 26 the Parliament was restored. Monk returned to England Jan. 2, 1659-60. Feb. 3, Monk entered

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entered London, and refused to abjure Charles II. Feb. 7, London refused to pay their quota of the month-tax, when Monk destroyed their gates and portcullices. Feb. 11, Monk was reconciled to the city of London, when rumps were roasted in every street, in contempt of the Parliament. Feb. 21 he restored the secluded Members of Parliament. March 16 the Parliament dissolved itself. Monk was solicited to take the government, but he refused it. Received a message from the King. April 9, Lambert escaped from the Tower, raised forces, but was defeated April 22, and taken prisoner. The Parliament met April 25, and received a letter from the King, when they declared in his favour without any conditions.

1660 CHARLES II. was proclaimed in London May 8, the Parliament having voted him 50,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* to the Duke of York, and 5000*l.* to the Duke of Gloucester. Commissioners were sent to the King to invite him to England. He arrived at Dover May 25, and at London on his birth-day, May 29, when he was received with every demonstration of joy. July 5 the King and his brothers dined in the city of London. Aug. 29 he passed an act of indemnity, excepting the regicides. Sept. 13 the Duke of Gloucester died. October 10, ten of the regicides were hanged. In 1661, April 23, Charles was crowned. May 17 the Queen of Bohemia visited England. In 1662, Feb. 13, she died, and was buried at Westminster. Oct. 17, Dunkirk was sold to the French for 500,000*l.* In 1664 the Duke of York took 130 sail of Dutch ships. In 1665, Feb. 25, war was declared against the Dutch. June 3 the Duke of York defeated the Dutch fleet. This year 68,596 persons died of the plague. In 1666, Feb. 10, war was declared against France. June 1 the Duke of Albemarle engaged the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter; the fight lasted four days. July 24 they engaged again, when the Duke gained a victory. September 2 a fire broke out in London, which consumed 13,000 houses. In 1667, June 10, the Dutch fleet burnt several ships in the river Medway. July 21, peace was signed with France and Holland. In 1668 Sir Thomas Allen obliged the Algerines to make peace. In 1670, Oct. 30, the Prince of Orange visited England. In 1671, May 9, Thomas Blood, and four other ruffians, attempted to steal the crown, orb, and sceptre, out of the Tower. In 1672, March 15, war was declared against Holland. May 28 the Earl of Sandwich engaged the Dutch fleet near Solebay, when his ship was burnt, and he in her. In 1673, Nov. 21, the Duke of York was married to Maria d'Este, a Princess of Modena, at Dover. In 1674, Feb. 9, peace was signed with Holland. In 1677, Oct. 9, the Prince of Orange arrived in England, to demand in marriage the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of York. Nov. 4 the marriage was consummated. The 21st they embarked for Holland. In 1679, Feb. 28, the Duke of York left the kingdom. Sept. 2 the Duke returned to Court. Oct. 27 he went to Scotland, where he governed in an arbitrary manner. In

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In 1680, Feb. 24, the Duke returned to court. Dec. 29, Lord Viscount Stafford was beheaded. In 1682, Dec. 29, Prince Rupert died. In 1683, June 21, the Rye-House plot was discovered. July 23, Lord Ruffel was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields. The 28th the Princess Anne was married to Prince George of Denmark. Dec. 7, Algernon Sidney was beheaded. In 1685, Feb. 6, Charles II. died, aged 54 years, 8 months, and 8 days; after having reigned since the Restoration 24 years, 8 months, and 9 days; was buried Feb. 14, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother

1685 JAMES II. who was proclaimed Feb. 6. Feb. 9 he went publicly to mass. April 23 the King and Queen were crowned. In May the Duke of Argyle was defeated; and June 30 he was beheaded at Edinburgh. June 20 the Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed King at Taunton, by the name of James II. July 6 he was defeated and taken prisoner. On the 13th he was sent to the Tower; and on the 15th he was beheaded. In 1687, June 11, the Pope's Nuncio made his public entry into London. In 1688, June 8, seven Bishops were sent to the Tower. The Queen was delivered of a Prince June 10, afterwards called the Pretender. The 29th the Bishops were tried and acquitted. All parties joined to oppose the King's design. The leading men took the resolution of inviting over the Prince of Orange, and several of the nobility repaired to him. Nov. 5 the Prince of Orange landed at Torbay. On the 19th the King put himself at the head of his army at Salisbury; and on the 21st the chief officers of the army declared to him they would not fight against the Prince of Orange. December 10 the Queen embarked for France. On the 11th the King departed from Whitehall in disguise, having ordered the broad seal to be thrown into the Thames. The Common Council of London invited the Prince of Orange to come into the city. The mob pulled down the mass-houses in London. The King embarked for France, but the wind being contrary, he was forced into a small harbour in the Isle of Shepey, where he was seized by some sailors, and carried to Feversham. Dec. 14 the Prince of Orange came to Windsor. The 16th the King returned to London, and issued an order to forbid the plunder of mass-houses. Dec. 17 the Prince of Orange's forces took possession of Whitehall and St. James's. The same night the King received an order from the Prince to quit Whitehall, which he complied with, and went to Rochester. On the 18th the Prince arrived at St. James's, and was congratulated by the nobility; and on the 20th the Aldermen, with the Common Council, waited on him with their congratulations on his arrival. Dec. 23 the King embarked at Dover for France, and

1688 WILLIAM III. took upon him the government, at the invitation of the Lords. In 1689, Feb. 12, the Princess of Orange arrived at St. James's; and on the 13th they were proclaimed King and Queen of Great Britain. March 12, James landed

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landed in Ireland. April 11 the King and Queen were crowned at Westminster. May 7, war was declared against France. In 1690, June 4, William set out for Ireland, on the 14th arrived at Belfast, and put himself at the head of his army. June 30 he received a slight wound in his shoulder, reconnoitering the enemy. July 1, William totally defeated James at the Boyne. July 2, James embarked for France. July 5 the English and Dutch fleets were defeated by the French off Beechy-head. Sept. 10, William arrived at London. In 1691, Jan. 16, he embarked for Holland. April 13, he returned to Whitehall. May 1 he again embarked for Holland, and put himself at the head of the confederate army. Oct. 19 he arrived at Kensington. In 1692, March 5, William embarked to take command of the confederate army. May 23, Admiral Ruffel totally defeated the French fleet off La Hogue. July 24, William was defeated at Steenkirk. Oct. 26 he arrived at Kensington. Oct. 30 the King and Queen dined with the Lord Mayor at Guildhall. In 1693, Feb. 16, William visited Portsmouth. March 24 he went to Harwich in his way to Holland; but the wind being contrary, he returned the 28th to Kensington. The 31st he embarked at Gravesend to command the confederate army. June 16, Admiral Rooke was defeated by the French fleet off St. Vincent's. July 29, William was defeated at Landeu, and received a small wound in his side. Oct. 29 he arrived at Kensington. In 1694, May 6, he embarked at Margate for Holland, and Nov. 10 landed at the same place. Dec. 21 the Queen was taken ill of the small-pox at Kensington; the 28th she died, and was buried at Westminster March 5 following. In 1695, May 12, the King embarked at Gravesend to command the confederate army. August 24 Namur surrendered to him; and October 29 he landed at Margate. Nov. 1 he visited Cambridge; the 9th Oxford and Windsor; and the 11th returned to Kensington. In 1696, Feb. 14, the assassination plot was discovered. March 16 the Duke of Wirtemberg arrived in England. May 5 the King embarked at Margate for the confederate army. July 5, Sir George Berkley bombarded St. Martin's. Oct. 4 the King returned to Kensington. In 1697, April 26, William embarked for the confederate army. Sept. 10 the treaty of peace was signed at Ryswick between England, France, Holland, and Spain. Nov. 16, William returned to London. In 1698 Whitehall Palace was burnt. Jan. 11, Peter, Czar of Muscovy, visited England. July 20, William embarked for Holland. Dec. 1 he returned to England. In 1699, June 2, the King embarked again for Holland; and October 16 returned. In 1700, July 5, he again visited the Hague. On the 30th the Duke of Gloucester died, aged 11 years and 5 days, and was buried August 9, at Westminster. Oct. 18 the King returned to England. In 1701, March 12, the Princess Sophia, Duchess-Dowager of Hanover, was declared the next in succession to the crown after the King and the Princess Anne of Denmark.

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Denmark. July 1 the King embarked for Holland. Sept. 6, James II. died at St. Germain's in France. On the death of James, the French King had his son, the Chevalier James, proclaimed King of England, &c. on which account the Ambassador to that court was called home, and the French Ambassador ordered to depart this kingdom. Nov. 4 the King returned from Holland. In 1702, Feb. 26, the King, riding from Kensington to Hampton Court, was thrown off his horse, and broke his collar-bone. March 8, William died at Kensington, in the 14th year of his reign, aged 51 years, four months, and four days; and was buried at Westminster the 12th of April following. He was succeeded by

1702 ANNE, daughter of James II, who was proclaimed March 8, and crowned April 23, at Westminster. May 4 war was declared against France and Spain. July 9, the Earl of Marlborough was made General of the confederate army. In July he obliged the French to quit Guelderland. In August the French and Spanish fleets were destroyed at Vigo. Dec. 10, the Earl of Marlborough was created a Duke. In 1703, June 16, the French lines were forced by the Duke of Marlborough's direction. In 1704, July 10, Gibraltar was taken by Sir George Rook. August 2 the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French at Blenheim. In 1705, July 7, he forced the French lines near Tirlmont. Sept. 24 the Earl of Peterborough took Barcelona. Dec. 20, Catherine, Queen Dowager to Charles II. of England, died at Lisbon. In 1706, May 12, the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French at Ramillies. On March 6, 1706-7, the act passed for the Union of England and Scotland. In 1707, April 14, the Earl of Galway was defeated at Almanza. Oct. 22, Sir Cloudesly Shovel, with four sail of the line, were lost on the rocks of Scilly. In 1708, May 28, Commodore Wager defeated a fleet of Spanish galleons near Carthagen. July 9 the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French at Oudenard. Oct. 28, Prince George of Denmark, the Queen's consort, died, aged 55, and was buried at Westminster. In 1709, Sept. 1, the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French at Malplaquet. Nov. 5, Dr. Sacheverel preached the inflammatory sermon. In 1710, April 18, four Indian Kings arrived in England. May 8 they embarked on their return home. Sept. 21, General Stanhope took possession of Madrid. This year there was a great change in Administration; to prevent a total one, the Bank was obliged to interfere. Dec. 10, General Stanhope was defeated at Brihuega, by the Spaniards. In 1711, August 23, eight transports, with 800 land-forces on board, were cast away in the river St. Laurence. In 1712, April 12, Louisa-Maria-Teresa, youngest daughter to the late King James, died at St. Germain's. July 12, Richard Cromwell, the late Protector, died at Cheshunt. July 24, Marshal Villars defeated and took prisoner the Earl of Albemarle, at Denain. In 1713, March 30, the treaty of peace with France was signed at Utrecht; as was that with Spain on July 23. In 1714, June 8, the

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8, the Princess Sophia, Duchess-Dowager of Hanover, died in the 84th year of her age. Aug. 1, Anne died, in the 13th year of her reign, aged 49 years, 5 months, and 24 days: she was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

1711 GEORGE I. Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, and Elector of Hanover. August 1 he was proclaimed. August 2 the Earl of Dorset was sent over by the Regency to the King, to invite him into his British dominions. August 31 the King set out from Herenhausen, with the Prince; they arrived at Greenwich the 18th, and on the 20th made their public entry into London. Sept. 22 the Prince Royal was declared Prince of Wales. In 1715, Jan. 17, a proclamation was made for electing the sixteen Peers of Scotland. Sept. 3 the Earl of Mar proclaimed the Pretender King at Aboyne in Aberdeenshire, and on the 6th set up his standard. Oct. 6 the Pretender was proclaimed in Cornwall. Nov. 6 the rebels, commanded by Mr. Forster, arrived at Lancaster. Nov. 12, General Willes attacked the rebels at Preston, but was obliged to retire. The next day he was joined by General Carpenter, when the rebels, who amounted to 1500, surrendered. Nov. 15 the Earl of Mar attacked the Duke of Argyle at Dunblain, when both sides claimed the victory. Nov. 22 the Pretender landed near Aberdeen. Dec. 9 the Earls of Derwentwater, Wintown, Nithisdale, and Carnwath, Lord Viscount Kenmure, and the Lords Widdrington and Nairn, taken prisoners at Preston, were committed to the Tower. In 1716, Feb. 4, the Pretender, with the Earl of Mar, and others, embarked at Montrose for France. Feb. 23 the Earl of Nithisdale made his escape out of the Tower. On the 24th the Earl of Derwentwater, and Lord Viscount Kenmure, were beheaded on Tower-Hill. August 4 the Earl of Wintown made his escape out of the Tower. In 1717, Oct. 6, the King visited Cambridge, and dined in Trinity-College Hall. In 1718, July 31, Sir George Byng defeated the Spanish fleet near Syracuse. Dec. 16, war was declared against Spain. In 1719, March 11, the King embarked at Gravesend for Holland. Nov. 14 he returned to St. James's. In 1720, June 15, the King again visited his German dominions, and returned Nov. 10. This year was the famous South-Sea bubble. In 1725, July 3, the King embarked for Hanover. In October Gen. Wade disarmed several of the Highland clans. In 1725-6, Jan. 9, the King arrived at St. James's. Nov. 2, Sophia Dorothea, Queen of Great Britain, died at the castle of Aalen, in Hanover, where she had been confined many years. In 1727, Feb. 2, the Spaniards besieged Gibraltar. June 3 the King embarked for Hanover, and on June 11 died at Osnabrug, aged 67 years and 14 days, having reigned 12 years, 10 months, and 10 days. He was interred at Hanover, and was succeeded in all his dominions by his only son

1727 GEORGE II. who was proclaimed June 15, and with his Queen crowned at Westminster, July 11. In 1728, April 25, the King visited Cambridge, and dined at Trinity College.

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In 1729, May 15, Queen Caroline was appointed Guardian of the kingdom during the King's absence. May 17 the King embarked for Hanover, and returned to Kensington Sept. 12. Nov. 9 the treaty of peace with Spain was signed at Seville. In 1730, Nov. 21, the King and Queen were overturned in their coach coming from Kew to St. James's. In 1732, June 3, the King embarked for Hanover, and returned to Kensington Sept. 26. In 1733, Nov. 7, the Prince of Orange arrived in England. In 1734, March 13, he was married to the Princess-Royal at St. James's. April 22 the Prince and Princess embarked for Holland. July 2 the Princess of Orange visited England, and Nov. 9 embarked for Holland. In 1735, May 17, the King embarked for Hanover; and he returned to St. James's Oct. 26. In 1736, April 25, the Princess of Saxe-Gotha arrived at Greenwich, and the 27th she was married to the Prince of Wales at St. James's. May 22 the King embarked for Hanover; and Dec. 6 returned to St. James's. In 1737, July 31, the Princess of Wales was delivered of a Princess. Sept. 10 the Prince of Wales was forbid the Court. Nov. 20, Queen Caroline died, aged 55, and was buried Dec. 17 following, at Westminster. In 1738, May 24, the Princess of Wales was delivered of a Prince. In 1739, Jan. 29, the first stone of Westminster-bridge was laid. Oct. 19 war was declared against Spain. Nov. 21, Admiral Vernon destroyed the forts, &c. at Portobello. In 1740, May 8, the Prince of Hesse was married by proxy to Princess Mary, at St. James's. June 6 the Princess of Hesse embarked for Holland. In 1741, May 6, the King embarked for Holland. May 17, Admiral Vernon burnt the Spanish fleet at Carthagen, and destroyed all the forts and castles of that place. Oct. 20 the King arrived from Holland. In 1742, Jan. 30, the Duke of Saxe-Gotha arrived in England. In 1743, April 27, the King, with the Duke of Cumberland, embarked for Germany. June 16 the King defeated the French at Dettingen, where the Duke received a wound in the leg. Oct. 19 the Princess Louisa embarked to be married to the King of Denmark. Nov. 15 the King and Duke arrived at St. James's. In 1745, April 5, the Duke of Cumberland embarked to take command of the confederate army. April 30 he was defeated at Fontenoy. May 5 the King embarked for Holland. August 11 the Pretender's son landed in the Isle of Mull in Scotland. August 31 the King arrived at St. James's. Sept. 21 the Pretender was proclaimed at Edinburgh. On the 22d the rebels defeated Sir John Cope, near Seaton. 30,000l. was offered to any person who would seize the Pretender. In 1746, Jan. 17, General Hawley defeated the rebels at Falkirk. April 16 the Duke of Cumberland totally defeated the rebels at Culloden: the Earls of Kilmarnock, Cromartie, and Lord Balmerino, were taken prisoners, and committed to the Tower. The Pretender made his escape, and embarked at the Isle of Uist for France. August 15, Lord Lovat was committed to the Tower. On the 18th the Earl of Kilmarnock, and Lord Bal-

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merino, were beheaded on Tower-Hill. In 1747, April 9, Lord Lovat was beheaded at the same place. In 1748, Feb. 24, the Duke of Cumberland embarked for Flanders. May 13 the King embarked for Hanover. Nov. 23 the King arrived at St. James's; and on December 28 the Duke arrived. In 1749, Feb. 2, peace with France and Spain was proclaimed in London. April 27 the great fire-works, on account of the peace, were played off in the Green Park. In 1750, April 16, the King embarked for Hanover, and returned Nov. 4 to St. James's. In 1751, March 20, the Prince of Wales died, aged 47, and was buried at Westminster April 13 following. In 1752, March 31, the King embarked for Hanover, and returned Nov. 19 to St. James's. In 1755, April 29, the King again embarked for Hanover, and returned Sept. 15 to Kensington. In 1756, May 18, war was declared against France. In 1757, March 14, Admiral Byng was shot on board the Ramillies at Spithead. Sept. 8 the convention of Closter-Seven was signed by the Duke of Cumberland. In 1758, May 1, Senegal was taken. June 2, Fort St. David's was taken. July 26, Cape Breton was taken. August 3, Admiral Pocock defeated the French fleet in the East-Indies. Nov. 20, Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet in the Bay of Biscay. In 1759, Aug. 18, Admiral Boscawen defeated the French fleet off Cape Lagos. Sept. 18, Quebec was taken. In 1760, July 3, was a great fire in Portsmouth dock-yard. Oct. 25, George II. died at Kensington, in the 34th year of his reign, and in the 77th of his age. He was buried at Westminster Nov. 11 following, and was succeeded by his grandson

1760 GEORGE III. who was proclaimed October 26. In 1761, Jan. 15, Pondicherry was taken. June 13, Belleisle was taken. August 15 was signed the treaty of marriage with the King and the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Sept. 8 she arrived at St. James's, and was married the same evening. Sept. 22 the King and Queen were crowned at Westminster. Nov. 9 their Majesties dined in Guildhall with the Lord Mayor. In 1762, Jan. 18, war was declared against Spain. Feb. 4, Martinico was taken. August 12, the Havannah was taken. The same day the Queen was delivered of a Prince, who was named George. In 1763, Feb. 10, the treaty of peace with France and Spain was signed at Paris. March 20 the peace was proclaimed at London. In 1764, Jan. 16, the Princess Augusta was married to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick at St. James's. February 20 they embarked for Brunswick. In 1765, July 16, Sir William Johnson concluded a peace with the Six Indian Nations. Sept. 10 the Prince and Princess of Brunswick visited England. Nov. 2 the Duke of Cumberland died, and was buried at Westminster. In 1766, Feb. 8, the Princess of Brunswick was delivered of a Prince at St. James's. Oct. 1 the Princess Caroline-Matilda was married to the King of Denmark at St. James's, by proxy. She immediately set out on her journey to Copenhagen. In 1767, Sept. 17, the Duke

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Duke of York died near Venice. In 1768, August 12, the King of Denmark visited England. Oct. 13 he embarked at Dover for France. In 1769, July 29, General Paoli took shelter in England. In 1771, Dec. 4, the Duke of Cumberland was forbid the court, on account of his marriage with the widow Horton, a daughter of Lord Irnham; as was his elder brother, the Duke of Gloucester, for his marriage with the Countess of Waldegrave, a natural daughter of the famous Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford. In 1772, Feb. 8, the Princess Dowager of Wales died, and was buried at Westminster. In 1773, June 22, the King set out from Kew to review the fleet at Spithead. The 26th he returned. In 1775, April 19, hostilities commenced with the Americans, at Boston. In 1776, Dec. 7, Portsmouth Dock-yard was set on fire by John the Painter, for which he was hanged. In 1777, June 25, the glass of the King's chair was broken by a mad woman, as he was going to the Opera-house. 1778, March 27, the English Ambassador was called home from the court of France, they having signed a treaty allowing the independency of America. April 13, Commissioners were appointed to make conciliatory overtures to the Americans. April 16, provision was made by Parliament for the younger branches of the royal family, by granting them annuities. April 25 the King visited the dock-yards of Chatham and Portsmouth, where he reviewed the fleet, and returned May 9. An invasion being apprehended, the militia of the counties were embodied and encamped. May 11, William Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham, died, aged 70, and was publicly buried at the nation's expence, June 9, in Westminster-Abbey.



S C O T L A N D .

THIS Nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Europe, having, according to historians, possessed that kingdom for above 2000 years, without ever being entirely conquered; though they have been subdued at certain periods by the Romans and English, and in a great measure over-run by the Danes. It was anciently called Gael, and the Highlands, Ard-gael, which was divided by Graham's-dyke. It was divided into eastern and western Gael, which when united was called Scotland, at the reduction of the Picts. They boast a line of 115 Kings, who can all of them deduce their pedigree from Fergus I. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz. 330 years before Christ. As to the origin of the Gaels or Scots, there are various opinions, and the historians, who contend for their great antiquity, say they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who, in general, suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons that fled from the Roman servitude. However, we shall begin with

METELLAN,

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METELLAN, the 17th King of this country, in the second year of whose reign Jesus Christ was born. He endeavoured to abolish the ancient custom of the nobility's enjoying the daughters of their tenants. He entered into a league with the Romans, died in 29, and was succeeded by his nephew

- 32 CARACTACUS in 32. In 44 he was chosen General of the British forces against the Romans. In 48 the Picts yielded to the Romans, and Caractacus being defeated, fled to Duntasage; but when the people of Galloway submitted to them, he fled to Cartismunda, his mother-in-law, who betrayed him to Ostorius, the Roman General, who conveyed him to Rome to grace his triumph, where he behaving with great magnanimity, was released in 51, died in 53, and was succeeded by his brother
- 54 CORBRED I. who reduced the rebellious Islanders, and cleared the kingdom of thieves. In 55 Ostorius was slain, 3000 Romans defeated by the Picts, and Cartismunda taken prisoner; when she was buried alive for her conduct to Caractacus. Corbred having reigned 16 years, died in 70, and was succeeded by
- 70 DARDANUS THE FAT, nephew of Metellan; but giving way to tyranny, he was deposed two years after, in 72, and was succeeded by the son of Corbred I.
- 72 CORBRED II. by Tacitus called GILDUS, and GILGARUS, from whom Galloway took its name. In 79 he was attacked by Agricola, which was the first battle the Romans gave the Scots. He entered by the way of Stirling, where he built a castle and bridge, and returned by the way of Fife, without improving the advantage; so noble was the resistance of Corbred. This resistance occasioned Agricola to build his wall after he had defeated Corbred, who lost 10,000 men. In 87 Agricola seized the Isle of Orkney, and annexed it to the Roman territories. Corbred died in 104, having reigned 32 years, and was succeeded by his son
- 104 LUGTARUS, who gave himself up to lust and riot, and after three years reign was murdered in 107, and was succeeded by his cousin
- 107 MOGALDUS, nephew to Corbred II. by his sister. In 118 he made an irruption into England, in conjunction with the Picts, which occasioned Adrian to build his wall in 121, to defend the Roman division of Britain. In 142 Mogaldus, having reigned thirty-five years, was murdered by his nobility, and succeeded by his son
- 142 CONARUS, who was an accessory in the death of his father, and made peace with the Picts and Romans; but growing odious to his subjects,
- 146 ARGADUS was made Governor of the kingdom till 161, when succeeded
- 161 ETHODIUS I. nephew to Mogaldus, who, with the Picts, in 164 invaded Westmorland. In 182 they broke down part of Adrian's wall, and surprized the Roman General, but were repulsed by Marcellus. In 184 the inhabitants of the isles rebelled, but were reduced to obedience by Ethodius, who was slain,

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slain in his bed by a servant in 193, when he had reigned 33 years; and he was succeeded by his brother

193 SATRAHEL, whose cruelty, after 4 years reign, occasioned his being strangled in 197, when he was succeeded by his brother

197 DONALD I. under whom Christianity was first introduced into Scotland in 201. In 206 the Picts, in conjunction with the Romans, oppressed the Scots. In 207 Severus built his wall, 32 miles long, to prevent incursions of the Scots. In 210 some say that gold and silver were coined. Donald died 215, having reigned 18 years, and was succeeded by

216 ETHODIUS II. son of Ethodius I. whose weakness occasioned a Governor to be chosen to take care of the kingdom. Ethodius was slain by his guards for his covetousness in 230, having governed 14 years, when he was succeeded by his son

230 ATHIRCO, whose cruelty lost him the love of his subjects, and obliged his brother Dorus in 238 to fly the kingdom, with the King's three sons, and take shelter with the Picts: but in 241 Athirco killed himself, having reigned 11 years, and was succeeded by

242 NATHOLOCUS, who lived insolently proud to the nobles, imprisoning and murdering many. In 249 he drowned the messenger who brought word that the brother and children of Athirco were living. In 252 he was murdered by his servants, having reigned 11 years, and was succeeded by

252 FINDOC, son of Athirco. In 259 Donald of the Isles rebelled, and was obliged to take shelter in Ireland, but returned in 261, and, with Findoc's brother, murdered Findoc, when he had reigned 10 years. Carance, the brother, fled to the Romans for shelter, and Findoc was succeeded by another brother, named

262 DONALD II. who went against Donald of the Isles, and was wounded in battle, of which he died, having reigned but one year, when he was succeeded by

263 DONALD III. OF THE ISLES, who kept the nobles in great fear of having their kindred destroyed, as Donald held them in his possession. In 275 he was murdered by a son of Findoc, in disguise, who was supposed to be dead, having reigned 14 years, and was succeeded by his murderer

277 CRATHLINT, son of Findoc, who caused the children and kindred of Donald III. to be slain. He committed the care of justice to the ancient nobility, and appointed the youngest to attend his person. He delighted much in hunting, and renewed the ancient league with the Picts. In 288 some Pictish noblemen stole some of his hounds, which occasioned great slaughter on both sides. Crathlint died in 299, having reigned 23 years, when an inter-regnum ensued, which continued 21 years, when he was succeeded by his uncle's son

320 FINCOMARC, who had great success against the Romans. In 324 he aided Octavian, Duke of Cornwall, to recover his dominions, as King of the Britons, for which Octavian gave him Westmorland. In 360, in conjunction with the Picts, he invaded Britain. He died in 367, having reigned 47 years, leaving

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leaving two sons, Eugenius and Euthodius, both young ; when he was succeeded by

368 ROMACHUS, who was opposed by the nephews of Crathlint, whom he defeated, as well as their supporters, the Picts ; but giving way to tyranny, he had his head cut off by his nobles, who fixed it on a pole, when he had reigned three years, and was succeeded by

371 ANGUSIANUS, who reigned but two years, when he fell in battle with the Picts, whose King was slain also, and was succeeded by

373 FETHELMACUS, who defeated the Picts, and ravaged their country without opposition ; but in 375, having reigned three years, he was treacherously murdered by Hierguft, King of the Picts, and was succeeded by

376 EUGENIUS I. or EVENUS, son of Fincomarc, who was engaged in a war with the Picts and Romans, when he lost his life in 379 with most of his nobility. Maximus, who ruled in Britain, banished Euthodius, the brother of Eugenius, and the rest of the Scots, and divided the dominions between the Romans and Picts, when an inter-regnum of 27 years ensued, during which time the principal part of the inhabitants dispersed themselves into Ireland, the Hebrides, &c. to avoid the hardships they suffered ; and from thence made frequent incursions into Scotland. In 388, Maximus being slain, the Scots joined the Picts, and made ravages in Britain. In 402 the Picts invited the Scots to return, and sent for Fergus to return to his own country from Ireland.

403 FERGUS II. by some said to be the first King of Scotland, and founder of that kingdom, not the restorer. The Romans defeated the Scots and Picts, who had made breaches in the wall of Severus ; but on the departure of the Romans they renewed their ravages, and were repulsed near the wall in 418, when Fergus was wounded, and died the year following, having reigned 16 years. He was succeeded by his son

419 EUGENIUS II. during whose reign the Romans erected the wall across the island, to prevent further incursions, as they were then going to abandon Britain to be supported by its natives. In 446 the inroads made, and cruelties committed, by the Scots, compelled the Britons to request assistance from the Romans, but they were denied. A battle ensued, when 14,000 Britons were slain, and 4000 Scots and Picts. In 450 the Scots were defeated by the Britons, who had called the Saxons to their aid, near Stamford in Lincolnshire. Eugenius, having reigned 32 years, was slain in battle with the Britons in 452, and was succeeded by his brother

452 DONGARDUS, who was slain in battle with the Britons, under their King Constantine, on the banks of the Humber, with the loss of 14,000 men, and 16,000 Britons, in 457, having reigned five years, and was succeeded by his youngest brother

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457 CONSTANTINE I. who reigned 22 years in pleasure and debauchery, but was slain by a nobleman of the Isles, whose daughter he had deflowered in 479, and was succeeded by his nephew

479 CONGAL I. son of Dongardus, who reformed his people to a great degree of politeness, assisted the Britons against the Saxons, reigned 22 years, and died in 501, when he was succeeded by his brother

501 GORANUS, who, with the Picts, joined with the Britons in endeavouring to compel the Saxons to quit Britain. He married the sister of Arthur, King of Britain, by whose assistance he obtained several battles in 518 and 522. In 533, having encouraged his treasurer to oppress his people, to prevent which they were both slain, when he had reigned 34 years, in 535; and he was succeeded by his nephew

535 EUGENE III. son of Congal, who received the murderer of his uncle into favour, and compelled his aunt and her children to seek protection in Ireland: having reigned 23 years, he died in 558, and was succeeded by his brother

558 CONGAL II. who had always a silver cross carried before him. He assisted the Britons against the Saxons, reigned ten years in great happiness, and, dying in 568, was succeeded by his brother

568 KINNATELLUS, who, being in an ill state of health, reigned only 14 months, and died in 569; when he was succeeded by a son of the late King Goranus, named

569 AIDAN, who suppressed the bands of robbers in Galloway. In 584 he had a war with the Picts, occasioned by a misunderstanding with some of the nobles while hunting. In 594 he had a battle with the Picts and Saxons, wherein the loss was mutual, which put a stop, for some time, to the incursions of the Scots into Britain. In 603 the Saxons and Picts renewed the war, when Aidan was defeated, and did not long survive his loss: having reigned 34 years, he died 604, and was succeeded by

604 KENNETH I. son of Congal II. who reigned but one year, died in 606, and was succeeded by

606 EUGENE IV. the son of Aidan, who in 616 gave protection to the children of Ethelfred of Northumberland, who had been slain by Edwin. Eugene reigned 16 years, died 622, and was succeeded by

622 FERCHARD I. He reigned ten years, but was imprisoned by his subjects, and he destroyed himself in 632, when he was succeeded by

632 DONALD III. his brother. He reigned 14 years, was drowned in fishing 646, and was succeeded by

646 FERCHARD II. son of Ferchard I. who in 648 ravished his own daughter, and slew his Queen for reproving him. In 650 the nobles conspired against him, but were appeased. He reigned eighteen years, was wounded by a wolf in hunting, and died 664, when he was succeeded by

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- 664 MALDUINUS, the son of Donald, who in 665 suppressed the quarrels between the inhabitants of Lennox and Argyle. In 684 he was strangled by his wife in a fit of jealousy, for which she was burnt four days after. He reigned 20 years, and was succeeded by
- 684 EUGENE V. the grandson of Donald V. in the first year of whose reign Egfrid, King of Northumberland, invaded Scotland, and carried off a great booty; who in 685 was slain by the Picts. Eugene reigned three years, died 687, and was succeeded by
- 687 EUGENE VI. son of Ferchard II. who after several skirmishes with the Picts made peace with them in 697, and died soon after, having reigned ten years, and was succeeded by his nephew
- 697 AMBERKELETUS, whose vices induced Garnard, the King of the Picts, to invade Scotland, where he committed great ravages; to oppose whom Amberkeletus raised an army, but was slain before a battle commenced, having reigned not quite two years, and was succeeded by his brother
- 698 EUGENIUS VII. who concluded a peace with the Picts, to the daughter of whom he was married soon after; and she was murdered in bed by two assassins, in mistake for the King, who was tried for the murder of his Queen, and acquitted. He reigned 17 years, died in 715, and was succeeded by
- 715 MURDACUS, the son of Amberkeletus, in whose reign Egbert, a priest from Ireland, converted the monks of Jona to the right faith. In 730 was a general peace throughout Britain. Murdacus died in 730, having reigned 15 years, and was succeeded by
- 730 ELFINUS, son of Eugene VI. who being too far advanced in years to rule alone, appointed four persons to assist him; but their conduct embroiled him with the Northumbrians, and he was slain in battle 761, when he had reigned 30 years, and was succeeded by
- 761 EUGENE VIII. son of Murdacus, who punished the Regents of the former reign, and giving loose to his passions, was murdered by a conspiracy of the nobles, in the second year of his reign, and was succeeded by
- 763 FERGUS III. son of Etfinus, who was noted for nothing but for being murdered by his Queen, whom he neglected, for which many innocent persons were tortured to discover the murderer; to prevent which, she confessed the fact, and stabbed herself publicly. He reigned 3 years, and was succeeded by
- 766 SOLVATHIUS, son of Eugene VII. who was so much afflicted with the gout as to render him unable to travel. In 774 Mac Donald of the Isles rebelled, and assumed the title of King. In 775 the Presidents of Argyle and Athol encompassed him in a wood, in escaping from whence he was slain in 776. In 781 the rebellion was revived by his son, who was taken and executed. Solvathius, having reigned 20 years, died 787, and was succeeded by

787 ACHIUS,

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787 **ACHIUS**, son of Etfinus, who married the daughter of Hungus the Pictish King. In 788 the Irish made a descent on Kintyre, but were repelled with great loss, and concluded a peace with Achius; who the same year made a perpetual league of alliance with Charlemagne, King of France, in 790. In 807 Achius aided the Picts against Etheldred of Northumberland, who was defeated and slain near Haddington, in East Lothain, when the Scots first used the Cross of St. Andrew for their banner. Achius, having reigned 32 years, died in 819, and was succeeded by

819 **CONGAL III.** his nephew, who reigned five years, died in 824, and was succeeded by

824 **DONGAL**, son of Solvathius, against whom the nobility plotted in favour of Alpine, son of Achius, who defeated their designs by informing Dongal of their proceedings, and he punished the insurgents. In 828 Hungus, the Pictish King, died, and Alpine claimed that kingdom as heir to his uncle's dominions, in which he was supported by Dongal, who, in passing the river Spey, was drowned 831, having reigned near 7 years, and was succeeded by

831 **ALPINE**, son of Achius, whose brother Brudas was chosen King of the Picts on Alpine's executing Feredith, who had been chosen by some Pictish nobles, when his party chose his son Brudus, but soon killed him for his idleness, and then chose his brother Kenneth, who was slain in flying from battle. They then chose another Brudus, who in 834 took Alpine prisoner near Dundee in Angus, and cut off his head, having reigned 3 years, when he was succeeded by his son

834 **KENNETH II.** surnamed **MAC ALPINE**, whom the Picts intended to expel, but were prevented by a civil war among themselves, which broke the heart of Brudus their Sovereign, who was succeeded by his brother Druskin; he endeavoured in vain to oppose Kennet; during which time Alpine's head was stolen from Abernethy, where it had been exposed on a pole. Kenneth went against the Picts in 837, when he defeated them, and in 839 totally defeated their King Druskin, and his nobility, whom he slew, and united their kingdom to his own; when it is said to have first taken the name of Scotland, and Kenneth altered the names of several places. In 842 he removed the marble stone from Argyle to Scone, and inclosed it in a wooden chair, wherein the Kings of Scotland were in future crowned. He died in 854, having reigned 20 years, and was succeeded by his brother

854 **DONALD V.** who overcame the English, in conjunction with the remaining Picts, near Jedborough; but, trusting to too great security, was surprized by the English, and with his nobility taken prisoners, and carried about the country in triumph. They penetrated as far as Stirling, where he made a shameful peace with the English, who established a mint there, and from it all money coined therein was called Stirling. In 857 the remaining Picts retired to Denmark and Norway, and Donald was

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released from his imprisonment, but giving way to a lascivious life, was imprisoned by his nobles in 858, when he destroyed himself in the fourth year of his reign, and was succeeded by his nephew

858 **CONSTANTINE II.** son of Kenneth II. who suppressed a rebellion of Evan of the Isles, in 862, who was taken and hanged. In 869 Hubba and Hunga, two Danish chiefs, landed in Fife, and demanded the dominions of the late Picts, which those who had fled to Denmark had resigned to that King; and, on refusal of surrender, committed great cruelties. Constantine opposed them, but was taken prisoner by them in 874, and beheaded, having reigned near 16 years, and was succeeded by his brother

874 **ETHUS**, surnamed **LIGHTFOOT**, during whose reign the Danes ravaged Lothian without opposition, which incensed the Nobility, who seized on Ethus in 876 and imprisoned him, when he died of a fit of melancholy in the second year of his reign, and was succeeded by

876 **GREGORY**, son of Dongal, who in 877 recovered, from the Danes and Picts, Fife, Lothian, and March, and drove them to Berwick, where he got admittance, and slew great numbers. In 881 he gave a great overthrow to the Cumbrian Britons, and slew their chief. In 883 the Britons invaded Scotland, which was terminated by a peace with Alfred of England. In 882 war with the Irish commenced, when he pursued some who had invaded and pillaged Galloway to Ireland, where he took Dublin, appointed a regency during the minority of Donach, and, taking hostages, returned to Scotland. In 892 he died, having reigned 18 years, and was succeeded by

892 **DONALD VI.** son to Constantine II. in whose reign in 897 the Danes were defeated by Alfred, with the assistance of Scotch troops. In 898 a war broke out between the inhabitants of Murray and Ross, which Donald suppressed, by punishing the ringleaders. He died 903, having reigned 9 years, and was succeeded by

903 **CONSTANTINE III.** the son of Ethus, who made a league with the Danes against the English. In 913 he granted Cumberland to Malcolm, son of Donald, which was an assurance of succession, as that of Cæsar did the succession to the Roman empire. In 926 Constantine broke the league with Athelstan of England, and ravaged the borders. In 928 he joined the Danes, but was defeated by the English. In 937 the English seized on Westmoreland and Cumberland. In 938 Constantine retired to a monastery, having reigned 35 years, where he died in 943, and was succeeded by

938 **MALCOLM I.** son of Donald VI. who succeeded on Constantine's quitting the throne, but some historians date his reign from the death of Constantine. In 944 he received Cumberland from Edmund of England, on condition of assisting him against his enemies. In 946, on the accession of Edred, he did homage for Cumberland to that Prince, who reduced Northumberland

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berland to his subjection from the Danes. In 958, having reigned 20 years, he was murdered at Ulrine in Murray, and was succeeded by

958 INDULPHUS, son of Constantine III. In 960 the Danes, with 50 ships, landed and were repulsed. In 967 they again landed and were defeated by Indulphus, who was killed in battle, having reigned 9 years, and was succeeded by

968 DUFFUS, son of Malcolm I. who appointed Cullen, son of Indulphus, Prince of Cumberland, and sent him against a gang of thieves which infested the borders of the country; in revenge for which their relations murdered Duffus in 972, in the 4th years of his reign, when he was succeeded by

972 CULLEN, son of Indulphus, who severely punished the murderers of his predecessor; but giving loose to his vices and debaucheries, was murdered in 977 by a Thane, whose daughter he had debauched, having reigned near 5 years, and was succeeded by

977 KENNETH II. son of Malcolm I. who soon established regularity and justice in the kingdom. The Danes invaded the kingdom in 979, landed at Monrofs on the banks of South Esk, when they ravaged and pillaged the country to the town of Perth, when Kenneth attacked them and was routed; but his troops being rallied by John de Luz and his two sons, at Plow, he retrieved his loss, and defeated them. He recompensed his deliverers, and changed their name to HAY. In 982 he suppressed disturbances in Mearne and Angus, occasioned by Crathlint of Mearne, who murdered his grandfather the governor of Angus. In 990 he is supposed to have poisoned Malcolm of Cumberland, to make way for his own son Malcolm to succeed. In 991 he obtained of the state that the crown should be hereditary in his family, and he appointed his son Malcolm Prince of Cumberland. In 994 he was murdered in the 24th year of his reign, and was succeeded by

994 CONSTANTINE III. son of Cullen, who, notwithstanding the late act of the state, kept the throne for above a year, when he was attacked by Kenneth, a natural son of Kenneth II. when Constantine, as well as his opponent, lost their lives in 996, and he was succeeded by

996 GRIMUS, grandson of Duffus, who was opposed by Malcolm, son of Kenneth II. Prince of Cumberland, whose province was ravaged by Ethelred of England in 1000. In the same year he compromised with Grimus, and was promised to succeed him at his death. In 1004 Grimus having tyrannized, the Nobility sent for Malcolm, who defeated him in battle. He died of his wounds, in the 9th year of his reign, and he was succeeded by

1004 MALCOLM II. who was soon after involved in war with the Danes, whom he defeated at Murthlack, or Aberdeen, and gave Cumberland to Duncan his grandson. In 1030 the Danes again landed and pillaged the country of Mar, &c. but were routed and totally defeated. In 1032 he divided the kingdom into baronies,

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ronies, and published laws for the well governing the kingdom. He had two daughters, one of which married the Thane of Angus, from whom descended Macbeth. He was murdered in 1034, having reigned 30 years, and was succeeded by his grandson

1034 DUNCAN I. whose mother was the wife of Crynyn, Thane of the Western Isles. In 1036 was a rebellion in Lochebar, which was suppressed by Macbeth and Banquo, and their leader Mac Donald destroyed himself and family to prevent his falling into their hands. In 1037 the Danes landed in Fife, and were successful against Duncan, but overcome by stratagem by Macbeth, which is thought to be the greatest the Danes ever had in Britain. They landed again soon after at Kinghorn, where they were defeated by Macbeth and Banquo, and a peace ensued. In 1039 Malcolm was made Prince of Cumberland. In 1040 Duncan was murdered by Macbeth and Banquo, when he had reigned 6 years, and he was succeeded by

1040 MACBETH, who was grandson to Malcolm II. Malcolm, Prince of Cumberland, son of Duncan, fled to England, and Donald, his brother, to the Hebrides. In 1048 he put to death the Thanes of Cathness, Ross, Sutherland, and Nearne, for opposing him in suppressing thieves. In 1050 he invited Banquo and Fleance his son to a banquet, where Banquo was murdered, and Fleance escaped. He built the castle of Dunfinane, tyrannised, and obliged the Thanes to assist in his design. In 1051 Macduff fled to England, and Macbeth destroyed his castle, and put to death his wife and children. In 1056 Malcolm returned from England with Macduff and some English troops, when Macbeth fled to Dunfinane, from whence he marched to Meigle in Strathmore, where he was defeated and slain in 1057, having reigned 17 years, and he was succeeded by

1057 MALCOLM III. surnamed CANMORE, son of Duncan I. who soon after altered the titles of Thanes to Earls, and conferred great privileges on Macduff. The friends of Macbeth proclaimed his idiot son at Scone, but he was soon defeated and slain. In 1067 Malcolm gave protection to Edgar Atheling, his mother and sisters, from England, in whose interest in 1069 he declared himself against William I. of England. In 1070 he married Margaret the eldest sister of Edgar, and grand-daughter to Edmund Ironside, King of England. He invaded Northumberland, and the English Cumberland, when the slaughter was great, and the captives numerous, which was compromised in 1072, when William entered Scotland in person, and Malcolm did him homage for Cumberland, and a peace was agreed on. In 1078 Malcolm ravaged Northumberland. In 1082 he built the church of Dunfermling, and appointed it the burial-place of his successors. In 1091 he received under his protection Edgar Atheling, who had fled from Normandy, on whose account he declared war against William II. of England, who had seized on Alnwick castle in Northumberland, in recovering which he was killed by the Governor, who held the keys on the point of a spear

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spear which he run into the King's eye and killed him, whence arose the name of Piercy. Edward, his son, was slain in pursuing the regicide. Thus fell Malcolm in 1093, having reigned 40 years, and was succeeded by

1093 DONALD VII. his brother, who obtained the throne by the assistance of Magnus of Norway, to whom he gave the Scotch islands as payment. The same year he was defeated by DUNCAN, a natural son of Malcolm III. who swore fealty to William III. of England for his assistance, and assumed the crown.

1093 DUNCAN II. who usurped but 18 months, when he was killed by the Earl of Mearns in the castle of Monteith, when the throne was reassumed by

1095 DONALD VII. who was expelled the throne by Edgar, son of Malcolm III. under the direction of his uncle Edgar Atheling in 1096, and was succeeded by his opponent

1097 EDGAR, who had lived in exile 14 years, and was the first anointed King of Scotland. In 1100 he married his sister Maud or Matilda to Henry I. of England. In 1104 he gave great possessions to the church of Durham, and built the monastery of Coldingham, and gave them. He died without issue in 1107, having reigned 10 years, and was succeeded by his brother

1107 ALEXANDER I. THE FIERCE, 5th son of Malcolm III. In 1110 he routed and executed a gang of thieves in Rosse, and saw executed the son of the Earl of Mearns, who had ill used his creditors. In 1114 six assassins entered his bed-chamber, all of whom he slew, and thereby acquired the name of FIERCE. In 1116 he built the abbey of Scone, and, after a reign of 17 years 21 days, died without issue in 1124, was buried at Dumferling, and was succeeded, May 8, by his youngest brother

1124 DAVID I. who had married the daughter of the Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon. She was niece to William I. of England, by which marriage those earldoms became the possessions of the Kings of Scotland. In 1126 he visited Henry, his brother-in-law, King of England, where he stayed near a year. On his return he suppressed a rebellion of Angus, Earl of Murray, and another of Malcolm Macbeth. In 1132 his Queen Matilda died, and was buried at Scone. In 1135 Stephen of England invaded and ravaged Northumberland, and David, England, when he defeated the English forces at Alverton, now North-Allerton, in Yorkshire; but a peace ensued, and Stephen resigned all claims on Northumberland, Cumberland, and Huntingdon, which he soon after repented of, ravaged Northumberland again, as did David, England, when by another peace in 1137 David's son Henry was to have Northumberland and Huntingdon, and to do homage for Cumberland. In 1152 Henry, David's eldest son, died. On May 24, 1153, David died at Carlisle, having reigned 29 years, 21 days, was buried at Dumferling, and was succeeded by

1153 MALCOLM IV. THE MAIDEN, only 13 years of age, whose youth occasioned a rebellion, suppressed by Gilchrist Earl of Angus, who defeated the Thane of Argyle, soon after hanged
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for aspiring, and peace was restored. In 1157 Henry of England demanded of Malcolm, Northumberland and Cumberland, which he delivered, but reserved Huntingdon, for which he was to do homage. In 1158 Henry and Malcolm had an interview at Carlisle, and Malcolm attended Henry into France, where he was knighted for his valour. In 1159 the people shewed great resentment to Malcolm for his conduct, and rebellions ensued, which were suppressed. In 1163 he disposed of his two sisters in marriage, Margaret to the Duke of Bretagne, and Adame to the Earl of Holland. He died a bachelor at Jedburgh in 1165, having reigned 12 years, was buried at Dumferling, and was succeeded by his brother

1165 WILLIAM, surnamed the LION, who in 1166 demanded of Henry of England the restitution of Northumberland, but obtained only that part which had been held by Malcolm III. which he received with a reservation of his right to the remainder. In 1168 Henry repented, and made excursions into Scotland, which William retaliated, by entering England, where 1174, July 13, he was taken prisoner, and carried to Henry in France, and confined in Normandy till August 1175, when he was released, and on his return, with his brother David, did homage and gave hostages to the two Henry's of England for all his dominions, and swore fealty and obedience, which is the first homage done for Scotland by any of their Kings. In 1181 was a dispute between the Archbishop of York and the Scotch clergy, when the Pope's legate excommunicated William, and put the kingdom under an interdict. In 1188 was a rebellion in Galloway, which was suppressed; in which year, Gilchrist, who had married the King's sister, had her murdered for adultery, for which he was banished. In 1189 William visited Richard of England at Canterbury, who acquitted William and his successors from all fealty and allegiance for the kingdom of Scotland, and delivered him up the castles before enjoyed by him. In 1194 with his brother David he visited Richard at London, and presented him with 2000 marks sterling, when as Earl of Huntingdon he carried the sword of state at the coronation of Richard. In 1200 he did homage to John of England for Huntingdon, and demanded Northumberland and Cumberland, which was evaded, and William returned in discontent, refusing to aid John against the French. In 1211, Alexander, William's eldest son, was knighted by John. William died at Stirling in 1214, was buried at Aberbrothock, aged 74, having reigned 49 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son

1214 ALEXANDER II. who in 1216 joined the Barons against John of England, and John entered Northumberland and Scotland, which he ravaged with fire and sword, but Alexander took Carlisle, recovered Northumberland, and, arriving at Dover, did homage to Lewis, Dauphin of France, as King of England. In 1217 he visited Henry of England at Northampton, where he did homage for Huntingdon. In 1221 he again visited Henry at York, when he married Joan, Henry's sister; and Hubert de Burgh

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Burgh married Margaret, Alexander's eldest sister. In 1222 Gillespy, a freebooter in Ross, murdered and plundered the inhabitants, but was taken and executed. The populace of Cathness burnt their bishop for his rigour in exacting tythes. In 1236 Alexander demanded an annuity in lieu of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, which he obtained in 1237 to the amount of 200l. per annum, which put an end to the claim on these counties by Scotland. In 1239 Alexander opposed the Pope's Legate's entrance into Scotland. On July 8, 1249, Alexander died, aged 51, having reigned 35 years, and was succeeded by his infant

1249 ALEXANDER III. only 9 years old, crowned at Scone August 15, when the Comins took on them the government, and abused their power. In 1252 Alexander visited Henry III. of England at York, and was married to Margaret, his daughter; at the same time Alexander did homage to Henry for the lands he held in England, and Henry was made his guardian during Alexander's minority. In 1256 the Comins seized on the King and carried him to Stirling, but he regained his liberty by Comins's wife poisoning her husband. Henry of England created him Earl of Huntingdon. In 1263 Acho from Norway landed 20,000 men in the isles of Arran and Bute, subdued them, and proceeded to seize further, was met by Alexander with an army, and defeated at Largs in 1264, when 16,000 Norwegians and 5000 Scots were slain, and the Norwegians were compelled to a peace, when they relinquished the Hebrides, and confirmed it by a marriage-treaty with Margaret, Alexander's daughter, and Magnus's son Eric. In 1265 Alexander visited his father-in-law Henry in England, with his Queen. In 1274 he visited England again with his Queen, and officiated at the coronation of Edward I. In 1279 he lost his eldest son, Alexander, who had married the daughter of the Earl of Norway. In 1280 died Margaret, his daughter, who had married the Prince of Norway, and the same year died his youngest child and only son David. In 1284 he married Juliet, daughter of the Earl of Dreux, and on March 19, 1285, fell over a precipice at Kinghorn, and was killed, aged 45, having reigned 37 years; he was buried at Dumferling, and was succeeded by his grand-daughter

1285 MARGARET, daughter of Prince Alexander, by a Princess of Norway, an infant of 2 years of age, when the States met at Scone, and appointed 6 regents. She remained in Norway with her grandfather. In 1289 she was proposed in marriage with Edward I. of England's eldest son, and agreed on. In 1290 she arrived in one of the Isles of Orkney in a storm, where she died, aged 8 years, having reigned 6, when an INTERREGNUM ensued, and the crown was contended for by Robert Bruce and John Baliol, descendants from David I. In 1291 Edward of England was appointed arbitrator, and May 10 asserted his own superiority over the kingdom. On Nov. 17, 1292, Edward of England awarded the kingdom to

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1292 JOHN BALIOL, who on Nov. 20 swore fealty to Edward of England, was crowned at Scone on Nov. 30, and did homage to Edward Dec. 26 following. In 1293 John was summoned to appear at Westminster, on three different complaints, and was treated with indignity by Edward. In 1295 John renewed the ancient league with France, and renounced his allegiance to Edward. In 1296 Edward seized on Berwick, May 1, and John was defeated with the loss of 20,000 men. Dunbar, Roxburgh, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, Stirling, &c. were taken by Edward; to whom John, having reigned four years, made a formal submission, July 2, at Kincardin, when the **SECOND INTERREGNUM** commenced. Edward ordered the great seal to be destroyed, visited Scone, and sent from thence to England the ancient inauguration stone and regalia. On July 15 the Scotch nobility swore fealty to Edward. In 1297 Wallace endeavoured to recover the liberty of Scotland, and defeated the English troops near Stirling September 15, and expelled them Scotland. On July 22, 1299, the Scots were defeated at Falkirk, yet chose young Comins Regent of the kingdom. John renounced all claim to the crown, and went to France. In 1300 Edward penetrated Scotland with 104,500 men; and the Scotch nobility tendered the kingdom to the Pope, who made a formal demand of it from Edward without effect. In 1302 the Scots defeated the English at Roslin. In 1304 reduced Stirling Castle; and all the nobility signed a treaty Feb. 9. In 1305 was held the first national Parliament in Scotland, on Sept. 15. In 1306 Robert Bruce, grandson of the former claimant, formed a design to obtain the crown by the assistance of John Comin, who endeavoured to betray him to Edward, and was assassinated for his treachery.

1306 ROBERT BRUCE was crowned at Scone March 25; to oppose whom Edward of England set out for Scotland, when Robert was defeated, and his friends persecuted. In 1307 he again collected his friends, but was obliged to live obscure, and was excommunicated May 15 by the Pope, for the murder of Comin. In 1308 he defeated the English army under Comin, and made great progress in Argyle, &c. In 1309 the Pope absolved him, and France renewed the ancient league. In 1310 Edward II, of England ravaged the South part of Scotland. In 1311 Robert made reprisals in England, and received contributions in Northumberland and Cumberland, which he repeated in 1312, when Durham and Westmorland contributed, and several castles surrendered to him. In 1313 Roxburgh, Edinburgh, &c. surrendered. On June 24, 1314, Robert defeated the English army at Bannock's Burn, near Stirling, consisting of 200,000, with only 30,000, when 50,000 English were slain, and 30,000 taken prisoners. In 1315 Edward retired to York, and Robert pillaged the North of England. Ireland offered Robert to become subject to him, and shake off the English yoke; for which purpose Robert sent his brother Edward there, who was acknowledged King of Ireland. 1316 Robert ravaged England

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England as far as Yorkshire, destroying the country ; and then went to Ireland to assist his brother. The English entered Scotland by sea, and were repulsed. 1317 Robert returned to Scotland. 1318 Edward Bruce was slain in battle in Ireland. Robert was excommunicated by the Pope's Legates, yet ravaged England. 1319, on Sept. 21, Robert defeated the Archbishop of York and 10,000 men, at Mitton, near the Swale, many of whom were priests, and it was therefore called the *White Battle*. A truce for two years. In 1321 Edward of England entered Scotland, but was obliged by Robert to retreat. Several confederate English Lords, in favour of Robert, were defeated at Borough-bridge. In 1323 a truce was agreed on between England and Scotland for 13 years. In 1325 the Pope denied absolution to Robert. 1326 the ancient league with France was renewed ; and Robert settled the succession of the crown of Scotland on his son David ; and, in case of his death without children, on his daughter Margery, who had married Walter Stuart. In 1327 Robert broke the truce, entered England, and surprized Edward III. in his tent, who narrowly escaped being taken prisoner ; and he retired home, made a dishonourable peace, and in 1328 made a formal renunciation of Scotland, with all its rights. David, only son of Robert, married Joan, daughter to Edward III. of England. In 1329, June 7, Robert died at Cardross of a leprosy, having reigned 24 years, and was succeeded by

1329 DAVID II. his only son, an infant, only eight years of age, under the regency of the Earl of Murray, who was poisoned, and died July 20, 1331, but was succeeded by the Earl of Mar. In 1332 Edward Baliol, son of the late King John, landed with an army of 3000 at Kinghorn, and defeated the Regent, who lost 3000, on August 11, at Hallidown-hill ; and on Sept. 24 he went to Scone and assumed the crown, which put a period to David's reign of four years, when, with his Queen, he fled to France, and the kingdom was possessed by

1332 EDWARD BALIOL ; but the party of David chose Sir Andrew Murray Regent, who soon after defeated Edward, but was taken prisoner at Roxburgh. Baliol was surprized at Anan, fled for safety to Westmorland, lost all he had got in Scotland, and agreed to do homage, &c. to Edward of England for the kingdom. In 1333 Edward of England sent for David, his brother-in-law, the dethroned King of Scotland, to come and do homage for the town of Berwick, which was refused. Edward of England sent his troops to Scotland, to assist Edward Bruce, and went in person to command them ; when he ravaged the country, and July 19 defeated the Scots at Hallidown-Hill, where the slain amounted to 15,000, besides prisoners, and only 15 English were slain ; which battle reinstated Edward Baliol, and restored Berwick to the English, who annexed it to the crown for ever. The English nobility were restored to their alienated lands in Scotland. In 1334, Feb. 12, Edward Baliol did homage and fealty to Edward of England for the kingdom,

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to whom he also gave large tracts of lands, castles, and towns, which disgusted the nobility, who raised an insurrection in favour of David, for whom they chose Robert Stuart Regent, with Sir Andrew Murray, whose great success against Edward Baliol's party obliged him to quit Scotland. In 1334 the English army ravaged Scotland, and the French fitted out ships to assist them, but were dispersed. In 1335 several foreign troops assisted Edward. In 1338 Robert Stuart was again made Regent for David, who obliged Edward Bruce, 1339, to retire to the borders for shelter. In 1340 the Regent took Edinburgh and Stirling castles, and all the realm, from the English. 1341, July 2, David arrived from France to Scotland, with his Queen, and landed at Inverbervy in Mearns.

1341 DAVID II. was restored after nine years exile, declared war with England, and ravaged the country. 1342 a truce with England for three years agreed on. In 1346 David invaded England with 62,000 men, refused fair terms of peace, and ravaged as far as Durham, where, near Nevil's Cross, he was defeated Oct. 17, and taken prisoner by John Copeland, with the loss of 15,000 men slain. David was removed to the Tower of London Jan. 2, 1347. In 1348 proposals were made to ransom David. 1349 was remarkable for a pestilence that raged all over Europe and Asia. In 1355 the Scots received succour from France, penetrated the borders of England, crossed the Tweed, and burnt Norham. In 1356 Edward of England went to Scotland, and secured Berwick, attended by Edward Baliol, who resigned all his pretensions to Scotland for an annuity of 2000l. per ann. to Edward of England, on Jan. 30. In 1357 David visited Scotland, in order to procure the money for his ransom, but, not succeeding, returned to his confinement; yet it was accomplished on November 6 following, when he agreed to pay 100,000 marks; and he was released from a ten-years captivity. In 1358 died Joan, the King's consort; and David excluded Robert Stuart from the succession, in favour of Alexander, the son of the Earl of Sunderland, whose death soon after reinstated Robert Stuart. In 1362 David married the daughter of Sir James Logie, whom he soon rejected. The truce with England was renewed to the year 1370. David died in the 41st year of his reign, Feb. 22, 1371, aged 48, without issue, and was succeeded by

1371 ROBERT II. his nephew, the first of the name of Stuart, who at first was opposed by the Earl of Douglas, but soon given up. In 1377 the Scots burnt Roxburgh; and the English ravaged Scotland with 10,000 men. In 1378 the Scots surprized and took Berwick, but lost it soon after. In 1380 the treaty with England was renewed; and the ancient league with France in 1383. In 1384 the Scots commenced hostilities with England. In 1385 Richard of England entered Scotland with 300,000 men, when Edinburgh was plundered and burnt; and the Scots entered Cumberland, burnt Penrith, &c. In 1386 ravages were again repeated. In 1388 the Scots visited Ireland, and

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and brought off much plunder; laid the Isle of Man waste, and the north of England, to the very gates of York. Now was fought the battle of Otterburn on July 31, commonly called Cheviot Chace, between Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas. On June 18, 1389, a truce was agreed on for three years. Robert died April 19, 1390, aged 74, having reigned 19 years, and was succeeded by his son John, whom the state ordered to be named

1390 ROBERT III. crowned August 13 following. His valetudinary disposition induced him to appoint his brother, the Earl of Fife, his Prime Minister. In 1392 the truce with England was renewed. In 1400 a war commenced with England, and Henry of England marched into Scotland, and, without doing any thing material, returned. In 1401 the Duke of Rothsay, King Robert's eldest son, was arrested for his debaucheries and confined, when he died soon after. 1403 Robert entertained Richard, the pretended Earl of March, who opposed Henry of England; and in 1404 concluded a peace with England, when James, the only remaining son of Robert, in a voyage to France, was taken by an English vessel, and conveyed to court, where he was detained prisoner by Henry IV. of England, for which Robert broke his heart in May, 1405, having reigned 15 years, and was succeeded by his son

1405 JAMES I. then a prisoner in England; wherefore his uncle, the Duke of Albany, was appointed Regent, whom Henry IV. of England used every method to distress. In 1408 the Scots entered England and razed Jebworth Castle. In 1411 Donald of the Isles recovered the Earldom of Ross, taken from him by the Regent, but he afterwards submitted. In 1413 James was closely confined in the Tower of London, by Henry V. of England; and from thence, on June 1, 1414, removed to Windsor Castle. In 1416 the Regent besieged Berwick, in order to divert the King of England from going to France, but without effect. In 1419 the Scots assisted the French, and killed the Duke of Clarence. In 1420 Henry of England carried King James to France with him. In 1423 James was ransomed for 40,000l. after 15 years confinement, when he married Jane, daughter to the Earl of Somerset, grandson of Edward III. with whom he had 10,000l. dowry. James and his Queen were crowned at Scone in May, 1424. In 1425 the late Regent was punished for extortion during his office. In 1426 Alexander Donald, Lord of the Isles, rebelled, was taken prisoner and pardoned, but imprisoned during life. In 1428 James reformed the abuses of weights and measures. 1439 his Queen was delivered of two Princes, named Alexander and James, in October; and he brought several mechanics from foreign countries to improve arts and sciences in Scotland. In 1431 he restrained excesses in diet and dress. In 1435 he refused to give his daughter in marriage to Henry VI. of England. On June 4, 1436, she was married to the Dauphin of France, afterwards Lewis XI. and the English attempted in vain to intercept her passage.

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passage. The Duke of Northumberland wasted Scotland, and the Scots besieged Roxburgh, from whence James retired, when he was informed of a conspiracy against his life. In 1437 James was assassinated by the accomplices of his uncle Walter, Earl of Athol, having reigned 32 years, and was succeeded by his infant son

1437 JAMES II. seven years of age, under the care of Sir Alexander Levingston and Sir W. Creighton. He was crowned at Holyrood-House, March, 1437-8. A truce was agreed on with England. In 1438 James was conveyed away clandestinely from the castle of Edinburgh, by the Queen his mother, to Stirling, depriving Creighton of his charge, and delivering him up to Levingstone. In 1439 the Queen married Sir James Stuart, whom Levingstone imprisoned. The Queen procured Creighton the charge of the King's person again, when the Governors were reconciled. On Nov. 24, 1440, the King's Governors put Earl Douglas and his brother to death by stratagem. In 1440, the King being 14 years old, assumed the government. In 1445 Levingstone and Creighton resigned their places, retired from court, and were declared rebels; and the young Earl of Douglas was the chief favourite. In 1446 the Queen-mother died, and her second husband was banished by Douglas. 1447 Creighton was again made Chancellor, and restored to favour. In 1448 the ancient league with France was renewed. The English invaded Scotland, and were repelled; and the Scots ravaged Cumberland, when a truce ensued. In 1449, in July, the King married Mary, daughter to the Duke of Guelders, at Holyrood-House. In 1450 Earl Douglas visited Rome, but in his absence was accused of several crimes: on his return, he was pardoned by the King, but revolting, was stabbed by the King Feb. 22, 1451-2. On May 18, 1452, the King's troops defeated the Douglassians near Brechin, and granted him pardon in 1453; but he soon after revolted, fled to England, and in 1455 entered Scotland with an army of outlaws, &c. was defeated, and his estates forfeited by Parliament. In 1456 he returned, but was again obliged to fly to England for protection and support. In 1457 the Scots ravaged the borders of England, with whom a truce was made, and renewed again in 1459. In 1460 the Scots entertained the Queen of Henry VI. when she fled to the borders of the kingdom for protection from the Duke of York. James besieged Roxburgh Castle, where on August 3, 1460, he was killed by the bursting of a cannon, in the 30th year of his age, and 23d of his reign, and was succeeded by his infant son

1460 JAMES III. only seven years of age, who was crowned at Kelso, and Roxburgh Castle was demolished. The King was under the care of his mother, and the guardianship of several nobles. In 1461 Henry VI. of England, with his Queen and only son, were received and protected at Edinburgh, after the battle of Towton, when he resigned Berwick to the Scots. Donald of the Isles rebelled, and was slain by an harper. In 1462 the

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the dethroned Henry VI. of England again fled to Scotland for shelter, with his Queen and son, who sailed from thence to France. On Dec. 9 a treaty of peace was begun with England. In 1464 the King's brother Alexander was seized by an English ship, in his voyage to Guelders, but was released soon after. Peace was made with England for 15 years Dec. 12, 1465. On May 10, 1466, died James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrew, guardian of the King. On July 10, 1466, the Boyds carried off the King from Linlithgow to Edinburgh by force, but with his consent. In 1467 the King's sister Mary was married to the eldest son of Lord Boyd, who was created Earl of Arran. In 1469 Margaret of Denmark arrived in Scotland, and was married in July to the King of Scotland; when the Earl of Arran, with his wife, the King's sister, fled to Denmark, from whence she was recalled, divorced from the Earl, and married to Lord Hamilton. In 1472 a Prince was born, named James, on whose birth his grandfather the King of Denmark relinquished his right to the Scotch Isles, viz. Orkney, Shetland, &c. In 1474 Prince James was contracted in marriage with Cicily, daughter of Edward IV. of England. In 1479 the Earl of Mar, the King's brother, was put to death for treason; and in 1480 his other brother, the Duke of Albany, fled to England. In 1482 the Duke of Albany headed the English army against his brother James. The nobility seized on James, executed his mean associates, and compelled him to confine himself in Edinburgh Castle. The English army entered Scotland. The Duke of Albany was reconciled to the King his brother, and Berwick was delivered up to the English, after it had been held by the Scots 21 years. On Feb. 9, 1482-3, Albany again fled to England, and from thence to France, where in 1484 he died of a wound received from a splinter in tilting with the Duke of Orleans. 1484 peace with England; and the ancient league with France was renewed July 9. In 1485 James besieged and took the castle of Dunbar. Peace with England for three years. In 1486 Queen Margaret died. In 1488 was an insurrection, headed by Prince James, the King's eldest son, by whom he was defeated at Banockburn, on June 11, 1488, and, flying for shelter to a mill, was there murdered, in the 20th year of his reign, and the 35th of his age, was buried at Cambus-Kenneth abbey, near his late Queen, and was succeeded by his son

1488 JAMES IV. who was crowned at Scone June 24. He always wore an iron chain round his body, in penance for his father's murder. The English sent shipping to pillage the coast of Scotland, but they were taken by Sir Andrew Wood, Aug. 10, 1489. In 1491 the Pope took off the excommunication from the King for the murder of his father. A three years truce was made with England. In 1493 the King became of age, and revoked all former grants of crown lands. In 1496 he passed a law to oblige all Barons to give a grammatical education to their heirs. On Sept. 2, 1496, Perkin Warbeck arrived in Scotland, and was royally entertained, where he married the daughter of the Earl of

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of Huntley. In December, 1496, James entered Northumberland with an army in favour of Perkin, and again in 1497, when a truce with the English was agreed on, and Perkin left the kingdom. In June, 1503, James married the Princess Margaret of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and made a final peace with England after a hostile state of 170 years. Pope Julius II. sent James, as Defender of the Faith, a Cap of Maintainance, and a consecrated Sword. In 1512, April 5, the Queen was delivered of a Prince named James, who succeeded his father. In July, 1513, he sent troops to France to succour his ancient ally, and threats to Henry VIII. of England. On August 22 he entered Northumberland at the head of an army, and was defeated at Floddenfield Sept. 9, 1513, where he lost his life, with 5000 others. His body was found by the English, who conveyed it to Richmond, where, with permission of the Pope, as he was excommunicated, it was buried. He reigned 25 years, and was succeeded by his infant son

1513 JAMES V. only two years old, under the tutorage of his mother, who married August 6, 1514, the Earl of Angus. In March, 1515, the Duke of Albany was appointed Regent, then in France, who arrived in Scotland May 18. The Queen fled to England in May, with her infant daughter Margaret. In 1516 Henry VIII. of England objected to the Duke of Albany's being tutor to his nephew, whose heir he was; which objection was over-ruled, and a treaty of peace was signed Jan. 8, 1517, when the Regent visited France, and appointed seven deputies in his absence, where he staid five years. In 1522 Henry of England threatened Scotland with war if they would not reject their Regent, but without effect. He banished the Scots from England in 1522, and invaded Scotland by land and sea, but was repulsed, and again in 1523, when the Regent went to France on May 14, 1524, and never afterwards returned. On July 29, 1524, the King assumed the reins of government in Holyrood-House, and the Queen assumed the government of him. On August 30 a truce was signed with England. In 1524 the Earl of Angus, and his wife, the Queen-mother, disputed who should have the possession and direction of the King. In September following they were divorced, and the Queen married Henry Stuart. In 1527 the King took the government into his own hands. In 1532 he instituted the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh. In 1535 the Pope sent him a consecrated cap and sword, for his rigour against Protestants. In February, 1536, he set sail to visit France; but a storm obliged him to re-embark. In August he landed at Diep in Normandy; and on January 1, 1537, was married at Paris to Magdalen, daughter to Francis, the King of France, and landed at Leith May 28; but the Queen died in June following. On Jan. 10, 1538, he married Mary of Lorrain, daughter of Rene, Duke of Guise, widow of the Duke of Longueville, who arrived in Scotland in June following: she was delivered of a Prince in 1539, named James; and the year following of another, named Arthur; both

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of whom died August 7, 1540. In 1542 Henry VIII. of England made prize of the Scotch shipping, made an incursion into Scotland, but was defeated August 24, when he claimed the superiority of Scotland. On November 23 James, with 15,000 men, went to oppose another invasion, when his troops fled at Solway Moss, without fighting: he abandoned himself to despair, refused food, and hearing that his Queen was brought to bed of a daughter, died of grief Dec. 13, 1542, near 30 years old, having reigned above 28, and was succeeded by his daughter

1542 MARY, only five days old, under the guardianship of the Earl of Arran. She was crowned at Stirling Sept. 4, 1543. In 1544 the English entered Scotland as far as Edinburgh, which they burnt: in 1545 they repeated their devastations, and the Scots made retaliation. On May 29, 1546, Cardinal Beaton was slain, and great disturbances arose concerning religion. The Scots refused advantageous offers of peace from England. In 1547 the marriage of Edward VI. of England with Queen Mary was proposed and rejected; when the English invaded Scotland, and defeated them at the battle of Musselburgh on Sept. 10. In 1548 Queen Mary was conveyed to France by a fleet. In 1550 peace with England, and the Queen-mother went to France, and returned the same year through England, where she was honourably entertained. In 1553 Queen Mary chose fresh Guardians, who appointed the Queen-mother Regent. In 1557 war with England, when the Scots invaded England, but were repelled. On April 24, 1558, Queen Mary was married to the Dauphin of France at Paris. The Protestant religion gained a footing in Scotland. Queen Mary quartered the arms of England with those of France and Scotland. Peace with England in 1559. The Protestants seized on several castles, &c. In 1560 the French were expelled Scotland by the Protestants, and the English assisted the Protestants. June 10 the Queen-mother died. Peace with England July 16. Francis II. of France, Mary's husband, died Dec. 5, without issue; and on the 20th of August, 1561, Mary returned to Scotland, and urged Queen Elizabeth of England to declare her heir-apparent to that crown, which was refused. In 1563-4 Lord Darnley, the son of Lenox, arrived in Scotland, after twenty years exile, and was restored to his estates. On July 29, 1564, Queen Mary married Lord Darnley, lately created Duke of Albany, when he was proclaimed King, and associated with the Queen. On March 9, 1566, David Rizio, her confidant and secretary, was assassinated in her apartments by Lord Ruthven, Murray, &c. who fled to England. On June 19, 1566, she was delivered of a Prince named James; and as she had conceived a disgust against Lord Darnley, he was ordered to withdraw from her presence. In October she visited Bothwell, who had been wounded in a skirmish, for whom she openly shewed a regard. On Dec. 15 James was baptized in the Romish manner at Stirling. A few days after Lord Darnley was poisoned, but recovered; and on

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Feb. 10, 1566-7, the house wherein he lodged was blown up, and his body found in the garden, of which Earl Bothwell was accused, tried, and acquitted. In April he was divorced from his Lady; and on April 24 committed a rape on Queen Mary, who created him Duke of Orkney and Shetland May 15 following, when she was married to him at Holyrood-house; but they were obliged to shelter themselves in Borthwick-castle, from whence they escaped in disguise to Dunbar. June 11 a proclamation was issued for seizing Bothwell's person; and the Lords seized Edinburgh. June 15 Bothwell abandoned the Queen, and she surrendered to the nobles at Carberry-hill, was conducted to Edinburgh, and from thence to Lochleven-castle, where, on July 24, she made a resignation of her crown, having reigned near 25 years, and was succeeded by her infant son

1567 JAMES VI. only sixteen months old, who was crowned at Stirling June 19, and the Earl of Murray, his natural uncle, then in France, appointed regent; who arrived at Edinburgh August 13, and had the castle delivered up to him the 24th. On May 2, 1568, Queen Mary escaped from Lochleven in a boat, having attempted to escape the 25th of March before in the clothes of her laundress, but was discovered by the boatmen. On May 13 her forces were defeated, but she fled into Cumberland the 16th, and retired into Carlisle, where she was taken under the protection of Elizabeth, June 13. On July 16 she was removed to Bolton. Commissioners met at York in October, where the accusations against her were delivered Nov. 26, and in December at Westminster. On Feb. 2, 1569, Murray arrived in Scotland from England; and the Duke of Norfolk proposed to marry Queen Mary, who in September, 1569, was removed from Winkfield to Tutbury. An insurrection in her favour arose in Northumberland, and she was removed to Coventry. On Jan. 23, 1569-70, the Regent was murdered at Linlithgow, by James Hamilton. In May the English forces entered Scotland, when Lord Lenox, father of the late Lord Darnley, and grandfather to James VI. was appointed Lieutenant of the kingdom, and July 12 was chosen Regent. Hostilities commenced between the Regent and the Queen's friends, who agreed to a cessation Nov. 3 following. In 1570, April 8, John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was hanged for being privy to the murders of the late King and Regent. In 1571, Sept. 3, Lenox the Regent was killed at Stirling, and succeeded on the 6th by the Earl of Marr, who died October 28, 1572, and was succeeded by the Earl of Morton in Nov. following. In 1573 he took Edinburgh Castle from Mary's adherents, which nearly put an end to her party. In 1575 the Earl of Bothwell attempted to deliver Orkney and Shetland to the King of Denmark, and was imprisoned. In 1578 Morton offered to resign, and the King proclaimed his intention of assuming the government himself, being near 12 years of age. On Oct. 16, 1579, James made his public entry into Edinburgh. In Dec. 1580, Morton was accused as an accessory in the murder

THE
CHRONOLOGICAL SUCCESSION
OF THE
PRINCES
OF THE

Chief Sovereignities of EUROPE,

Shewing who were Contemporaries, from the Year 768 to
the present Time.

N.B. In the Column of England and Scotland the *Scotch* Sovereigns are in
Italic; as are those of *Navarre* and *Arragon*, in that of Spain, to distin-
guish them from Leon. Those in Italic in the Column of Popes were
Antipopes.

A.D.	England and Stotland.	Popes.	German Em- perors.	France.	Spain.
768	<i>Solvatius.</i>	Stephen III.	----	Charlemagne.	Aurelius.
772	----	Adrian I.	----	----	----
774	----	----	----	----	Silo.
783	----	----	----	----	Mauregat.
787	<i>Acbius.</i>	----	----	----	----
789	----	----	----	----	Veremond I.
791	----	----	----	----	Alphonfus II. <i>the Chaste.</i>
795	----	Leo III.	----	----	----
800	Egbert.	----	Charlemagne of France.	----	----
801	----	----	----	----	----
804	----	----	----	----	----
810	----	----	----	----	----
811	----	----	----	----	----
812	----	----	----	----	----
814	----	----	----	Lewis I. <i>the</i> <i>Pius.</i>	----
815	----	----	----	----	----
816	----	Stephen IV.	----	----	----
817	----	Paschal I.	----	----	----
819	<i>Congale II.</i>	Eugenius II. <i>Zizimus.</i>	----	----	Ramiro I.
824	<i>Dongal II.</i>	----	----	----	----
826	----	----	----	----	----
827	----	Valentinus.	----	----	----
828	----	Gregory IV.	----	----	----
830	----	----	----	----	----
831	<i>Alpin.</i>	----	----	----	<i>Aznar.</i>
834	<i>Kenneth II.</i>	----	----	----	----
836	----	----	----	----	<i>Sancho.</i>
838	Ethelwolf.	----	----	----	----
840	----	----	Lothario.	Charles II. <i>the</i> <i>Bald.</i>	----
842	----	----	----	----	----
844	----	Sergius II.	----	----	----
847	----	Leo IV. or Joan.	----	----	----
850	----	----	----	----	Ordogno I.
853	----	----	----	----	Garcias. <i>Ximenes.</i>
854	<i>Donald V.</i>	----	----	----	----
855	----	Benedict III. <i>Anastafius.</i>	Lewis II.	----	----
857	Ethelbald.	----	----	----	<i>Garcias.</i>
858	<i>Constantine II.</i>	Nicholas I.	----	----	----
860	Ethelbert.	----	----	----	----
861	----	----	----	----	----
862	----	----	----	----	Alphonfus III. <i>the Great.</i>
863	----	----	----	----	----
866	Ethelred.	----	----	----	----
867	----	Adrian II.	----	----	----
872	Alfred.	John VIII.	----	----	----
873	----	----	----	----	----
874	<i>Ethus I.</i>	----	Charles <i>the</i> <i>Bald.</i>	----	----
875	----	----	Lewis III.	----	----
876	<i>Gregory.</i>	----	----	Lewis II. <i>the</i> <i>Stammerer.</i>	----

A.D.	Hungary.	Poland.	Sweden.	Denmark.	
768	---	Premislaus.	---	Sigefrid.	
801	---	---	---	Godefrid.	
804	---	Lescus II.	---	Olaus III.	
810	---	Lescus III.	---	Hemmingus.	
811	---	---	---	Siward and	
812	---	---	---	Ringo.	
814	---	---	---	Harold and	
815	---	Popiel I.		Regnar.	
826	---	---	---	Regnar alone.	
830	---	Popiel II.			
842	---	Piafte.			
850	---	---	---	Seward III.	
853					
857	---	---	---	Eric I.	
861	---	Ziemovitus.			
863	---	---	---	Eric II.	
873	---	---	---	Canute I.	

A.D.	England and Scotland.	Popes.	Emperors of Germany.	France.	Spain.
879	—	—	Charles <i>the Fat</i> .	Lewis III. and Charloman.	—
881	—	—	—	—	<i>Fortunio.</i>
882	—	Martin II.	—	—	—
884	—	Adrian III.	—	Charles <i>the Fat</i> , <i>the Emperor.</i>	—
885	—	Stephen V. <i>Anastasius.</i>	—	—	—
888	—	—	Arnoul.	Eudo.	—
891	—	Formosus. <i>Sergius.</i>	Guy, and Lambert.	—	—
892	<i>Donald VI.</i>	—	—	—	—
896	—	Boniface VI. Stephen VI.	—	—	—
897	—	<i>Romanus.</i>	—	—	—
898	—	Theodorus II. <i>John.</i>	—	Charles V. <i>the</i> <i>Simple.</i>	—
899	—	—	Lewis IV. <i>the</i> <i>Infant.</i>	—	—
900	Edward the Elder.	Benedict IV.	—	—	—
903	<i>Constantine III.</i>	—	—	—	—
904	—	Leo V. <i>Christophilus.</i>	—	—	—
905	—	Sergius III.	—	—	—
906	—	—	—	—	Sancho I.
910	—	—	—	—	Garcias I.
911	—	—	Conrad I.	—	—
913	—	Anastasius III.	—	—	Ordognio II.
914	—	Lando.	—	—	—
915	—	John X.	—	Lewis IV. <i>the</i> <i>Mild.</i>	—
918	—	—	Henry <i>the</i> <i>Fowler.</i>	—	—
920	—	—	—	—	—
923	—	—	—	Raoul.	Froila II.
924	—	—	—	—	Alphonfus IV.
925	Athelstan.	—	—	—	—
926	—	—	—	—	Garcias II.
928	—	Leo VI.	—	—	—
929	—	Stephen VII.	—	—	—
930	—	—	—	—	—
931	—	John XI.	—	—	Ramirus II.
935	—	—	—	—	—
936	—	Leo VII.	Otho <i>the Great.</i>	Lewis V. <i>Ou-</i> <i>tremer.</i>	—
939	—	Stephen VIII.	—	—	—
941	Edmund I.	—	—	—	—
943	—	Martin III.	—	—	—
946	<i>Edred</i>	Agapetus II.	—	—	—
950	—	—	—	—	Ordognio III.
954	—	—	—	Lothario.	—
955	Edwy.	—	—	—	Ordognio IV.
956	—	John XII.	—	—	Sancho <i>the Fat.</i>
958	<i>Indulphus.</i>	—	—	—	—
959	Edgar.	—	—	—	—
963	—	Leo.	—	—	—
964	—	Benedict V. and Leo VIII.	—	—	—
965	—	Benedict V. again. John XIII.	—	—	—

Edred *Ing.*

A.D.	Hungary.		Poland.	Sweden.	Denmark.	
892	—	—	Lefcus IV.			
913	—	—	Zemomiflaus.			
915	—	—	—	—	Frothon.	
920	—	—	—	—	Gormon II.	
925	—	—	—	—	Harold II.	
928	—	—	—	—	Hardicanute.	
930	—	—	—	—	Gormon III.	
935	—	—	—	—	Harold III.	
964	—	—	Miecziflaus.			

A.D.	England and Scotland.	Popes.	Emperors of Germany.	France.	Spain.
966	— —	— —	— —	— —	Sancho II.
967	— —	— —	— —	— —	Ramirus III.
968	<i>Duffus.</i>				
972	<i>Cullen.</i>	Benedict VI.			
973	— —	— —	Otho II.		
974	— —	Boniface. Domnus.	— —	— —	— —
975	St. Edward.	Benedict VII.			
977	<i>Kenneth III.</i>				
979	Ethelred II.				
982	— —	— —	— —	— —	Veremond II.
983	— —	— —	Otho III.		
984	— —	John XIV.			
985	— —	Boniface. John XV.			
986	— —	John XVI.	— —	Lewis V.	
987	— —	— —	— —	Hugo Caput.	
988	— —	— —	— —	Robert.	
994	<i>Constantine IV.</i>	— —	— —	— —	Garcias III.
996	<i>Grimus.</i>	Gregory V.			
997	— —	John.	— —	— —	— —
999	— —	Sylvester II.	— —	— —	Alphonfus V.
1002	— —	— —	Henry II.		Sancho III.
1003	— —	John XVII.			
1004	<i>Malcolm II.</i>	John XVIII.			
1009	— —	Sergius IV.	— —	— —	— —
1012	— —	Benedict VIII. Leo.	— —	— —	— —
1016	Edmund II. and Canute.				
1022	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1024	— —	John XIX.	Conrad II.		
1025	— —	— —	— —	— —	
1028	— —	— —	— —	— —	Veremond III.
1031	— —	— —	— —	Henry I.	
1033	— —	Benedict IX.			
1034	<i>Duncan I.</i>	— —	— —	— —	Ramirus.
1035	— —	— —	— —	— —	Ferdinand I.
1036	Harold I.	— —	— —	— —	Garcias IV.
1038	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1039	Hardicanute.	— —	Henry III.		
1040	<i>Macbeth.</i>				
1041	Edw. Confess.	— —	— —	— —	— —
1043	— —	Silvester and John	— —	— —	— —
1045	— —	Gregory VI.	— —	— —	— —
1046	— —	Clement II.			
1047	— —	Benedict IX. again.	— —	— —	— —
1048	— —	Damasius II.	— —	— —	— —
1049	— —	Leo IX.			
1054	— —	— —	— —	— —	Sancho IV.
1055	— —	Victor II.	— —	— —	— —
1056	— —	— —	Henry IV.		
1057	<i>Malcolm III.</i>	Stephen IX.			
1058	— —	Benedict.	— —	— —	— —
1059	— —	Nicholas II.	— —	Philip I.	— —
1061	— —	Alexander II.			

A.D.	Hungary.	Poland.	Sweden.	Denmark.	
974	— —	— —	— —	Suenon I.	
994	— —	— —	Olaus.		
997	St. Stephen <i>the first King.</i>				
999	— —	Boleslaus I.			
1009	— —	— —	— —	Harold.	
1012	— —	— —	— —	Canute II. <i>the Great.</i>	
1022	— —	— —	Amund.		
1025	—	Miecziſlaus II.			
1035	— —	— —	Hamund El.		
1036	— —	— —	— —	Canute III.	
1038	Peter.				
1041	Otto.	Casimire I. <i>the Pacific.</i>	Haquin.		
1043	—		Magnus <i>King of Norway.</i>		
1045	Peter again.				
1047	Andrew I.				
1048	—	—	—	Suenon II.	
1054	—	—	Stenchil.		
1055	Spitihnaus II.				
1058	—	Boleslaus II.			
1059	Bela.	—	Ingelde.		

A.D.	England and Scotland.	Popes.	Emperors of Germany.	France.	Spain.
1063	—	<i>Honorius.</i>	—	—	—
1064	—	—	—	—	—
1065	—	—	—	—	Sancho III.
1066	Harold II. William I. <i>the Conqueror.</i>	—	—	—	—
1070	—	—	—	—	<i>Sancho</i> in Ar- ragon. Alphonfus VI.
1072	—	—	—	—	—
1073	—	Gregory VII.	—	—	Sancho V.
1076	—	—	—	—	—
1079	—	—	—	—	—
1080	—	<i>Clement.</i>	—	—	—
1082	—	—	—	—	—
1086	—	Victor III.	—	—	—
1087	William II.	—	—	—	—
1088	—	Urban II.	—	—	—
1093	<i>Donald VII.</i>	<i>Albert.</i>	—	—	—
1094	<i>Duncan II.</i>	—	—	—	<i>Peter.</i>
1095	<i>Donald VII.</i> again.	—	—	—	—
1096	—	—	—	—	—
1097	<i>Edgar.</i>	<i>Theodoric.</i>	—	—	—
1099	—	Paschal II.	—	—	—
1100	Henry I.	—	—	—	—
1102	—	—	—	—	—
1104	—	—	—	—	<i>Alphonfus.</i>
1106	—	—	Henry V.	Lewis VI. <i>the Gros.</i>	—
1107	<i>Alexander.</i>	—	—	—	Alphonfus VII.
1109	—	—	—	—	—
1112	—	—	—	—	—
1114	—	—	—	—	—
1118	—	Gelasius II. <i>Gregory.</i>	—	—	—
1119	—	Calixtus II.	—	—	Alphonf. VIII.
1122	—	—	—	—	—
1124	<i>David I.</i>	Honorius.	—	—	—
1125	—	<i>Calixtus.</i>	Lothario II.	—	—
1130	—	Innocent II.	—	—	—
1131	—	Leo, <i>Anacletus, and Victorius.</i>	—	—	—
1133	—	—	—	—	—
1134	—	—	—	—	Garcias and Ramirus.
1135	Stephen.	—	—	—	—
1137	—	—	Conrad III.	Lewis VII. <i>the Infant.</i>	—
1138	—	—	—	—	—
1140	—	—	—	—	—
1141	—	—	—	—	—
1143	—	Celestine II.	—	—	—
1144	—	Lucius II.	—	—	—
1145	—	Eugenius III.	—	—	—
1146	—	—	—	—	—
1147	—	—	—	—	—
1150	—	—	—	—	<i>Sancho VII.</i>
1151	—	—	Frederick I.	—	<i>Raymond</i> in Arragon.

A.D.	Portugal.	Hungary.	Poland.	Sweden.	Denmark.
1063	—	Solomon.	—	Halsten.	
1064	—	—	—		
1073	—	Geiza I.			
1076	—	St. Ladislaus.	—	—	<i>Interregnum.</i>
1079	—	—	—	—	Harold.
1080	—	—	—	Philip.	Canute III.
1082	—	—	Ladislaus.		
1086	—	—	—	—	Olaus II.
1095	—	Coloman.			
1096	—	—	—	—	Eric III.
1100	—	—	—	Ingelde II.	
1102	—	—	Boleslaus III.		
1106	—	—	—	—	Nicholas.
1112	Alphonfus the first King.				
1114	—	Stephen II.			
1130	—	—	—	Ragwald.	
1131	—	Bela II.			
1133	—	—	—	Magnus.	
1135	—	—	—	—	Eric IV.
1138	—	—	—	—	Eric V.
1140	—	—	Ladislaus II.		
1141	—	Geiza II.			
1144	—	—	—	Suercher I.	
1146	—	—	Boleslaus IV.		
1147	—	—	—	—	
1150	—	—	—	St. Eric.	Suenon III.

A.D.	England and Scotland.	Popes.	Emperors of Germaey.	France.	Spain.
1153	Malcolm IV.	Anastafius IV.			
1154	Henry II.	Adrian IV.	— —	— —	— —
1157	— —	—	— —	— —	Sancho III.
1158	— —	—	— —	— —	Alphonfus IX.
1159	— —	Alexander III. Victor, Paschal, Calixtus, and Innocent.			
1160	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1161	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1162	— —	— —	— —	— —	Alphonfus II. in Arragon.
1165	William.				
1168	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1173	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1178	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1180	— —	— —	— —	Philip Aug. II.	
1181	— —	Lucius.			
1182	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1185	— —	Urban III.	— —	— —	— —
1187	— —	Gregory VIII. Clement III.			
1189	Richard I.				
1190	— —	— —	Henry VI.		
1191	— —	Celestine III.	— —	— —	— —
1192	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1194	— —	— —	— —	— —	Sancho VII. Peter II. in Arragon.
1196	— —	— —	— —	— —	
1197	— —	— —	Philip.		
1198	— —	Innocent III.			
1199	John.				
1200	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1201	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1203	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1206	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1208	— —	— —	Otho IV.	— —	— —
1212	— —	— —	Frederick II.	— —	— —
1213	— —	— —	— —	— —	Sancho, in Ar- ragon.
1214	Alexander II.	— —	— —	— —	Henry I.
1215	Henry III.	Honorius III.	— —	— —	Ferdinand III.
1220	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1223	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1226	— —	— —	— —	Lewis VIII. St. Lewis IX.	— —
1227	— —	Gregory IX.			
1228	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1233	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1234	— —	— —	— —	— —	Thibaut I.
1235	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1240	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1241	— —	Celestine IV.			
1243	— —	Innocent IV.			
1246	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1249	Alexander III.				
1250	— —	— —	William, or Conrad IV.	— —	— —
1252	— —	— —	— —	— —	Alphonfus X.
1254	— —	Alexander IV.			
1259	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1261	— —	Urban IV.			

A.D.	Portugal.	Hungary.	Poland.	Sweden.	Denmark.
1154 1157	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	Canute IV. Waldemar I.
1160 1161	— — — —	Stephen III.	— —	Charles VII.	
1168 1173 1178	— — — — — —	Bela III. —	Miecesslaus III. Casimire II.	Canute.	
1182 1185	— — Sancho I.	— —	— —	— —	Canute V.
1191 1192 1194	— — — — — —	Emric. — — — —	— — Lescus V.	Suercher II.	
1200 1201 1203 1206 1208 1212	— — — — — — — — — — Alphonfus II.	Ladislaus II. Andrew II. — — — — — —	Miecesslaus III. again. Ladislaus III. Lescus V. again. — —	— — Eric XII.	Waldemar II.
1220 1223	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	John. Eric XIII. the Stammerer.	
1228 1233	— — Sancho II.	— —	Boleslaus V.		
1235 1240	— — — —	Bela IV. — —	— —	— —	Eric VI.
1246 1250 1252 1259	Alphonfus III. — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	Waldemar II. — — — —	Abel. Christopher I. Eric VII.

A.D.	England and Scotland.	Popes.	Emperors of Germany.	France.	Spain.
1265	—	Clement IV.	—	—	—
1270	—	—	—	Philip III. the Hardy.	—
1271	—	Gregory X.	—	—	—
1272	Edward I.	—	—	—	Henry.
1273	—	—	Rodolphus of Hapsburg.	—	—
1275	—	—	—	—	—
1276	—	Innocent V. Adrian V. John XXI. Nicholas III.	—	—	Peter III. in Arragon.
1277	—	—	—	—	—
1278	—	—	—	—	—
1279	—	—	—	—	—
1281	—	Martin IV.	—	—	—
1284	—	—	—	—	Sancho IV.
1285	Margaret.	Honorius IV.	—	Philip IV. the Handsome.	Philip.
1286	Interregnum in Scotland 6 yrs.	—	—	—	Alphonfus III. in Arragon.
1288	—	Nicholas IV.	—	—	—
1290	—	—	—	—	—
1291	—	—	Adolphus of Nassau.	—	James II. in Arragon.
1292	John Baliol.	—	—	—	—
1294	—	Celestine V. Boniface VIII.	—	—	—
1295	—	—	—	—	Ferdinand V.
1296	—	—	—	—	—
1298	—	—	Albert I. of Austria.	—	—
1299	Interregnum in Scotland 13 yrs.	—	—	—	—
1300	—	—	—	—	—
1301	—	—	—	—	—
1303	—	Benedict XI.	—	—	—
1304	—	—	—	—	—
1305	—	Clement V. at Avignon.	—	—	Lewis Hutin.
1306	Robert I. Bruce.	—	—	—	—
1307	Edward II.	—	—	—	—
1309	—	—	Henry VII.	—	—
1312	—	—	—	—	Alphonfus XI
1314	—	—	Lewis V.	Lewis X. Hu- tin.	—
1316	—	John XXII. at Avignon.	—	—	—
1317	—	—	John and Philip V. the Long.	John and Philip V. the Long.	—
1319	—	—	—	—	—
1320	—	—	—	—	—
1323	—	—	—	Charles the Handsome.	Charles the Handsome.
1325	—	—	—	—	—
1327	Edward III.	—	—	—	Alphonfus IV in Arragon.
1328	—	Peter.	—	Philip VI. of Valois.	Philip and Joan.
1329	David II.	—	—	—	—

A.D.	Portugal.	Hungary.	Poland.	Sweden.	Denmark.
1275	— —	Stephen IV.			
1278	—	Ladislaus III.			
1279	Denis.	— —	Lescus VI.	Magnus II.	
1286	—	— —	— —	—	Eric VIII. <i>the Pious.</i>
1290	— —	—	— —	Birger II.	
1291	— —	Andrew III.			
1295	— —	— —	Premislaus.		
1296	— —	— —	Ladislaus IV.		
1300	— —	—	Wenceslaus.		
1301	— —	Wenceslaus.			
1304	—	Otho of <i>Ba- varia.</i>			
1305	— —	—	Ladislaus IV. <i>again.</i>		
1309	—	Char. Robert.			
1319	— —	— —	— —	Magnus III.	
1320	— —	— —	— —	— —	Christopher II.
1325	Alphonfus IV.				

A.D.	England and Scotland.	Popes.	Emperors of Germany.	France.	Spain.
1332	<i>Edw. Baliol.</i>	—	—	—	—
1333	—	—	—	—	—
1334	—	Benedict XII. <i>at Avignon.</i>	—	—	—
1336	—	—	—	—	<i>Peter IV. in Arragon.</i>
1340	—	—	—	—	—
1341	<i>David II.</i>	—	—	—	—
1342	—	Clement VI. <i>at Avignon.</i>	Charles IV.	—	—
1343	—	—	—	—	<i>Joan. Charles.</i>
1349	—	—	Gunther of <i>Schwartzburg.</i>	—	—
1350	—	—	—	John II.	<i>Peter the Cruel.</i>
1352	—	Innocent VI. <i>at Avignon.</i>	—	—	—
1357	—	—	—	—	—
1362	—	Urban V. <i>at Avignon.</i>	—	—	—
1363	—	—	—	Charles V. <i>the Wife.</i>	—
1365	—	—	—	—	—
1367	—	—	—	—	—
1368	—	—	—	—	Henry III.
1370	—	Gregory XI. <i>at Avignon, but returned to Rome.</i>	—	—	—
1371	<i>Robert II.</i>	—	—	—	—
1376	—	—	—	—	—
1377	<i>Richard II.</i>	—	—	—	—
1378	—	Urban VI. <i>at Rome, and Cle- ment VII. at Avignon.</i>	Wenceslaus.	—	—
1379	—	—	—	—	John I.
1380	—	—	—	Charles VI. <i>the Well-beloved.</i>	—
1382	—	—	—	—	—
1383	—	—	—	—	—
1385	—	—	—	—	—
1386	—	—	—	—	<i>Charles III. John in Ar- ragon.</i>
1387	—	—	—	—	—
1389	—	Boniface IX. <i>at Rome.</i>	—	—	—
1390	<i>John Robert.</i>	—	—	—	Henry III.
1394	—	Benedict XIII. <i>at Avignon.</i>	—	—	—
1395	—	—	—	—	<i>Martin in Ar- ragon.</i>
1399	<i>Henry IV.</i>	—	—	—	—
1400	—	—	Frederick and Rob. Palatine.	—	—
1404	—	Innocent VII.	—	—	—
1405	<i>James I.</i>	—	—	—	—
1406	—	Gregory XII.	—	—	John II.
1409	—	Alexander V.	—	—	—

A.D.	Portugal.	Hungary.	Poland.	Sweden.	Denmark.
1333	— —	— —	Casmire III.		
1340	— —	— —	— —	— —	Waldemar III.
1342	— —	Lewis I.			
1357	Peter the Cruel of Spain.				
1365	— —	— —	— —	Albert.	
1367	Ferdinand.				
1370	— —	— —	Lewis of Hun- gary.		
1376	— —	— —	— —	— —	Olaus III.
1382	— —	Mary.			
1383	— —	— —	Hedwigis.		
1385	John I.	— —	Ladislaus V.	— —	Margaret I.
1389	— —	Mary and Sigismund.			
1394	— —	— —	— —	Margaret of Denmark.	

A.D.	England and Scotland.	Popes.	Emperors of Germany.	France.	Spain.
1410	— —	John XXIII.	Joseph of Mo- ravia, and Sigismund of Luxemburg.	— — —	—
1411	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1413	Henry V.	— — —	— — —	— — —	Alphonfus V. in Arragon.
1416	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1417	— —	Martin V.	— — —	Charles VII. the Victorious.	John II.
1422	Henry VI.	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1426	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1431	— —	Eugenius IV.	— — —	— — —	—
1433	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1435	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1437	James II.	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1438	— —	— — —	Albert of Austria.	— — —	—
1439	— —	Felix V. Duke of Savoy.	— — —	— — —	—
1440	— —	— — —	Frederick III.	— — —	—
1444	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1447	— —	Nicholas V.	— — —	— — —	—
1448	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1454	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Henry IV.
1455	— —	Calixtus III.	— — —	— — —	—
1458	— —	Pius II.	— — —	— — —	John II. of Arragon.
1460	James III.	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1461	Edward IV.	— — —	— — —	Lewis XI.	—
1462	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1464	— —	Paul II.	— — —	— — —	—
1467	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Gaston de Foix.
1470	Henry VI. <i>rest.</i>	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1471	Edw. IV. <i>rest.</i>	Sixtus IV.	— — —	— — —	—
1474	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Ferdin. V. and Isabella, Cas- tile and Arr. Francis Phebus.
1480	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1481	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1483	Edward V. Richard III.	— — —	— — —	Charles VIII.	—
1484	— —	Innocent VIII.	— — —	— — —	—
1485	Henry VII.	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1486	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	John and Ca- therine.
1488	James IV.	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1490	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1492	— —	Alexander VI.	— — —	— — —	—
1493	— —	— — —	Maximilian I.	— — —	—
1495	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1497	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1498	— —	— — —	— — —	Lewis XII.	—
1501	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1502	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—
1503	— —	Pius III. and Julius II.	— — —	— — —	—

A.D.	Portugal.	Hungary.	Poland.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Russia.
1411	— —	— —	— —	Eric XIII.	Eric X.	
1433	Edward.					
1434	— —	— —	Ladislaus VI.			
1437	— —	Albert of <i>Austria.</i>				
1438	Alphonf. V.					
1439	— —	— —	— —	Christopher <i>of Denmark.</i>	Christop. III.	
1440	— —	Ladislaus IV.				
1444	— —	Ladislaus V.	Boleslaus IV.			
1447	— —	— —	Casimire IV.			
1448	— —	— —	— —	Charles VIII	Christian I.	
1458	— —	Matthias I. Corvin.				
1462	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	John the first Czar.
1471	— —	— —	— —	Steenfure.		
1481	John II.	— —	— —	— —	John.	
1490	— —	Ladislaus VI.				
1492	— —	— —	John Albert.			
1495	Emanuel.					
1497	— —	— —	— —	John of Den- <i>mark.</i>		
1501	— —	— —	— —	Steenfure, Governor.		
1502	— —	— —	Alexander.			

A.D.	England and Scotland.	Popes.	Emperors of Germany.	France.	Spain.
1504	— —	— —	—	—	Philip I. of Aus- tria, Castile, and Arragon.
1505	—	— —	— —	— —	—
1506	—	— —	— —	— —	Joan, Castile and Arragon.
1507	— —	—	—	—	—
1509	Henry VIII.				
1513	James V.	Leo X.	— —	— —	—
1515	— —	— —	— —	Francis I.	Henry.
1516	— —	— —	— —	— —	Charles I.
1519	— —	— —	Charles V.	— —	—
1520	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
1521	— —	— —	— —	—	—
1522	— —	Adrian VI.	— —	—	—
1523	— —	Clement VII.	— —	—	—
1526	— —	— —	— —	—	—
1527	— —	— —	— —	—	—
1534	— —	Paul III.	— —	—	—
1539	— —	— —	—	—	—
1542	Mary.	— —	— —	—	—
1547	Edward VI.	— —	— —	Henry II.	—
1548	— —	— —	— —	—	—
1550	— —	Julius III.	— —	—	—
1553	Mary I.	— —	— —	—	—
1555	—	Marcellus II. and Paul IV.	— —	—	Philip II. Cas- tile and Arrag- Jane and An- thony in Nav
1556	— —	— —	—	— —	— —
1557	— —	— —	—	— —	— —
1558	Elizabeth.	— —	Ferdinand I.	— —	— —
1559	— —	Pius IV.	— —	Francis II.	— —
1560	— —	— —	— —	Charles IX.	— —
1561	— —	— —	— —	—	—
1564	— —	— —	Maximilian II. K. of Hungary.	—	—
1566	— —	Pius V.	— —	—	—
1567	James VI.	— —	— —	—	—
1568	— —	— —	— —	—	—
1572	— —	Gregory XIII.	— —	—	Henry in Nav.
1573	— —	— —	— —	—	—
1574	— —	— —	— —	Henry III. K. of Poland.	—
1576	— —	— —	Rodolphus II. K. of Hungary.	—	—
1578	— —	— —	—	—	—
1580	— —	—	— —	—	Portugal unite to Spain.
1584	— —	— —	— —	—	—
1585	— —	Sextus V.	— —	—	—
1587	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
1588	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
1589	— —	— —	— —	Henry IV. the Great.	—
1590	— —	Urban VII. and Gregory XIV.	— —	—	—
1591	—	Innocent IX.	—	—	—

A.D.	Portugal.	Hungary.	Poland.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Russia.
1504	—	—	—	—	— —	Demetrius. Basil.
1505	—	—	—	Suante, Go- vernor.		
1507	—	— —	Sigismund I.			
1513	—	—	— —	Steenon. Governor.	Christian II.	
1516	—	Lewis II.				
1520	—	—	—	Christian II.		
1521	John III.	—	— —	Gust. Ericson, Governor.		
1523	— —	—	— —	Gust. Wasa.	Frederick I.	
1526	— —	John Zepus.				
1527	— —	Ferdinand I.				
1534	— —	John I. again.	— —	— — — —	Christian III.	John IV.
1539	— —	John II.				
1548	— — — —	—	Sigismund II.			
1556	—	—	— — — —	Eric XIV.		
1557	Sebastian.					
1559	—	—	— — — —	— —	Frederick II.	
1561	—	Maximilian.				
1568	—	— —	— — — —	John III.		
1573	—	Rodolph. II.	Henry of Valois.			
1576	— —	— — — —	Stephen Ba- tory.			
1578	Henry the Cardinal.					
1580	Anthony					
1584	—	—	— —	— —	— — — —	Fædor, or Theodore.
1587	—	— —	Sigism. III.	— —	Christian IV.	
1588	—	— —	— —	— —		

A.D.	England, and Scotland.	Popes.	Emperors of Germany.	France.	Spain.
1592	— —	Clement VIII.	— —	— —	— —
1598	— —	— —	— —	— —	Philip III.
1600	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1603	James I. <i>united England and Scotland.</i>				
1605	— —	Leo X. and Paul V.	— —	— —	— —
1606	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1609	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1610	— —	— —	— —	Lewis XIII.	— —
1611	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1612	— —	— —	Matthias, K. of Hungary.	— —	— —
1613	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1618	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1619	— —	— —	Ferdinand II. K. of Hungary.	— —	— —
1621	— —	Gregory XV.	— —	— —	Philip IV.
1623	— —	Urban VIII.	— —	— —	— —
1625	Charles I.	— —	— —	— —	— —
1632	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1633	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1637	— —	— —	Ferdinand III. K. of Hungary.	— —	— —
1640	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1643	— —	— —	— —	Lewis XIV. <i>the Great.</i>	— —
1644	— —	Innocent X.	— —	— —	— —
1645	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1647	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1648	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1649	Cromwell, Pro- tector.	— —	— —	— —	— —
1654	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1655	— —	Alexander VII.	— —	— —	— —
1656	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1658	Rich. Cromwell, Protector.	— —	Leopold I. K. of Hungary.	— —	— —
1660	Charles II.	— —	— —	— —	Charles II.
1665	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1667	— —	Clement IX.	— —	— —	— —
1668	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1669	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1670	— —	Clement X.	— —	— —	— —
1674	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1676	— —	Innocent XI.	— —	— —	— —
1682	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1685	James II.	— —	— —	— —	— —
1687	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1688	William III. and Mary II.	— —	— —	— —	— —
1689	— —	Alexand. VIII.	— —	— —	— —
1691	— —	Innocent XII.	— —	— —	— —
1695	Wm. III. <i>alone.</i>	— —	— —	— —	— —
1696	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1697	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1699	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1700	— —	Clement XI.	— —	— —	Philip V.
1702	Anne.	— —	— —	— —	— —

A.D.	Portugal.	Hungary.	Poland.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Russia.
1592	—	—	—	Sigismund I.	—	—
1598	—	—	—	—	—	Godounove.
1600	—	—	—	Charles IX.	—	—
1605	—	—	—	—	—	Theodore II. and Demetri. Chouiski.
1606	—	—	—	—	—	—
1609	—	Matthias II.	—	—	—	—
1611	—	—	—	Gust. Adolp.	—	—
1613	—	—	—	—	—	Michael.
1618	—	Ferdin. II.	—	—	—	—
1625	—	Ferd. III.	—	—	—	—
1632	—	—	Ladislaus.	—	—	—
1633	—	—	—	Christiana.	—	—
1640	John, Duke of Braganza.	—	—	—	—	—
1645	—	—	—	—	—	Alexis.
1647	—	Ferd. IV.	—	—	—	—
1648	—	—	Jn. Casimire.	—	Fred. III.	—
1654	—	—	—	Ch. Gustav.	—	—
1656	Alphonf. VI.	Leopold.	—	—	—	—
1660	—	—	—	Charles XI.	—	—
1668	Peter II.	—	—	—	—	—
1669	—	—	Michael I.	—	—	—
1670	—	—	—	—	Christian V.	—
1674	—	—	Jn. Sobieski.	—	—	—
1676	—	—	—	—	—	—
1682	—	—	—	—	—	Theodore. John & Peter I. the Great.
1687	—	Joseph.	—	—	—	—
1696	—	—	—	—	—	—
1697	—	—	Fred. Augustus II.	Charles XII.	—	Peter the Great alone.
1699	—	—	—	—	Fred. IV.	—

A.D.	England and Scotland.	Popes.	Emperors of Germany.	France.	Spain.
1704	—	—	—	—	—
1705	—	—	Joseph II. K. of Hungary.	—	—
1707	—	—	—	—	—
1710	—	—	—	—	—
1711	—	—	Charles VI. K. of Hungary.	—	—
1714	George I.	—	—	Lewis XV.	—
1715	—	—	—	—	—
1718	—	—	—	—	—
1720	—	—	—	—	—
1721	—	Innocent XIII.	—	—	Lewis I.
1724	—	Benedict XIII.	—	—	Philip again.
1725	—	—	—	—	—
1727	George II.	—	—	—	—
1730	—	Clement XII.	—	—	—
1733	—	—	—	—	—
1740	—	Benedict XIV.	—	—	—
1741	—	—	—	—	—
1742	—	—	Charles VII. of Bavaria.	—	—
1745	—	—	Francis I. Duke of Lorrain.	—	Ferdinand VI.
1746	—	—	—	—	—
1750	—	—	—	—	—
1751	—	—	—	—	—
1758	—	Clement XIII.	—	—	Charles III.
1759	—	—	—	—	—
1760	George III.	—	—	—	—
1762	—	—	—	—	—
1763	—	—	—	—	—
1764	—	—	—	—	—
1765	—	—	Joseph II.	—	—
1766	—	—	—	—	—
1769	—	Clement XIV.	—	—	—
1771	—	—	—	—	—
1774	—	—	—	Lewis XVI.	—
1775	—	Pius VI.	—	—	—
1777	—	—	—	—	—

A.D.	Portugal.	Hungary.	Poland.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Russia.
1704	— —	— —	Stanislaus <i>elected.</i>			
1707	John V.					
1710	— —	— —	Fred. Aug. II. <i>again.</i>			
1711	— —	Charles VI.				
1718	— —	— —	— —	Ul. Elenora.		
1720	— —	— —	— —	Frederick I. <i>of Hesse- Cassel.</i>		
1725	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Catherine I.
1727	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Peter II.
1730	— —	— —	— —	— —	Christian VI.	Anne.
1733	— —	— —	Fred. III.			
1740	— —	Maria The- refa.	— —	— —	— —	John.
1741	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Elizabeth.
1746	— —	— —	— —	— —	Frederick V.	
1750	Joseph.	— —	— —	Adol. Fred. II. <i>Duke of Holstein.</i>		
1751	— —	— —	— —			
1762	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Peter III.
1763	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Cather. III.
1764	— —	— —	Stanisl. III.			
1766	— —	— —	— —	— —	Christ. VII.	
1771	— —	— —	— —	Gustavus III.		
1777	Mary.					

A N

ALPHABETICAL INDEX,

WITH THE

CHARACTERS of the preceding SOVEREIGNS.

Shewing the Beginning and End of their Reigns.

A.

- A B E L**, King of Denmark in 1250, slew his brother to get the crown, and was slain in battle in 1252.
- Abdelhamet*, the present Emperor of the Turks, succeeded 1774.
- Abfimaris Tiberius*, Emperor of the East in 696, cruel, but a good foldier; killed 703.
- Achaius*, King of Scotland in 787; a politic and warlike Prince, and made the first league with France. He instituted St. Andrew's Cross for the banner of Scotland. He was slain 819.
- Achmet I.* Emperor of the Turks in 1604; a valiant, heroic Prince. He died 1617.
- Achmet II.* Emperor of the Turks in 1691, had but indifferent success against the Christians, and disliked by his subjects: died in 1695.
- Achmet III.* Emperor of Turkey in 1703; a very warlike Prince, much addicted to books, and caused a printing-house to be erected in Constantinople, was deposed in 1730.
- Achmet*, present Emperor of the Turks, began 1774.
- Achy I.* King of Ireland in 3041, A. M. a politic and wise Prince, who instituted a law to restrain drefs; died 3045, A. M.
- Achy II.* King of Ireland in 3085, A. M. a warlike Prince, who first compelled the Picts to pay a tribute to Ireland; died 3108.
- Achy III.* King of Ireland, 3922, A. M. a politic Ruler, and fortunate Prince: died 3934.
- Achy IV.* King of Ireland, 3934, A. M. He introduced the use of graves in the earth: died 3944.
- Achy Gunad*, King of Ireland in 286, of whom little is known.
- Achy Moimedin*, King of Ireland in 358, of whom little is known: died 366.
- Achy and Baden*, Kings of Ireland, 566, did nothing worthy notice.
- Pope *Admodatus*, in 672; a charitable man, and a repairer of churches: died 676.
- Adoaldus*, King of Italy in 615; a very slothful Prince, who was deposed in 626.
- Adolfe*, Earl of Nassau, Emperor of Germany in 1291, did nothing worthy notice, except being accused of adultery and sacrilege, and his engaging the King of England to assist him in the recovery

covery of Arles from the French, and being deposed and slain in 1298.

Adolphus Frederic, King of Sweden in 1751. See *Frederic Adolphus*. *Adolphus*, King of Castile, was chosen Emperor of Germany in 1257, by his faction, but never acknowledged.

Pope *Adrian I.* in 772. He established image-worship; was attacked by Dedier, but defended by Charlemain, and so loved by that Emperor that he wept at his funeral and composed his epitaph. He died in 795.

Pope *Adrian II.* in 867, was chosen against his will, and excommunicated Lothary for divorcing his wife: died in 872.

Pope *Adrian III.* in 884, ordered that Emperors should have nothing to do in the election of Popes, and died in 885.

Pope *Adrian IV.* in 1154, an Englishman, named Nicholas Breakspear, of mean parentage, born at Abbots-Langley, in Hertfordshire, and with difficulty got into the church; but after he became Pope, excommunicated the Emperor and several Kings; was choaked by a fly in drinking, in 1159.

Pope *Adrian V.* in 1276, did nothing remarkable, being only 19 days Pope.

Pope *Adrian VI.* in 1522, was a Dutchman, had been tutor to Charles V. and led a severe life. Cardinal Palevicino said that he was an excellent Clergyman, but a mean Pope.

Adrian, Emperor of the Romans in 117; a prudent and learned Prince, well skilled in military affairs, yet a lover of peace; died 138.

Pope *Agapetus*, in 535, is greatly commended by the cotemporary writers, and is honoured as a saint by the Greeks as well as the Latins, and died 536.

Pope *Agapetus II.* in 946, was the first that instituted music at Vespers: died 956.

Pope *Agatho*, in 679, a Sicilian monk, was so mild, so courteous, and so affable, that he never dismissed any person from his presence dissatisfied: died in 682.

Agila, King of Spain, in 549, was troubled in wars, and unfortunate: died 554.

Agilulphus, King of Italy in 591; a Prince of great courage, and a warrior, who died 615.

Aidan, King of Scotland, in 569: a warlike, prudent, and religious Prince, who was slain in battle in 604.

Ainmath, King of Ireland, in 568, did nothing worthy notice.

Alarick I. King of the Vili-Goths, who became King of Spain in 406: he was a great soldier, considerably encreased his dominions, and was murdered in 411.

Alarick II. King of Spain in 484, maintained a long and bloody war against Clovis, King of France, when, after giving great proofs of his valour, the Goth was slain, 507.

Alaricus, or *Araric*, King of Italy. See *Araric*.

Albert I. Emperor of Germany, and Duke of Austria, in 1298, employed his whole time in enriching himself, and was at last murdered by his nephew, in 1308.

Albert,

Albert of Austria, Emperor of Germany, and King of Hungary and Bohemia in 1437; a hopeful Prince, but only reigned 2 years.

Albert, King of Sweden in 1365, was a Prince of great courage but unfortunate, and was deposed in 1394.

Alboinus, King of Italy, in 568, had success in war, was a good soldier, and was slain in 571.

St. *Alexander* I. Bishop of Rome, in 108, was religious; he instituted, that water should be mingled with wine, to signify the union of the church, and that the host should be only of unleavened bread: he died 117.

Pope *Alexander* II. in 1061, was greatly troubled by Honorius II. who opposed him. He favoured William the Norman in his conquest of England, and deprived the laics of the right of investiture to sacred functions: died 1073.

Pope *Alexander* III. in 1159, was unfortunate, having three opponents. He trod on the Emperor Frederick's neck. He died in 1181.

Pope *Alexander* IV. in 1254, was a great favourer of religious Mendicants, and had a good fund of learning. In his time the two factions of the Guelphs and Gibelins filled all Italy with blood and slaughter: He died 1261.

Pope *Alexander* V. in 1409, had two opponents, and deposed King Ladislaus. He was applauded for his great soul and liberality to men of merit, which made him often say of himself, that he was a rich bishop, a poor cardinal, and a beggarly pope. He had been a beggar's boy, picked up by a Franciscan in the streets of Candia, and educated by him there, and at the universities of Oxford and Paris. He governed but ten months.

Pope *Alexander* VI. in 1492, obtained the popedom by bribing the grandees of the Conclave. When he was cardinal, he had four sons and a daughter by Madonna Venoza, the wife of Dominico Primano; for the second of which sons he had such an immoderate affection, that he overturned all the laws of God and man, to advance him to the throne of the Cæsars. He died 1503.

Pope *Alexander* VII. in 1655, was peaceful, religious, and liberal. He died 1667.

Pope *Alexander* VIII. in 1676, had less zeal for the church than most of his predecessors. Died in 1691.

Alexander, brother of Leo, Emperor of the East, in 901, was entirely abandoned to luxury and sloth. Died in 902.

Alexander Severus II. Emperor of the Romans, in 222, a courteous, affable, and wise Prince, who permitted the Christians to live peaceably. He was slain in 135.

Alexander the Fierce, King of Scotland, in 1107, was a just and religious Prince. Died 1174.

Alexander II. King of Scotland, in 1214, was a wise, virtuous, just, pious, and beautiful Prince. Died 1249.

Alexander III. King of Scotland, 1249, died greatly lamented, bearing the joy and delight of his people, in 1285.

Alexander, King of Poland, in 1502, a politic Prince, and died in 1507.

Alexius I. Comnenus, Emperor of the East, in 1080, was very liberal

liberal to his friends, but cruel and avaricious to his subjects: died 1118.

Alexius II. Comnenus Porphyrogenetes, Emperor of the East, in 1180, did nothing remarkable, being an infant only 12 years old.

Alexius III. Angelus, Emperor of the East, in 1195, was brutish, outrageous, and so covetous, that he cared not what villanies he committed, and was expelled in 1203.

Alexius IV. Angelus, Emperor of the East, in 1203, in conjunction with his father Isaac Angelus, who died soon after, when Alexius was strangled in 1204.

Alexius V. Ducas, Muzulphus, Emperor of the East, in 1204, in whose time Constantinople was taken by the Latins, who expelled the Emperors, and divided the empire into three parts.

Alexius Comnenus I. Emperor at Trebizond, in 1204, was a resolute, politic Prince, and died in 1230.

Alexius or Nicephorus Comnenus II. Emperor at Trebizond, in 1250, did nothing remarkable, and died in 1274.

Alexius Comnenus III. Emperor at Trebizond, in 1295, did nothing remarkable, and died in 1315.

Alexis, Tzar and Great Duke of Russia in 1645, an easy, indolent Prince, who permitted his minister to treat his subjects ill, till redressed by an insurrection. He died 1676.

Alfred the Great, King of England, in 872, was a comely Prince, of graceful behaviour, ready wit and memory, a lover of good men, and so great an encourager of learning, that he suffered no unlearned person to bear office, either at court, or in any place of trust. The Muses, long before banished from Oxford, he recalled, where he founded University college. He was very careful in providing good laws, most of which are yet extant. In short, justice did not only flourish, but even triumphed in his days; insomuch that he caused chains of gold to be hung in the high-roads, daring, as it were, the boldest thieves to take them away. He was a great soldier, and may be justly styled the founder of our laws and liberties. He died in 900.

Alphonfus I. King of Spain, in 738, was a great warrior, and an excellent Prince. Died 757.

Alphonfus II. King of Spain, in 791, was remarkable for his chastity. He was greatly embarrassed with foreign and domestic enemies, yet notwithstanding made his subjects very happy. Died 824.

Alphonfus III. the Great, King of Spain, in 862, was banished by Froila into Calabria, but was recalled. His long reign was a continued series of success against the Moors, or his own rebellious subjects; and in the intervals of peace he rebuilt and fortified many places taken from the Barbarians. Resigned 910.

Alphonfus IV. King of Spain, in 924, was a weak Prince, and more fit for the idle life of a monk than to govern. He abdicated the crown in favour of his brother, and would have ascended it again; but his brother had his eyes put out. Abdicated 931.

Alphonfus V. King of Spain, in 999, recovered all that his predecessors had lost, from the Moors; but unfortunately approaching

ing too near the walls, at the siege of Viscu, he was killed by an arrow from the ramparts 1028.

Alphonfus VI. the Valiant, King of Spain, in 1072, was taken out of a cloister to succeed his brother. He took Toledo, and wrested from the Moors Talavera, Illescas, Madrid, Medina Cœli, and several other places. Died 1109.

Alphonfus VII. King of Spain, in 1109, acquired the name of Warrior, having been present in 29 pitched battles; in the last of which, after having taken from the Moors Cordova, Saragossa, and divers other places, he perished in 1122.

Alphonfus VIII. King of Spain, in 1122, was a great general and politician, but was troubled with wars. Died 1157.

Alphonfus IX. King of Spain, in 1158, was only four years old when he came to the crown, and was greatly disturbed by domestic factions; but he lived to fight the famous battle of Lofa, in which 200,000 men were left dead on the field, which success was chiefly owing to the valour of Alphonfus and the King of Navarre. Died 1214.

Alphonfus X. the Wise, King of Spain, in 1252 was universally esteemed for his learning, particularly for skill in astronomy. He thought the Ptolemaic system so confused, that he said, *If he had been of God's council when he made the world, he could have given him good advice.* But he was a very bad King, and became hateful to his subjects for his many oppressions. Died 1284.

Alphonfus XI. King of Spain, in 1312, overthrew the Moors, with the loss of 200,000 in one battle, so that the fields were covered with bodies for three miles round; and the number of prisoners of quality, and the booty was so great, that the price of gold fell a sixth part. He died of the plague at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1350.

Alphonfus I. King of Portugal, in 1112, obtained a complete victory over the Moors, and took the standards of the five Kings who commanded, which are now borne in the arms of Portugal. He likewise took Lisbon, and greatly extended his dominions. Died 1185.

Alphonfus II. the Fat, King of Portugal, in 1212, did nothing worthy notice but the taking Alcazar from the Moors. Died 1233.

Alphonfus III. King of Portugal, in 1247, was excommunicated by the Pope for divorcing his wife. His reign was happy, and many towns were by him added to the kingdom. Died 1279.

Alphonfus IV. the Brave, King of Portugal, in 1325, was glorious in peace and war. He assisted the Castilians to win the famous battle of Tariffa. Died 1357.

Alphonfus V. King of Portugal, in 1438, was a brave and wise Prince, and took Tangier, Arzilla, and many other places on the coast of Africa. In his time Guinea was discovered. Died 1481.

Alphonfus VI. King of Portugal, in 1656, was a Prince of a mean capacity; who in his youth contracted a distemper which rendered him impotent and incapable of governing; though he obtained

obtained two signal victories over the Spaniards, but was afterwards dethroned, in 1668.

Alpine, King of Scotland, in 831: a wise, but unfortunate Prince, who was murdered in 834.

Amalarick, King of Spain, in 511, had his dominions seized on by *Gesalrick*. He was afterwards restored; but was killed by his wife's brother, for attempting to force her into Arian principles, 531.

Amberkelethus, King of Scotland, in 697, was a very wicked Prince, and slain in battle in 698.

Amund II. King of Sweden, in 1022: a just and excellent law-giver, who died 1035.

Amund III. King of Sweden, in 1035, did nothing remarkable, and died 1041.

Amurath I. Emperor of Turkey, in 1359, was one of the greatest Princes they ever had. He conquered Thrace, ravaged the coasts of Macedon, defeated the Prince of the Bulgarians, and was victor in 37 battles. Died in 1358.

Amurath II. Emperor of Turkey, in 1421, was involved in great difficulties in the beginning of his reign; but by his prudence they were all happily surmounted. He besieged Constantinople, invaded the Morea, took Semendria, with many places in Servia, Wallachia, and Raschia; made the Prince of Bosnia tributary; laid siege to Weissenburg, which was raised by John Hunniade, Governor of the province, who afterwards beat him in many battles. He was afterwards defeated several times by the famous Scanderberg, Prince of Epirus, who with a handful of men put a stop to the whole Turkish power; which made Amurath besiege his capital, but being forced to raise the siege, it broke his heart, in 1451.

Amurath III. Emperor of Turkey, in 1574. He was cruel and blood thirsty; he attacked the Persians, and took Tauris; but they afterwards defeated his army, and made no use of the victory, consenting to give him Tauris, Charra, and Tiflis. He afterwards attacked Hungary, but was unsuccessful, though he took Raab, by the cowardice and treachery of Count Hardeck the Governor. He died in 1591.

Amurath IV. Emperor of Turkey, in 1623, was bold and courageous, but of a cruel disposition, and much addicted to drinking. He made a jest of all religious systems, and hanged his Musti. He was very strict in the execution of justice, and would often go in disguise to discover offenders. He took Erivan and Bagdad; at the last of which places he put the Persian garrison to the sword, consisting of 24,000. He died in 1639.

Anacletus, Bishop of Rome, in 83, ordered that every Bishop should be ordained by three Bishops at least; and that no Priests should let their hair or beards grow, &c. died in 96.

Anacletus the Antipope, 1130.

Pope *Anastasius I.* in 401, ordained standing upon reading the gospel; and that no lame or infirm person should have orders. Died 417.

Pope *Anastasius* II. in 496, was a lover of peace, an enemy to all strife and contention, and free from ambition, though not entirely from faults : died in 498.

Pope *Anastasius* III. in 913, did nothing remarkable, and died 914.

Pope *Anastasius* IV. in 1153, fate but one year and five months ; but in that time he changed the noble structure of Maria Rotunda, from the temple of the Pantheon. Died 1154.

Anastasius, the 17th Antipope, in 885.

Anastasius I. Emperor of the East, in 491 : a very cruel and irreligious Prince, who was killed by thunder in 518.

Anastasius II. Emperor of the East, in 713, did nothing worthy notice, and reigned but one year.

Ancus Marcus, fourth King of Rome, in 640, before Christ : a pacific and prudent Prince, died 616, before Christ.

Andrew I. King of Hungary, in 1047 : a restorer of Christianity. Died 1059.

Andrew II. King of Hungary, in 1201 : a valiant but unfortunate Prince, who granted great privileges to his Nobles. Died 1235.

Andrew III. King of Hungary, in 1291, whose courage and prudence removed all opposition. Died in 1301.

Andronicus I. *Comnenus*, Emperor of the East, in 1183, was a bloody, cruel, and tyrannical Prince, who was put to death in 1185.

Andronicus II. *Paleologus*, Emperor of the East, was a slothful and unfortunate Prince ; and, by neglecting his Asiatic affairs, gave the Turks an opportunity of extending their empire, was deposed in 1320.

Andronicus III. the Young, Emperor of the East, in 1320, was a cruel and negligent Prince. Died in 1341.

Angus I. King of Ireland, 3134, A. M. a military Prince, and fortunate in his attempts. Died 3152, A. M.

Angus II. King of Ireland, in 3786, A. M. a weak, incestuous Prince. Died 3816, A. M.

Angusianus, King of Scotland, in 371, was a good Prince, and a warrior ; he beat the Picts in one battle, but was slain in the second, in 373.

Pope *Anicetus*, in 150, a truly pious man, who was martyred in 162.

Pope *Anicetus*, in 151, forbade Clergymen to wear long hair. In his time the sect of the Gnostics, and some others, came to Rome. He was martyred in 161.

Anne, Queen of England, in 1702, was a religious Princess, greatly beloved by her subjects, and had such success in her wars, that the glories of her reign will be a perpetual honour to her subjects. She died in 1714.

Anne, Empress of Russia, in 1730, was a Princess of great resolution and policy, and very instrumental in raising Augustus to the throne of Poland. She died in 1740.

Ansprand, King of Italy, in 712, did nothing remarkable, and reigned but three months.

Pope *Anterus*, in 235, ordered the acts of the martyrs to be diligently recorded ; and made an order against translating Bishops to better benefices. He was martyred in 236.

Anthemius,

Anthemius, Emperor of the Romans, in 466, of whom little is known, but that he was killed by his father-in-law in 472.

Anthony, King of Portugal, in 1580, did nothing remarkable, and was obliged to live in France. Died 1640.

Antoninus Pius, Emperor of the Romans, in 138: a Prince of a noble presence; learned, witty, and eloquent; a good politician; prudent, and moderate. Died 161.

Antoninus (M. Avitus.) See *Heliogabalus*.

Antoninus Caracalla. See *Caracalla*.

Araric, or *Alaricus*, King of Italy, in 541, did nothing remarkable, and was slain the same year.

Arcadius, Emperor of the East, in 395, would have been an excellent Prince if he had governed himself, and not been led by his wife and eunuchs, through whose persuasion he banished St. Chrysostom. Died 408.

Argadus, Governor of Scotland, in 146: a prudent, heroic man.

Aripertus. King of Italy, in 659, did nothing worthy notice. Died in 662.

Aripertus II. King of Italy, in 701, gave the Cottian Alps, containing Piedmont, and part of the duchy of Milan, to the church of Rome, which was the first important estate conferred on the Popes. He was drowned in 711.

Aricaldus, King of Italy, in 626, did nothing worthy notice, and was poisoned in 638.

Aristulfus, or *Aistulfus*, King of Italy, in 750: a cruel and cowardly tyrant, who was killed by accident 757.

Arnould, Emperor of Germany, in 887; successful, warlike, and a good Prince. Died 899.

Arthur, King of Ireland, in 220: a melancholy, unlucky Prince, who died 250.

Asmund. See *Amund*.

Athalaric King of Italy, in 526: an effeminate Prince. Died 534.

Athanasilde, King of Spain in 554, having obtained succours of the Romans to depose his predecessor, could not dislodge them again, though he endeavoured it his whole reign. Died in 567.

Athelstan, King of England, in 925, was equally beloved by his subjects, feared by his enemies, and respected by the greatest Princes in Europe; and his life was said to be little in time, but great in action. Died 941.

Athirco, King of Scotland, in 230, was a Prince of great perfection in the beginning of his reign, but was afterwards cruel and effeminate. He killed himself in 242.

Athulfus, King of the Goths in Spain, who was supported by the soldiers in 411, but dethroned for favouring the Romans in 415.

Augustulus, the last of the Roman Emperors, did nothing worthy notice, being obliged to abdicate the government in favour of Odoacer. See *Romulus II.*

Augustus Cæsar, Emperor of the Romans, quelled five civil wars, shut the temple of Janus three times, twice offered to restore the supreme power to the Senate; was a severe administrator of justice, made excellent laws, was thirteen times Consul, and was a prudent and valiant Prince. Died 14 years after Christ, having reigned 45 years. He was termed *Pater Patriæ*.

Avitus

Avitus, Emperor of the Romans, in 455: a very imprudent Prince, but died after 14 months reign.

Aurelian, Emperor of the Romans, in 270, drove the Scythians out of Hungary, overthrew the Marcomanni, near Piacenza, and, having vanquished Zenobia, led her in triumph; but was at last murdered by his officers in 275.

Aurelius, King of Spain, in 768, was hateful to his subjects, became jealous of them, and on that account called in the Moors to his assistance; and for this infamously consented to furnish them with many virgins yearly. Died in 774.

Aurelius, Emperor of the Romans, in 161, excelled all his predecessors. He triumphed over the Parthians, and is said to have fulfilled the old saying, "That the world would be happy, if philosophers were Kings, or Kings philosophers." He professed the Stoick philosophy, and wrote twelve books of reflections on his own life. Died in 179.

Antharis, King of Italy, in 586, was converted to Christianity, and obtained a victory over Childebert the French King. Died 590.

Aydan, King of Scotland. See *Aidan*.

B

BADEN and *Achy*, Kings of Ireland, in 566, did nothing worthy notice.

Baden II. King of Ireland, in 569, did nothing worthy notice.

Bajazet I. Emperor of Turkey, in 1358, had great success in the beginning of his reign, took the provinces of Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Thessaly, and turned most of the Asiatic Princes out of their dominions; but at last he was chastised by Tamerlane, who took him prisoner, and confined him in an iron cage. Died 1404.

Bajazet II. Emperor of Turkey, in 1481, took from the Venetians Lepanto in Acarnia, Modon in Morea, and Durazzo on the coast of Slavonia; but was always worsted in Egypt. He was afterwards obliged to yield the empire to Selim his son, who had him strangled in 1512.

Balbinus, Emperor of the Romans, in 238, famous for his eloquence and poetry, was murdered 239.

Baldwin I. Latin Emperor of Constantinople, in 1204, joined with the French in the croisade, took Zara with the Venetians, and besieged Adrianople; but was taken in ambuscade, and kept prisoner at Trinobus, the capital of Bulgaria, where he was murdered in 1206.

Baldwin II. Latin Emperor at Constantinople, in 1228, was a religious Prince, and a good General, but lost Constantinople to the Turks in 1250, and died in France in 1261.

Bardas Phocas, assumed Emperor of the East, in 987. Died 989.

Basilus I. the Macedonian, Emperor of the East, in 867, was only a private gentleman before raised to this dignity. He had good success in war, took Samosate, retook several towns which the

Saracens had taken in Sicily; and it was by his care that the people of Russia were made Christians. Died in 886.

Basilus II. associated Emperor of the East, in 975, entirely conquered the Bulgarians, and died more feared than beloved, in 1025.

Basilus Comnenus I. Emperor at Trebizond, in 1315, did nothing remarkable, and died in 1320.

Basilus Comnenus II. Emperor at Trebizond, in 1320, was an unhappy Prince, and was murdered in 1334.

Basil, Great Duke of Russia, in 1504: an infant under the tuition of his mother. He was a timorous and unfortunate Prince, and died in 1534.

Bela I. King of Hungary, in 1059: a successful usurper. Died 1063.

Bela II. King of Hungary, in 1131, the beginning of whose reign was good, the latter end riotous. Died 1141.

Bela III. King of Hungary, in 1173: a wise and grave Prince. Died 1191.

Bela IV. King of Hungary, in 1235: valiant, but not successful. Died 1259.

Benedict I. Bonosus, Pope, in 574. In his time the city of Rome was afflicted with famine, by the incursions of the Lombards. He was a very charitable and learned man, and died in 578.

Benedict II. Pope, in 684, was a very religious man. In his time an extraordinary comet appeared; and mount Vesuvius first broke out into flames; when Pliny, approaching too near, lost his life. Died 685.

Benedict III. Pope, in 855, was a learned man. Died 858.

Benedict IV. Pope, in 900. In a depraved age, he governed the church with great probity, and took particular care of the poor. Died in 904.

Benedict V. Pope, in 964. In his time the city of Rome was taken by famine. He governed 18 days only, and was expelled, but restored in 965, and died one month after.

Benedict VI. Pope, in 972, was imprisoned and strangled by his successor in 975.

Benedict VII. Pope, in 975, governed the church prudently in very difficult times, was greatly respected, and died in 983.

Benedict VIII. Pope, in 1012, was learned and valiant; though he was obliged to retire into Germany, to beg Henry II.'s assistance against Gregory the Antipope, who reinstated him. He beat the Saracens, fought the Greeks who ravaged Apulia, and died 1024.

Benedict IX. Pope, in 1047, was guilty of many vices, for which he was deposed and set up again several times; he also sold the pontificate to Sylvester,

Benedict X. was Antipope in 1059. He excommunicated Sciarra, and absolved King Philip.

Benedict XI. Pope, in 1303, was a religious, learned, and humble man, but was poisoned in 1304.

Benedict XII. Pope, in 1334, was religious and learned. Died 1342.

Benedict was Antipope in 1394, at Avignon.

Benedict XIII. Pope, in 1724, practised the mortification of a cloyster, while he sat in the papal chair, and died in 1730.

Benedict XIV. Pope, in 1740, was a prudent, sensible, and truly pious man, void of ostentation, and had but little superstition. Died 1758.

Biorn, or Bero, King of Sweden, 825. In his reign the Christian Religion was first established in Sweden; and because he would not receive it, he was dethroned and banished, 829.

Birger, King of Sweden, in 1290, extended his dominions in Carelia and Ingermania, and built Nordburg on the frontiers of Russia. He was cruel and revengeful, and died of grief in 1320.

Boleslaus I. Chrobry, first King of Poland, in 299, was a valiant, generous, religious Prince, who made the Prussians, Russians, and Moravians, his tributaries. He died in 1025.

Boleslaus II. the Hardy, King of Poland in 1058, in the beginning of his reign he was a brave and good Prince, but afterwards was bloody and tyrannical. He died in 1090, but quit-
ted Poland in 1081.

Boleslaus III. Duke of Poland, in 1102, was a just, liberal, valiant, and blameless Prince. Died 1140.

Boleslaus IV. the Curled, Duke of Poland, in 1146, had long wars with the Emperors Conrad II. and Frederick I. and was at last, by the treachery of a guide, entirely routed by the Prussians. Died in 1173.

Boleslaus V. the Chaste, Duke of Poland, in 1228. In his time the Tartars made an inroad into Silesia, and beat him in a great battle. He had likewise many domestic troubles. Died in 1279.

Boleslaus, Duke of Massovia, was chosen King of Poland in 1444, but is not reckoned as their Sovereign.

Boniface I. Pope, in 418, had a great dispute with Eulalius, about the succeeding to the Roman see. He ordered, that no woman or layman should touch the consecrated pall or incense; and that no debtor or servant should be admitted among the clergy. He died 422.

Boniface II. Pope, in 530, attempted to change the manner of electing Popes, and that they should appoint their successors; but was opposed by Dioscorus in the popedom. Died 532.

Boniface III. Pope, in 606, obtained of the Emperor Phocas the title of Universal Bishop; and ordered, that whoever made use of bribes to raise themselves to the popedom, or any other bishopric, should be excommunicated. He died in 607.

Boniface IV. Pope, in 608. In his time the privilege of Phocas, concerning the primacy of the Roman church, was declared. He instituted the feast of All Souls to be kept the next day after All Saints. He died in 615.

Boniface V. Pope, 618, instituted sanctuaries for offenders. Died in 624.

Boniface VI. Pope, in 896, did nothing remarkable; and is said by Baronius to have been a very bad man, and by some reckoned the 19th Antipope. He died in 896.

Boniface VII. Pope, in 984, ascended the chair by the murder of his predecessor, and is reckoned the 20th Antipope; and when the Romans conspired against him, he took all the goods out of the Vatican, and fled to Constantinople. He died in 985.

Boniface VIII. Pope, in 1294, was learned, but too ambitious, and guilty of many immoralities. He died in 1303.

Boniface IX. Pope, in 1339, is commended for his chastity, which made him prefer death to a remedy which offended his virtue, but is accused of tyranny and simony. He died in 1404.

Brian Boromy, King of Ireland, 1003, whose wisdom, courage, piety, and benevolence, as a legislator, were greater than most of his predecessors. He was just, and uncorrupted with vice, and appointed surnames to families to prevent confusion. Died 1015, and may be said to be a prodigy of goodness, understanding, and greatness.

Bowise Godounove, great Duke of Russia, in 1598, who did nothing remarkable but oppose a competitor. He died in 1605.

C.

CAIUS, or *Gaius*, Pope, in 283, stated the several orders of the church; and ordered, that no laick should commence a suit at law against a clergyman; and that no Pagan should accuse a Christian. Died in 295.

Caligula, Emperor of the Romans, in 37, a vicious, tyrannical, and blasphemous Prince; who was slain by Chœreas. He died in 41.

Calixtus I. Pope, in 217, was unfortunate. In his time flourished Africanus, the famous chronologer. Calixtus was martyred in 272.

Calixtus II. Pope, in 1119, was one of the greatest Popes that ever ruled, and opposed his own election, lest it should produce a schism. He canonized Vincent Ferrier, who foretold he should be Pope. Died 1122.

Calixtus was Antipope in 1170.

Calixtus III. Pope, in 1455, was an avaricious, deceitful man, who persuaded the greatest part of Europe to war against the Turks. He died 1458.

Canute I. King of Denmark, in 873, who made the English dread his piracy, and died in 915.

Canute the Great, King of England and Denmark, in 1014, was a great soldier, and in the beginning of his reign trampled on religion and justice; but in time became humble, modest, just, and truly religious. He died in 1036.

St. Canute III. King of Denmark, in 1080, was a devout Prince, and was killed in St. Alban's church, in 1086.

Canute IV. King of Denmark, in 1147, did nothing worthy notice, and was killed in 1157.

Canute V. King of Denmark, in 1182, waged war with the people of Pomerania, and quelled some seditions. He died in 1202.

Canute

- Canute Ericson*, King of Sweden, in 1168, killed Charles VII. supposed to have had a hand in his father's death, but reigned with great glory and success. He died in 1192.
- Caracalla*, Emperor of the Romans, in 210, was a most cruel and perfidious Prince. He had the physicians put to death because they would not poison his father. He killed his brother in his mother's arms; put the great lawyer Papinianus to death, because he would not defend his parricide; and is said to have massacred 20,000 persons. He died in 217.
- Carbry I.* an Usurper in Ireland, in 90, who died in 95, and his son's honour made him refuse to be his successor.
- Carbry II.* King of Ireland in 279, a wise and prudent, but unfortunate Prince, who died in 295.
- Caractacus*, King of Scotland, did nothing worthy notice, but behaving heroically at Rome. Died in 53.
- Carloman*, King of France, in 879, was a valiant Prince, and beat the Normans in many battles; he was at last wounded by a boar in hunting, of which he died in 882.
- Carinus*, Emperor of the Romans in 283, a debauched and vicious Prince, who was slain in 285.
- Carus*, Emperor of the Romans, in 282, a wise and brave soldier, who beat the Sarmates and Persians, and was killed in 283.
- Casimir I.* King of Poland, in 1041, went incognito to France, under the assumed name of Charles, studied at Paris, and there became a monk; seven years after, the Poles understanding where he was, obtained leave of the Pope to permit him to marry and govern his kingdom, which he did very well, subjected several provinces to the crown, civilized the Poles, founded many churches, and died in 1058.
- Casimir II.* Duke of Poland, in 1178, eased his subjects of taxes, and would have resigned, if the Poles had not opposed it. He beat the Prussians, and obliged them to become Christians. He died in 1194.
- Casimir III.* the Great, King of Poland, in 1333, beat John, King of Bohemia, subdued all Russia, and deserved the name of Great, not so much for his military exploits, as for his great love of peace, his building of churches and hospitals, fortresses and castles, and administering to every one impartial justice. He died in 1370.
- Casimir IV.* King of Poland, in 1447, beat the Knights of the Teutonic Order, obtained a great part of Prussia, and obliged the Grand Master to do him homage. He died in 1492.
- Cathar*, King of Ireland, in 174, was only remarked in history for his riches. Died 177.
- Catharine I.* Empress of Russia, in 1725, a great Princess, whose prudence and courage were the chief causes of her elevation. She died in 1727.
- Catharine II.* the present Empress of Russia, who succeeded in 1763.
- Celestine I.* Pope, in 422, wrote to the Bishops of Gaul concerning the errors of Pelagius, condemned Nestorius, and sent his legates to the council at Ephesus. He died 432.

Celestine II. Pope, in 1143, did nothing remarkable. He died in 1144.

Celestine III. Pope, in 1191, the day after he was consecrated, crowned the Emperor Henry V. and his wife Constance; and his great desire of conquering the Holy Land made him assist Richard, King of England, against his factious peers. He died in 1198.

Celestine IV. Pope, in 1241, enjoyed his honours only 18 days,

Celestine V. Pope, in 1294, was a very religious man, had the dignity conferred on him against his will, and voluntarily resigned it in 5 months.

Cenric, King of Wessex, in 534, was politic, brave, and successful. He died in 560.

Ceobred, King of Mercia, in 709, brave and successful. Died 716.

Cenred, King of Mercia, in 704, a pious good Prince. Died 709.

Cenoff, King of Mercia, in 796, was religious without superstition, valiant without cruelty; and in the midst of conquest remembered mercy. Died 799.

Cerdic, King of Wessex, founder of that kingdom, in 515, from him the Kings of England descended in the male line to Edward the Confessor, and in the female line to his present Majesty George III. He was descended from Woden, the root of the principal Saxon families, and was the chief founder of the English monarchy. He died in 534, and was a Prince of great valour.

Charlemagne, King of France, in 768, and Emperor of Germany, in 800, carried the glory of the French monarchy to such a pitch as it had never before arrived at; was a good-humoured, learned, and valiant Prince. Died 814.

Charles II. the Bald, King of France, in 840, and Emperor of Germany in 875. In his time the Normans made a descent, and committed great havock on the coast of France. Died 877.

Charles the Fat, Emperor of Germany, in 878, and King of France in 882, was unfortunate, and deserted by his troops. Died in 888.

Charles III. the Simple, King of France, in 898, was greatly harassed by his governors of provinces, and taken prisoner in war. Died in 929.

Charles IV. the Fair, King of France, in 1323, expelled the Lombards and Italians from his kingdom, on account of their usurious extortions; and commenced a war against England, but soon desisted, at the instance of his sister Isabella, wife of King Edward. Died 1328.

Charles V. the Wise, King of France, in 1363, was a wise, politic Prince, had great success in war, and troubled the English more than any of his predecessors. Died 1380.

Charles VI. the Well-beloved, King of France, in 1380, was an unfortunate and weak Prince. In his time the famous battle of Azincourt was fought. Died 1422.

Charles VII. the Victorious, King of France, in 1422, was a great warrior, had generally good success, and beat the English out of France. In his time lived Joan of Arc. Died 1461.

Charles

Charles VIII. King of France, in 1483, was a warrior of great courage, and successful. Died 1498.

Charles IX. King of France, in 1560, was a cruel Prince, but a skilful Captain. The great massacre of the Protestants was in his reign. Died 1574.

Charles, Count of Anjou, was invested Emperor of Germany in 1262, but never acknowledged.

Charles IV. of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany, in 1347, was wounded at the battle of Cressy; added Bohemia, Lusatia, and Silesia, to the empire; founded the town and university of Prague; could speak several languages; formed great designs, but never executed any. He died in 1378.

Charles V. Emperor of Germany in 1519, and King of Spain, was a Prince of great parts and courage, but cunning, a dissembler, and sacrificed every thing to his ambition. After experiencing the vicissitudes of fortune, he resigned his dominions to his son, and retired to a convent. He made forty different voyages and journeys, nine into Germany, six into Spain, seven into Italy, four into France, two into England, two into Africa, eight upon the Mediterranean, and two upon the ocean. He died in 1558.

Charles VI. King of Hungary and Bohemia, 1711, and Emperor of Germany, was almost perpetually engaged in war, had, in general, success, and was a good politician. Died 1740.

Charles VII. Elector of Bavaria, and Emperor of Germany, in 1742, a very unfortunate Prince. Died 1745.

Charles I. King of Spain, in 1516, was chosen Emperor of Germany in 1519, which see.

Charles II. King of Spain, in 1665, had wars with the French, and was greatly disgusted at the partition treaty. Died 1699.

Charles III. the present King of Spain, succeeded in 1759.

Charles I. King of England, in 1625, was endued with many virtues and good qualities, but of a wavering disposition. He attacked the privileges of Parliament, and for that was beheaded in 1648.

Charles II. King of England, in 1660, was a Prince of great genius, much addicted to his pleasures, yet well-beloved by his subjects. He died in 1685.

Charles I. or VII. King of Sweden, in 1162, reigned with great applause, till the return of Canute, son of Eric, who put him to death as an accomplice in his father's murder, in 1668.

Charles II. or VIII. Canuteson, King of Sweden, in 1448, was a just and wise Prince, a good philosopher and mathematician; yet he was thrice banished the kingdom.

Charles III. or IX. King of Sweden, in 1606, waged war against the Danes, Polanders, and Muscovites, with good success, and died in 1611.

Charles Gustavus IV. or X. King of Sweden, in 1654, was a brave, enterprising Prince, and promised great things, if his life had been prolonged, but he died in 1660.

Charles V. or XI. King of Sweden, in 1660, was inferior to none of

of his predecessors, in courage or experience in war, and died in 1699.

Charles VI, or XII. King of Sweden, in 1699, was the most intrepid hero of his age; and, had his prudence been equal to his courage, he would undoubtedly have made as glorious a figure as any Prince ever did. He was killed in 1718.

Charles Robert, King of Hungary, in 1309, a wise, politic, heroic, and beloved Prince. Died 1342.

Cheoline, King of Wessex, in 560, was victorious and heroic. Died in 593.

Childebert, King of France, in 695, is greatly commended for his charity to the poor, and zeal for the Christian religion. He died in 710.

Childeric I. King of France, in 456, was a brave Prince, witty, and eloquent; but was a mixture of virtue and vice. Died 481.

Childeric II. King of France, in 670, was bloody and cruel, was murdered, as he returned from hunting, in 672.

Childeric III. the Stupid, King of France, in 742, was a weak Prince, and the last of the Merovingian race. He died 750.

Chilperic I. King of France, in 561, was an unfortunate Prince. Died 583.

Chilperic II. King of France, in 716, did nothing remarkable, and was deposed in 718.

Chloris. See *Constantius*.

Cbouiski, Great Duke of Russia, in 1606, who obtained the sovereignty by murder, and endeavoured to support it by blood, but was assassinated in 1608.

Christian I. King of Denmark and Sweden, in 1448, governed with much prudence. He took a voyage to Rome, where he was well received by Pope Sixtus IV. He died in 1481.

Christian II. King of Denmark and Sweden, in 1513, was a cruel, tyrannical Prince, and died in banishment, in 1523.

Christian III. King of Denmark, in 1534, governed with great moderation, established the Lutheran religion, founded the college of Copenhagen, and a fine library, and honoured learned men. Died in 1559.

Christian IV. King of Denmark, in 1588, was a great general, had several engagements with the Swedes, and a long and happy reign. Died 1648.

Christian V. King of Denmark, in 1670, was a courageous and enterprising Prince, fought the Swedes, and was in league with the German Princes, and Holland. Died 1699.

Christian VI. King of Denmark, in 1730, was a prudent Prince, and a great encourager of trade. He died in 1746.

Christian VII. the present King of Denmark, acceded in 1766.

Christina, Queen of Sweden, in 1633, governed with great prudence, and abdicated the crown in 1654. She was very learned, and well skilled in the languages; but loose in her religion and morals.

Christopher, Pope, deposed Leo V. in 905, but held the chair only seven months, and is reckoned an Antipope.

Christopher I. King of Denmark, in 1252, was a valiant Prince, and

and reigned with good success till he was taken prisoner in war. He died 1259.

Christopher II. King of Denmark, in 1319, was an ill-natured Prince. He added the island of Rugen to Denmark, and gave Rostock to the Dukes of Mecklenburg. He was forced out of his kingdom, but was re-established again. Died in 1333.

Christopher III. King of Denmark and Sweden, in 1439, reigned with great mildness, but displeased his subjects by encouraging the Germans. Died in 1448.

Cindasuinthe, King of Spain, in 642, reigned with great wisdom and equity, and made several good laws. Died 649.

Cintilla, King of Spain, in 636; a rigid Christian, and a persecutor of the Jews. Died 640.

Claudius I. Emperor of the Romans, in 41, finished the aqueducts, made a sluice to drain the Fucian lake, and completed the harbour of Ostia. His moderation and contempt of honour gained him the love of his people; however, he was fearful, simple, extraordinary forgetful, and reckoned a weak Prince. Died in 54.

Claudius Albinus, one of the tyrants of Rome, in 194, who was killed in 198.

Claudius II. Emperor of the Romans, in 268, beat the Goths, Scythians, and many other barbarians; and is said to have had the moderation of Augustus, the virtue of Trajan, and Antoninus's piety. Died 270.

Clement I. Bishop of Rome, in 67. In his time St. John returned from Patmos to Ephesus, and writ his gospel. He was a learned man, and writ a letter to the Corinthians. Abdicated in 76.

Clement II. Pope, in 1046, crowned the Emperor Henry IV. and was only Pope nine months.

Clement the Antipope, in 1079, or *Guibert*.

Clement III. Pope, in 1187, was a learned man, and promoted a war against the Saracens. Died 1191.

Clement IV. Pope, in 1265, was first a soldier, and afterwards studied with such success, that he was esteemed the best lawyer of his age; was made secretary to St. Lewis, and then entered into orders. Died in 1268.

Clement V. Pope, in 1305, removed the chair to Avignon, where his successors remained for seventy years. Died 1314.

Clement VI. Pope, in 1342, ordered the jubilee to be kept every 50 years; and opposed Lewis of Bavaria in his pretensions on Italy. Died 1352.

Clement was Antipope in 1378.

Clement was Antipope in 1427.

Clement VII. Pope, in 1523. In his time the Protestants made a considerable figure in Germany, whom he opposed. He differed with Charles V. when Rome was twice taken by the Colonnas. Died 1534.

Clement VIII. Pope, in 1592. He would determine nothing about the famous question *de auxiliis*, or concerning grace and free-will. He created fifty Cardinals. Died 1605.

Clement IX. Pope, in 1667. He died of grief to hear that Candia was taken, notwithstanding his great care and pains for its relief. Died 1669.

Clement X. Pope, in 1670, was a very peaceable man, and died in 1676.

Clement XI. Pope, in 1700, issued two bulls, one against the five propositions of Jansenius's book; the other condemning the 101 propositions of Quenell's Moral Reflections on the New Testament. Died in 1721.

Clement XII. Pope, in 1730, was a learned and religious man, and died in 1740.

Clement XIII. Pope, in 1758, was a pious, good man, and died 1769.

Clement XIV. Pope, was sensible, learned, polite, and so courteous to strangers, that he had the esteem of all men. He was poisoned in 1774.

Clephes, King of Italy, in 571: a bloody and cruel Prince, who was slain in 572.

Cletus, Bishop of Rome, in 77. In his time St. John wrote his three Epistles. Cletus was martyred 83.

Clodian Comatus, or *Claudius,* King of France, in 428, had great courage and policy, and was generally successful. Died 449.

Clothayre I. King of France, in 511, was an able, judicious, valiant, and liberal Prince, but very cruel and ambitious. Died 561.

Clothayre II. King of France, in 583, united the petty states left by his father, and restored the kingdom to its ancient splendor. Died 627.

Clothayre III. King of France, in 656, did nothing remarkable. Died in 670.

Clothayre IV. King of France, in 718: an unfortunate Prince, who died in 720.

Clovis the Great, King of France, in 481, was a great general, and put an end to the Roman power in Gaul. Died 510.

Clovis II. King of France, in 638, is said by some to have been a prudent, by others a debauched Prince. Died 656.

Clovis III. King of France, in 690, did nothing remarkable. Died in 695.

Cobthack, a tyrant in Ireland, in 3665, A. M. who died 3682.

Cocceius Nerva, Emperor of the Romans, in 97. He recalled those who had been banished for their religion; extended his favour to the Jews; and did every thing in his power to restore the empire to its former lustre. Died in 98.

Colla, King of Ireland, in 327: the first King of that country that was deposed without losing his life, 331.

Coloman, King of Hungary, in 1095: a cruel, but warlike Prince. Died 1114.

Colbach, King of Ireland, in 356, of whom nothing more is mentioned, but that he died in the same year.

Commodus, Emperor of the Romans, in 179, from his very infancy was prone to all sorts of vice, and was a second Nero. He kept 300 concubines, and as many boys, for his pleasures. Was strangled in 193.

- Conall* and *Kella*, Kings of Ireland, in 642, who were unfortunate and unsuccessful. Died 658.
- Conarus*, King of Scotland, in 142, was a wicked and bad Prince, and died in prison in 146.
- Conary I.* the Great, King of Ireland, 3947, A. M. by his wisdom and policy enjoyed the longest, happiest, and best-administered reign of any Sovereign in Ireland. He died five years after the birth of Christ, in whose reign he was born.
- Conary II.* King of Ireland, in 212: a wise and considerate Prince. Died 220.
- Congall*, King of Ireland, in 705, of whom no more is known but that he died in 712.
- Congall II.* King of Ireland, in 944: a warlike, politic, and successful Prince. Died 956.
- Congal I.* King of Scotland, in 479, was a valiant and good Prince, and had a perpetual war with the Saxons. Died in 501.
- Congal II.* King of Scotland, in 558: a Prince whose excellent virtues rendered him worthy of eternal memory. He died in 568.
- Congal III.* King of Scotland, in 819: he lived in profound peace his whole reign. Died in 824.
- Conon*, Pope, in 686, enjoyed his honours only eleven months.
- Conn*, King of Ireland, in 177: Few Princes were endowed with greater abilities, nor had opportunity of shewing them to such advantage. Died in 212.
- Connor*, King of Ireland, in 819: an impolitic, but warlike Prince, blinded by party, uninfluenced by national love. Died in 833.
- Conrad I.* Emperor of Germany, in 912, was a generous and politic Prince, but troubled with wars. Died 919.
- Conrad II.* the Salique, Emperor of Germany, in 1024: a valiant Prince, who appeased the troubles of Hungary and Poland. Died in 1039.
- Conrad III.* Emperor of Germany, in 1138, was a great soldier, laid siege to Damas, and invested Jerusalem; but was forced to return into Germany, and died in 1152.
- Conradin*, the grandson of Frederick II. Emperor of Germany, was proclaimed Emperor of Germany in 1267, but was never acknowledged.
- Constance*, Emperor of the East, in 642. He professed the errors of the Monotholite heretics, and made Paul, one of their principal men, Bishop of Constantinople, who published his errors, which were condemned at Rome; for which the Emperor seized the Pope, who died in banishment. He was defeated by the Saracens, but some time after beat and made them tributary. Died 668.
- Constans*, Emperor of the West, in 337, was slain by his brother in 340. He opposed the Arians.
- Constantine*, Pope, in 708. He took a journey to accommodate the affairs of the East, and was received with all imaginable magnificence at Constantinople: he opposed Philippicus on his return, who had invaded the empire, and died in 715.

Constantine the Great, Emperor of the Romans, in 306, born at York, was a religious and valiant Prince, beat the Sarmatians, Scythians, and Persians, and built Constantinople. He died 337.

Constantine II. Emperor of the Romans, in 337, was Consul four times; and, after his father's death, had the Gauls, Spain, and Britain for his share. He favoured the Christians; but was unjust to his brother, dispossessing him of his dominions. Died 340.

Constantine III. Emperor of the East, in 641, did nothing worthy of notice. Died the same year.

Constantine IV. Heraclionas, Emperor of the East, in 641, who governed but seven months with his mother Martina, and were banished.

Constantine V. Pogonatus, Emperor of the East, in 668. He undertook a very successful war against the Saracens, which lasted seven years by sea and land, and made them tributary. He is accused of tyranny to his brothers. Died 685.

Constantine VI. Copronymus, Emperor of the East, in 720, was a cruel, but valiant Prince. Died in 773.

Constantine VII. Emperor of the East, in 780, attended to nothing but his pleasures and diversions. He was killed in 797.

Constantine VIII. Emperor of the East, in 868. This Prince was very lazy, and quite buried in vice. Died 878.

Constantine IX. Porphyrogenitus, Emperor of the East, in 910, was very unfortunate in the beginning of his reign, but afterwards governed with great praise, subdued some tyrants of Italy, and took Benevento for the Lombards. He was learned, and left his son a book, which treated of the affairs of the empire, of alliances, and other important subjects. He was killed in 959.

Constantine X. associated Emperor of the East, in 975: a slothful, indolent Prince, who died 1028.

Constantine XI. Monomachus, Emperor of the East, in 1041, was a slothful, vicious Prince, yet he suppressed two rebellions, and died in 1051.

Constantinus XI. Ducas, Emperor of the East, in 1059. He made the good of the common-wealth his whole study, was esteemed a good Christian, but avaricious. In his time 500,000 Scythians broke into the empire; and Constantinople, Cizicum, and Nice, were terribly shook with an earthquake, which overthrew several fine buildings. Died 1067.

Constantine Palæologus, Emperor of the East, in 1448, was a very valiant Prince, and remarkable for his strength. In his time Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. and the Emperor, fighting bravely, in 1454 was smothered in the throng, at one of the gates, after having been wounded in the shoulder.

Constantine I. King of Scotland, in 457, was a very debauched and cruel Prince. He was killed 479.

Constantine II. King of Scotland, in 858, was a Prince of great spirit and valour, but was unfortunate. He was beheaded in 874.

Constantine III. King of Scotland, in 903, was an inconstant, weak Prince, and became a monk in 938.

Constantine IV. King of Scotland, in 994, did nothing remarkable, and was slain in 996.

Constantius Chlorus, Emperor of the Romans, in 304. His courage rendered him worthy of the highest employments a soldier could deserve, and at last raised him to the empire. The Germans beat and wounded him in the first action; but rallying his men, about five hours after, he slew 60,000, and put the rest to flight. He subdued England, that had revolted, treated the Christians with great mildness, and died at York in 306.

Constantius, Emperor of the East, in 337. He opposed the Arians, and did what he could to suppress the schism of the Donatists in Africa. Died in 361.

Constantius, the 12th Antipope, in 767.

Constantius, the 13th Antipope, in 768.

Corbred I. King of Scotland, in 54, subdued the inhabitants of the Eubudæ islands, and suppressed the banditti who then infested Scotland. He died in 70.

Corbred II. King of Scotland, in 70, was greatly beloved on account of his personal virtues and valour; but he was beaten in several battles by Agricola. Died in 104.

Corcutus, Emperor of Turkey, in 1481, who reigned but a few days, and did nothing memorable.

Cormac, King of Ireland, in 254: a just and wise Prince, and the most accomplished Statesman of the age. He was the greatest philosopher of that nation, and the greatest legislator of all their Sovereigns. Resigned his sovereignty in 279, and retired to privacy, where he wrote several excellent pieces, which proves his learning; long before the Britons had the sciences and arts, in learning and in laws; and abolished the nation of their priority. Died in 288.

Cornelius, Pope, was greatly troubled by Novatius in 250, but he omitted nothing to suppress the schism, notwithstanding the persecution of the Pagan Emperors, who banished, whipped, and beheaded him in 252.

Cracus, King of Poland, in 700. After reforming the disorders of the commonwealth, he built Cracow, so called from him, and made it the place of his residence. Time of his death uncertain.

Cracus II. King of Poland, who did nothing remarkable, and was assassinated in 740.

Cratlint, King of Scotland, in 277, was a wise Prince, but greatly troubled by the Picts. He died in 299.

Crimthan I. King of Ireland, in 74, was distinguished for his bravery and success against his enemies, particularly in conjunction with the Picts against the Romans in Britain; but, in the midst of his glory, lost his life by a fall from his horse, in 90.

Crimthan II. King of Ireland, in 366: a successful, warlike, and heroic Prince, against the Britons and Gauls. Died in 379.

Culen, King of Scotland, in 972, was entirely devoted to his pleasures. Was murdered in 977.

Cunibert, King of Italy, in 691, was attacked by the Duke of Trent, Alakis, who took Paris, but did not keep it long, and in a second attempt lost his life; after this he had a very peaceable reign, and died in 701.

D.

Dagobert the Great, King of France, in 628, abandoned himself to indolence and pleasure. Died in 638.

Dagobert II. King of France, in 710: a warlike and successful Prince. Died in 715.

Damasus I. Pope, in 366, called a council against Auxentius and the Arians, another against Apolinarius. St. Jerom was one of his clerks. Died in 384.

Damasus II. Pope, in 1048, was in the chair only 23 days:

Dardanus, King of Scotland, in 70, was a very wicked and cruel Prince, and was deposed in 72.

Dathby, King of Ireland, in 405: the last Irish Pagan Prince, of whom little is known, but his success against Gaul. Died in 428.

David I. King of Scotland, in 1124, was a Prince of great virtues, a good soldier, and remarkably condescending. He died in 1153.

David II. King of Scotland, in 1329, came to the crown very young, was in France some years, and had his kingdom seized on by Baliol, in 1332: he was famous for justice and clemency, and regained his dominions in 1341. He died in 1371.

David Comnenus, the last Emperor of Trebizond, in 1449, was conquered by Mahomet the Great, and with his seven sons were slain by the conqueror, in 1461.

Decius, Emperor of the Romans, in 250, might be reckoned among the best of the Emperors, if he had not persecuted the Christians. Died in 251.

Demetrius, Great Duke of Russia, in 1504, reigned but one year, and was killed by his grandmother.

Demetrius II. Great Duke of Russia, in 1605, did nothing remarkable, but was assassinated in 1606.

Denis, King of Portugal, in 1275, built 44 towns in Portugal, founded the military order of Jesus Christ; and died the happiest Prince of his time, in 1325.

Dermond I. King of Ireland, in 544, whose reign was neither successful nor glorious. Died in 565.

Dermond II. and *Blathmoe*, Kings of Ireland, in 658, of whom little is known, but that they died in 663.

Desiderius, King of Italy, in 757, broke the articles of peace, and was leading an army to Rome, when Pope Adrian begged assistance of Charlemain, who overcame, took him prisoner, and seized his kingdom in 774.

Deus Dedit, Pope, in 615, was very charitable. A letter of his to Gordian, Bishop of Sevil, is still extant. He died 618.

Diadumenus, associated Emperor of the Romans, in 217, did nothing remarkable. Died 218.

Didius Julianus, Emperor of the Romans, in 193, did nothing worthy of notice. Was killed in 193.

Dioclesian.

- Dioclesian*, Emperor of the Romans, in 285. He performed many great exploits, raised the 10th persecution, and at last abdicated the government. Died in 314.
- Dioscorus* was Antipope in 530.
- Domitian*, Emperor of Rome, in 81: a proud, avaritious, blasphemous, cruel tyrant. Was murdered in 97.
- Domitius Nero*, Emperor of the Romans, in 54. At first he reigned well, but soon degenerated into a tyrannical and cruel monster. He killed himself in 68.
- Domnus I.* Pope, in 676, did nothing worthy of notice, and died in 676.
- Domnus II.* Pope, in 974. In his time a council was held at Ingelheim, about church-affairs. He died in 975.
- Donald I.* King of Scotland, in 197, was a Prince of great virtues, but greatly harrassed by Severus, who took from him part of his dominions. Died in 215.
- Donald II.* King of Scotland, in 262, did nothing worthy of notice, and died 263.
- Donald III.* of the Isles, usurper, King of Scotland, in 262, was bloody, cruel, and a very tyrant. Died in 277.
- Donald IV.* King of Scotland, in 632, was a virtuous and religious Prince. Died in 646.
- Donald V.* King of Scotland, in 854, was entirely addicted to his pleasures. Died in 858.
- Donald VI.* King of Scotland, in 892, was a very politic, prudent, and warlike Prince. Died in 903.
- Donald VII.* King of Scotland, in 1093, was unfortunate, and of too mild a disposition. He was dethroned in 1093, restored in 1095, and totally expelled in 1096. Died in 1097.
- Donald and Fergus*, Kings of Ireland, in 565, whose reign was too short to merit notice.
- Donald II.* King of Ireland, in 630: a pious and learned Prince. Died in 642.
- Donald III.* King of Ireland, in 742: a peaceful, pious Prince. Died in 762.
- Donald IV.* King of Ireland, in 956: a pious Prince, and unsuccessful in war; became a monk in 980.
- Donald V.* King of Ireland, in 1119: a resolute, warlike, and successful Prince, who died in 1121.
- Doncbada*, King of Ireland, in 770, of whom little mention is made, but his death in 777.
- Dongal*, King of Scotland, in 824, governed with great severity, and was drowned in 824.
- Dongardus*, King of Scotland, in 452, was a good politician and warrior. He died in 457.
- Donogh*, King of Ireland, in 919: an inglorious and inactive Prince, who died in 944.
- Donogh*, King of Ireland, in 1016: a valiant, pious, but an unsuccessful King. Died in 1064.
- Duffus*, King of Scotland, in 968, was a good, religious, but unfortunate Prince. Died in 972.

Duncan I. King of Scotland, in 1034, was greatly hated by his people. Murdered by Macbeth in 1040.

Duncan II. King of Scotland, in 1093: a perfidious and deceitful usurper, who was killed in 1095.

Dyonysius, Pope, in 259. He allotted to every minister his own church, parish, and salary. In his time the Samosatensians were condemned in a council at Antioch. He died in 269.

E.

EDBALD, King of Kent, in 616, abjured the Christian religion, but recanted before he died in 640.

Ederfgol, King of Ireland, in 3944: a peaceable, wise, and good Prince. Died in 3949.

Edgar, King of Scotland, in 1097, was an excellent Prince, revered and beloved by his subjects. He died in 1107.

Edgar the Peaceful, King of England, in 957, was a Prince of great justice, clemency, and zeal in religion, and other royal virtues; He had a prodigious fleet for those times, went the circuits as judge himself, and entirely freed the nation from thieves and wolves. Died in 975.

Edmond I. King of England, in 941. His valour and abilities rendered him famous both at home and abroad; he made several good laws, and made it death to rob or steal. He was murdered by a common robber in the 25th year of his age, in 948.

Edmond Ironside, King of England, in 1016, was a brave Prince, and though he did not enjoy the crown a year, yet he gave frequent proofs of an undaunted courage, a consummate prudence, and a generous temper.

Edred, King of England, in 948, made an absolute conquest of Northumberland, and reigned afterwards in profound peace, feared by the Kings of Scotland and Wales; but at last became superstitious. Died 955.

Edward, King of Portugal, in 1433, was unfortunate against the Moors; but was a favourer of learned men, and wrote on the art of governing, &c. Died 1438.

Edward the Elder, King of England, in 900, gained as great reputation by his arms as the King his father; but if he equalled the great Alfred in military virtues, it must be owned he was far short of him in every thing else. Died in 925.

Edward the Martyr, King of England, in 975, was of a mild temper, and loved religious exercises. Murdered in 979.

Edward the Confessor, King of England, in 1041, was a good, harmless Prince, but of too soft a temper for his station; from a mistaken principle of chastity, he never conversed with his wife, though a very virtuous and beautiful lady. He made a collection of laws, and rebuilt Westminster-Abbey. He died in 1066.

Edward I. Longshanks, King of England, in 1272, had many noble qualities, and particularly valour and prudence. He knew how to make himself respected by his subjects, and dreaded by his

his enemies ; kept France in awe, brought Wales and Scotland into subjection. He created his eldest son Prince of Wales, which title has been given to the eldest son of the King of England ever since.

Edward II. Caernarvon, King of England, in 1307, had a very mean capacity, was a dissolute Prince, hated by the nobles, and despised by the vulgar, and was at last deposed by his Barons in 1327.

Edward III. Windsor, King of England, in 1327, was a most accomplished, valiant, and prudent Prince. In his reign were fought the two famous battles of Cressy and Poitiers, by the King's eldest son, Edward the Black Prince. He had the Kings of Scotland and France prisoners at the same time. His reign was also remarkable for the institution of the most noble order of the Garter ; and for the removal of the staple of English wool out of Flanders. He declined the honour of being Emperor of Germany in 1347, and died 1377.

Edward IV. Earl of March, King of England, in 1461, was one of the handsomest men in Europe : he was deposed in 1470, but restored in 1471, and owed his restoration, in some measure, to his personal qualifications ; had an undaunted courage, but was somewhat cruel, perfidious, and inconstant. He died in 1483.

Edward V. King of England, in 1483, was a very hopeful Prince, but only reigned three months, and was murdered.

Edward VI. King of England, in 1547, promised extraordinary things, if God had pleased to prolong his life, for he died at 15. He had an excellent memory, a wonderful solidity of mind, and was indefatigable in application. At eight years of age he wrote Latin letters, French was as familiar to him as English, and he also learnt Greek, and Italian. Afterwards he applied himself to the liberal sciences, and made such a progress, that Cardan, who saw him in his fifteenth year, speaks of him as the wonder of the age. Died in 1552.

Edward Baliol, King of Scotland, in 1332, had great courage, but a very troublesome reign ; he abdicated the throne in 1341.

Edwy, King of England, in 955, was very handsome, and made England flourish under his administration. He was greatly hated by the Monks. Died 959.

Edwyn, the Great, King of Northumberland, in 629 : was valiant and ambitious. Died 633.

Egbert, King of Kent, in 664 : cruel and ambitious. Died 673.

Egbert, the First King of England, in 828, was a great warrior and politician. Died 838.

Egfryd, King of Mercia, in 796 : amiable and beloved. Died 796.

Egica, King of Spain, in 687, opposed the Jews who were apostatized from the Christian faith, confiscated their goods, and made slaves of their persons. Died 701.

Eleutherius, Pope, in 171, sent Eutychius and Damianus to baptize the people of England. In his time Christianity increased, especially at Rome, where many of the Roman nobility, with their wives and children, were baptized. He was martyred in 185.

Elfinus, King of Scotland, in 730, whose age rendered his reign unhappy, and he was slain in 761.

Elim, King of Ireland, in 126: an usurper and tyrant. Died 130.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, in 1558, had great sense, and a judgment naturally sound and solid, was a good and illustrious Queen, endued with many virtues and noble qualities, with few faults, and caused her subjects to enjoy a felicity unknown to their ancestors. She died 1603.

Elizabeth, Empress of Russia, in 1741, was a merciful, magnificent, and prudent Princess, greatly beloved by her subjects, and died 1762.

Ella, King of Sussex, in 478, died 514, having founded and enlarged his narrow territories at the expence of his neighbours.

Emanuel Comnenus, Emperor of the East, in 1142: a perfidious, cruel, and unfortunate Prince, who died in 1180.

Emanuel II. Palologus, Emperor of the East at Adrianople, in 1384, was unfortunate, and greatly harrassed by wars. Died in 1423.

Emanuel, or *Eman* the Great, King of Portugal, in 1495, was a very fortunate Prince. He expelled the Moors, took several towns in Africa, and discovered divers places on the coasts of Ethiopia and the kingdom of Congo, which made the twenty-six years of his reign be called the Golden Age. He was a lover of learning, and writ commentaries of the Indies. Died in 1521.

Emeric, King of Hungary, in 1191, of whom little is said, but that he died in 1200.

Emilian, Emperor of the Romans, in 254: a Prince of great courage, but was murdered by his soldiers three months after his accession.

Eric I. King of Denmark, in 856: a pirate, and great persecutor of the Christians. Died in 858.

Eric II. the Infant, King of Denmark, in 858: a persecutor of the Christians, who died in 873.

Eric III. King of Denmark, in 1097: a pious, good Prince, who died in 1097.

Eric IV. King of Denmark, in 1135: a successful, but cruel Prince, who died in 1138.

Eric V. King of Denmark, in 1138, had a troublesome reign, and retired to a monastery in 1147.

Eric VI. King of Denmark, in 1240: a prudent Prince. He was murdered by his brother in 1250.

Eric VII. King of Denmark, in 1259, was murdered by his officers, after having reigned 28 years in great tranquility, in 1286.

Eric VIII. the Pious, King of Denmark, in 1286, revenged the death of his father, and took Rostock. He died in 1319.

Eric IX. joint King of Denmark, in 1319, was stripped of his dominions for violating his coronation oath by putting foreigners into places of trust. Died in 1332.

Eric X. King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, in 1411, quitted the kingdom of Sweden in 1435, and died in 1436: a timid, irresolute Prince.

St. Eric X. King of Sweden, in 1150. He obliged the Finlanders to receive the Christian doctrine; and caused all the ancient laws to be collected into one book. He died in 1162.

Eric XI. Canuteson, King of Sweden, in 1211, did nothing remarkable but establish the succession, and died in 1220.

Eric XII. the Stammerer, King of Sweden, in 1223, was a valiant, but unfortunate Prince. He died in 1250.

Eric XIV. King of Sweden, in 1556, was a great admirer of learned men, and well skilled in mathematicks, had wars with the Kings of Denmark and Poland, imprisoned his brother, and married his concubine, but was at last deposed and imprisoned by his brother, in 1569.

Ercombert, King of Kent, in 640: a pious Prince, and a rigid Christian. Died in 664.

Erwigous, King of Spain, in 680, came to the crown by most wicked practices; yet, being a Prince naturally possessed of many good qualities, he governed with mildness and prudence. Died in 687.

Escus, King of Kent, in 488, died in 512, leaving no remembrance but his name.

Etfinus. See *Elfinus*.

Ethelbald, King of Mercia, in 716: violent of passion, impatient of controul, and fond of power. Died in 756.

Ethelbald, King of England, in 857, was a Prince of little merit, of an evil disposition, and did nothing worthy notice. Died in 860.

Ethelbert, King of Kent, in 593, was its first Christian King, and had a great and aspiring genius. Died in 596.

Ethelbert, King of England, in 860, was a Prince of great virtue, and given to no vice. He was a good deal harrassed by the Danes. Died in 866.

Ethelred, King of Mercia, in 675: ambitious and cruel, but became penitent, and a monk. Died in 716.

Ethelred I. King of England, in 866, is commended for his great valour; yet his piety is said to surpass even his valour. He had a perpetual contest with the Danes. He died in 872.

Ethelred II King of England, in 979, was cowardly, idle, and insatiably avaricious, and brought the nation into a very deplorable state. Died in 1016.

Ethelwolp, King of England, in 838, was a Prince of a mild and peaceable temper, which encouraged the Danes to attack his dominions. He was much given to devotion, and with difficulty persuaded to accept the crown. He died in 857.

Ethodius I. King of Scotland, in 161, did nothing but reduce a few islanders, and was murdered in 193.

Ethodius II. King of Scotland, in 216, was very effeminate and stupid, and was slain in 230.

Ethrial, King of Ireland, in 2958, A. M. was no less remarkable for his learning than military accomplishments. He was killed in 2978.

Ethus Lightfoot, King of Scotland, in 874, was given to all manner of vice. Died in 876.

St. Evaristus, Bishop of Rome, in 96. He appointed marriage to be solemnized by the pastors. He was martyred in 108.

Eudo, King of France, in 888: a successful Prince, and a good soldier. Died in 898.

Eugenius, an usurper of the empire of the Romans, in 392, who was slain in 394.

Eugenius I. Pope, in 654, was a religious, good man; and was Martin's vicar during his banishment. He died in 657.

Eugenius II. Pope, in 824, was eminent for his charity to the poor, and protecting the causes of widows and orphans. Died in 827.

Eugenius III. Pope, in 1145, was obliged to leave Rome, and go into France. He repaired several churches. Died in 1153.

Eugenius IV. Pope, in 1431, was a man of great inconstancy, and in the beginning of his reign was led away by ill councils; but afterwards acted very prudently, and with good resolution: he was but an indifferent scholar, though a knowing man, especially in history. He was bountiful to all, but especially the learned; and so fond of war, that he embroiled Italy, and promoted several other wars. Died in 1447.

Eugene I. King of Scotland, in 376, was a wise Prince, but greatly harassed by the Picts, and Maximus the Roman General. Was slain in battle in 403.

Eugene II. King of Scotland, in 419, was an equitable good Prince, and a warrior, but slain in battle in 452.

Eugene III. King of Scotland, in 535, was an excellent Prince, and excelled by few of his predecessors. He died in 558.

Eugene IV. King of Scotland, in 606, was a warlike and just Prince. He died in 622.

Eugene V. King of Scotland, in 684, was greatly troubled with wars, and was slain in 687.

Eugene VI. King of Scotland, in 687, was a very learned Prince. Died in 697.

Eugene VII. King of Scotland, in 698, was a religious and peaceful Prince. He died in 715.

Eugene VIII. King of Scotland, in 761. In the beginning of his reign he behaved well, but afterwards gave himself up to all manner of vice, and was murdered in 763.

Eulalius was the 4th Antipope in 418.

Eurick, King of Spain, in 466. He considerably extended his dominions both in Spain and France. Being a bigot to Arianism, he persecuted the orthodox. His reign, however, will be memorable for giving to the Goths their first written laws, and for the total expulsion of the Romans from Spain. He died in 484.

Eusebius, Pope, in 310, ordered that no Laick should commence a suit against a Bishop. Was martyred in 310.

Eutychian, Pope, in 274, did nothing worthy of notice but buried 342 martyrs. He died in 283.

F

FABIAN, Pope, in 236: an excellent man, and well worthy of the dignity. He was martyred in 250.

Favila, King of Spain, in 736, gave himself up to voluptuousness and indolence. Died in 738.

Feargall, King of Ireland, in 712: valiant, but unsuccessful. Died in 722.

Feidlin, the Legislator, King of Ireland, in 164: he was a most excellent law-giver, and strict observer of justice, by whom the people of Ireland were more humanized than they were ever before. Died in 173.

Felix I. Pope, in 269. He ordained that mass should only be said in consecrated places. Died in 274.

Felix II. the second Antipope, in 356, was set up by the Arians against Liberius; but was afterwards put to death, in 359.

Felix III. Pope, in 483, is said to have exceeded in pride, arrogance, and presumption, all who went before him, and died in 492.

Felix IV. Pope, in 526, has little said of him, only that he instituted extream unction. Died in 530.

Felix V. was Antipope in 1439.

Ferdinand I. King of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1527, and Emperor of Germany in 1558. He was a learned Prince, and a great favourer of learned men; affable, temperate, and a lover of peace. Died in 1564.

Ferdinand II. King of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1618, and Emperor of Germany in 1619: unfortunate, and troubled with wars. Died in 1637.

Ferdinand III. King of Hungary in 1625, Bohemia in 1627, and Emperor of Germany in 1637, was a good soldier, and perpetually engaged in war the first part of his reign. Died in 1658.

Ferdinand IV. King of Hungary in 1647, and Bohemia in 1646: a happy and successful Prince. Died in 1654.

Ferdinand the Great, King of Spain, in 1035, was a warlike Prince, and took Conimbria, Visco, and great part of Portugal, from the Moors. Died in 1065.

Ferdinand II. King of Spain, in 1157, was a Prince of great courage, yet of a very mild disposition. Died in 1188.

Ferdinand III. the Holy, King of Spain, in 1216, carried his arms against the Moors; took Cordova, the kingdoms of Murcia and Sevil, and was designing the conquest of Morocco when he died, in 1252.

Ferdinand IV. King of Spain, in 1295, was at the beginning of his reign troubled with intestine commotions; but they being ended, he defeated the King of Granada's army. Died in 1312.

Ferdinand V. the Catholick, King of Spain, in 1474, who won a great battle at Toro, from the King of Portugal; afterwards he conquered Granada from the Moors, and expelled them out of Spain; conquered Pignon de Velez, and Oran in Africa, the

the kingdom of Naples, and that of Navarre. In his reign Christopher Columbus discovered America. Died in 1504.

Ferdinand VI. King of Spain, in 1745: a weak Prince. Died in 1759.

Ferdinand, King of Portugal, in 1367, was a debauched Prince, and did nothing remarkable. Died in 1383.

Fergus, King of Ireland, in 253. As he acquired the throne by insult, soon lost it by revenge, in 354.

Fergus II. King of Ireland, jointly with Donald, in 565, whose reign was neither glorious, nor of a greater length than one year.

Fergus II. King of Scotland, in 403, was a Prince of an heroic spirit, and may be called the second founder of the Scottish kingdom. He died in 419.

Fergus III. King of Scotland, in 763, was a vicious and debauched Prince, and was murdered by his Queen, in 766.

Ferchard I. King of Scotland, in 622, was a polite, but deceitful Prince, and destroyed himself in 632.

Ferchard II. King of Scotland, in 646, had every vice, was insatiable in his desires, cruel, inhuman, and impious. He died in 664.

Fethelmachus, King of Scotland, in 373, was a Prince of great courage, and a good warrior. He was murdered in 376.

Fiatach, King of Ireland, in 116, who did nothing worthy notice. Died in 119.

Fiacha, King of Ireland, in 119: an unfortunate and impolitic Prince. Died in 126.

Fiacha, King of Ireland, in 297: a prudent and wise Prince, but unsuccessful against his invaders. Died in 327.

Fincormac, King of Scotland, in 320, was very learned, a lover of justice, and successful in wars. Died in 367.

Findoc, King of Scotland, in 252, had a very beautiful person, and was a Prince of great virtues, but unfortunate. He was slain in 262.

Finnachta, King of Ireland, in 3276, A. M. of whom little more is known but his name. Died in 3296, A. M.

Finnachta, King of Ireland, in 672: a valiant, prudent, and successful Prince. Died in 695.

Flaithbertach, King of Ireland, in 727, was a pious zealot, and died in 734.

Flan, King of Ireland, in 879: a virtuous, humane, and pious Prince. Died in 916.

Flavius Antharis, King of Italy, in 586, who did nothing remarkable, and died in 591.

Florianus, Emperor of the Romans, in 276, did nothing remarkable, being Emperor only two months.

Fogartach, King of Ireland, in 722: an unfortunate Prince, who died in 724.

Foredach, King of Ireland, in 95, reigned in peace with honour to himself, and happiness to his people. Died in 116.

Formasus, Pope, in 891, obtained the chair by bribery, and obliged his rival to leave Italy. He died in 896.

Francis I. King of France, in 1515, was a great General and Statesman, founded the royal college at Paris, encouraged learning, collected several valuable manuscripts, and furnished all the royal palaces with paintings, statues, and tapestries. Died in 1547.

Francis II. King of France, in 1559, was a hopeful Prince, but died at seventeen, in 1560.

Francis I. Grand Duke of Tuscany, Duke of Lorrain, and Emperor of Germany, in 1745: unsuccessful, but wise and prudent. Died in 1765.

Frederic I. Barbarossa, Emperor of Germany, in 1152. He reduced Italy to obedience; and because the Milanese soon revolted again, he punished them, and razed their city. He had a quarrel with the Pope, which ended to his disadvantage; but he afterwards attacked the Saracens, whom he beat several times. He died in 1191.

Frederic, of Austria, was elected by his faction Emperor of Germany in 1314, but never acknowledged.

Frederic, Marquis of Misnia, was elected by his faction Emperor of Germany, in opposition to Charles IV. to whom he relinquished the dignity, in 1347.

Frederic, Duke of Brunswick, was elected Emperor of Germany in 1399, but is not reckoned, being slain just after his election.

Frederic II. Emperor of Germany, in 1211, recovered Jerusalem from the Saracens, but was nevertheless excommunicated several times, because he opposed the Popes in their attempts to be absolute in Italy. He understood six foreign languages, was stout and magnificent, but rather too severe, and was deposed in 1245.

Frederic III. Emperor of Germany, in 1440: a Prince of great conduct and courage. Died in 1493.

Frederic, first King of Prussia, in 1701, was a valiant, politic, and glorious Prince. He died in 1713.

Frederick II. King of Prussia, in 1713: a warlike, politic Prince, who encreased his dominions. He died in 1740.

Frederick III. present King of Prussia, succeeded in 1740.

Frederic I. King of Denmark, in 1523. He introduced the reformation of Luther into his kingdom, and died in 1533.

Frederic II. King of Denmark, in 1559, was a good soldier, and great encourager of learned men. He died in 1588.

Frederic III. King of Denmark, in 1648, had wars with Charles Gustavus of Sweden, and lost several towns, but got himself made an absolute Monarch. He died in 1670.

Frederic IV. King of Denmark, in 1699, was a very obstinate Prince, but was humbled by England, Holland, and Sweden. Died in 1730.

Frederic V. King of Denmark, in 1746, did little or nothing remarkable but prohibit tobacco. He died in 1766.

Frederick, of Hesse-Cassel, King of Sweden, in 1720: a prudent, grateful Prince, who died in 1751. See more under *Ulrica Eleonora*.

Frederick Adolphus, King of Sweden, in 1751: a wise and prudent Prince, who died in 1771.

Froila I. King of Spain, in 757. He opposed the incursion of the Moors, but was avaricious and cruel, and was slain in 768.

Frederick Augustus I. King of Poland, in 1697, was a valiant and politic Prince. He was deposed by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1704, restored in 1710, and died in 1733.

Frederick Augustus II. King of Poland, in 1733: a peaceable, prudent Prince, but was greatly harrassed by the Prussians. He died in 1763.

Froila II. King of Spain, in 923, was an infamous Prince. Died in 924.

Frotho, King of Denmark, in 915: a brave and religious Prince, who died in 920.

G

G*ALBA*, Emperor of the Romans, in 68, was entirely governed by three favourites, who ruined the empire by their vices. Was killed in 69.

Galerius, Emperor of the Romans, in 304, was a good soldier, but a violent persecutor of the Christians. Died in 311.

Galicus, Emperor of the Romans, in 254, was entirely abandoned to sloth and ease, his pleasure and his lusts. He was killed in 268.

Gallus, Emperor of the Romans, in 251, did nothing worthy of notice. Died in 254.

Garbald, King of Italy, in 673, who reigned only 3 months.

Garzias, King of Spain, in 910, did nothing remarkable, except the deposing his father. Died in 914.

Geiza I. King of Hungary, in 1073: a successful Prince. Died in 1076.

Geiza II. King of Hungary, in 1141: a wise and prudent Prince. Died in 1161.

Gelasius I. Pope, in 492, maintained the dignity of his see with great obstinacy, banished the Manichees, and wrote several books. He died in 496.

Gelasius II. Pope, in 1118, was twice banished, and enjoyed the pontificate only one year.

George I. King of England, in 1714, was a very valiant, learned, and politic Prince. Died in 1727.

George II. King of England, in 1727: a valiant, peaceable, prudent, and just Prince, who died in 1760.

George III. present King of England, succeeded in 1760.

Geljarick, the usurper, King of Spain, in 507, was unfortunate, though a good soldier, and slain in 511.

Septimus Getæ, Emperor of the Romans for a few months, in 210, was killed in his mother's arms by his brother, in 212.

Glycerius, Emperor of the Romans, in 474, did nothing remarkable, and became a Bishop after one year's reign.

Godefrid,

- Godefrid*, King of Denmark, in 801; a brave and politic Prince, but was murdered in 809.
- Goranus*, King of Scotland, in 501, was a Prince of great piety, justice, and a warrior, but was slain by his subjects for oppression, in 535.
- Gordiani*, father and son, usurpers of the Roman empire, in 236: persons of great magnanimity, eloquence, justice, clemency, and moderation. They reigned but 36 days.
- Gordianus III.* Emperor of the Romans, in 239: a wise, but too young Prince, who was slain in 244.
- Gormo*, or *Gormon*, King of Denmark, in 714: a brave and successful warrior, who died in 770.
- Gormo II.* King of Denmark, in 920, who did nothing remarkable, and died in 925.
- Gormo III.* King of Denmark, in 930: a generous, but unfortunate Prince, who died in 980.
- Gratian*, Emperor of the Romans, in 375, was a Prince of great wit, eloquence, modesty, and chastity, and opposed the Heretics. Died in battle in 383.
- Gregory the Great*, Pope, in 590. He introduced purgatory, processions, expiations by masses, and invocation of saints, into the church, and was very charitable to captives. Died in 604.
- Gregory II.* Pope, in 715, had great contests with the Emperor Leo. Died in 731.
- Gregory III.* Pope, in 731. He excommunicated the Emperor Leo. In his time Rome was besieged by Luitprand, King of the Lombards. Died in 741.
- Gregory IV.* Pope, in 828. He would not accept of the dignity till his election was confirmed by the Emperor. Died in 844.
- Gregory V.* Pope, in 996, did nothing worthy of notice, but the appointment of the electors of the empire. He died in 999.
- Gregory VI.* Pope, in 1045. He bought the pontificate of Benedict IX. who sold it him because he could not withstand Sylvester III. but the Emperor set all aside in favour of Clement II.
- Gregory VII.* Pope, in 1073, excommunicated the Emperor Henry IV. who deposed him for it in 1085.
- Gregory VIII.* Pope, in 1187, sat only two months.
- Gregory IX.* Pope, in 1227, had perpetual quarrels with the Emperor, and broke his heart because he could not depose him, in 1241.
- Gregory X.* Pope, in 1271, was a learned and religious man, and died in 1276.
- Gregory XI.* Pope, in 1370. He translated the pontifical see from Avignon to Rome, and died in 1378.
- Gregory XII.* Pope, in 1406. Benedict and John were Popes at the same time, but he resigned for quietness-sake, in 1415, and died in 1417.
- Gregory XIII.* Pope, in 1572, adorned the Portico with noble paintings, and was the author of the Gregorian calendar. He died in 1585.
- Gregory XIV.* Pope, in 1590. He expended vast sums of money to support the league of France in hatred of Hugonots and Heretics, and died in 1591.

Gregory XV. Pope, in 1621, was religious and learned. Died in 1623.

Gregory, the Antipope, in 1138.

Gregory the Warrior, King of Scotland, in 876, had every virtue requisite to complete a Monarch. He died in 892.

Grimoald, King of Italy, in 662, was a Prince of great wit and prudent conduct. Died in 673.

Grimus, King of Scotland, in 996, during the first part of his reign behaved very well, but turned out cruel and vicious. He died in 1004.

Guibert, or *Clement*, the Antipope, in 1079.

Gundibert, King of Italy, in 662, did nothing worthy of notice, and was expelled his kingdom in 663.

Gundemar, King of Spain, in 610: a Prince of great piety, wisdom, and courage. Died in 612.

Gunther, Earl of Swartsburg, was chosen Emperor of Germany by his faction, in opposition to Charles IV. with whom he compounded, in 1349.

Gustavus I. Vasa, King of Sweden, in 1528, was a Prince of great wisdom and courage, introduced the Lutheran religion, and made the crown hereditary in his family: he resigned in 1556.

Gustavus II. Adolphus, King of Sweden, in 1611. He was vigilant, liberal and religious, easy of access, an enemy to ceremonies. His judgment was solid, his fancy grave, his memory extraordinary, and his military skill unrivalled. To these he added the knowledge of mathematics, policy, and history; and spoke Latin, Italian, French, and High Dutch, as well as his own language. He was slain in battle in 1632.

Gustavus III. Adolphus, present King of Sweden, acceded in 1771.

H

HACQUIN the Red, King of Sweden, in 1041, did nothing worthy of notice, and died in 1054.

Halstan, King of Sweden, in 1064, reigned with great wisdom and prudence. He died in 1080.

Hardicanute I. King of Denmark, in 928, who did nothing remarkable, and died in 930.

Hardicanute II. King of England, Norway, and Denmark, in 1039, was remarkable for his cruelty and gluttony, and died in 1041.

Harold I. King of Denmark, in 814, the first Christian King of Denmark: an unfortunate Prince, who was opposed by Regner or Ringon II.

Harold II. King of Denmark, in 925: a peaceable, good Prince, who died in 928.

Harold II. King of Denmark, in 935: a courageous Prince, who died in 980.

Haro'd IV. King of Denmark, in 1079, lost some provinces to Otte the Great. Died in 1080.

Harold Harefoot, King of England, in 1036: a cruel and tyrannical Prince, and hated by his people. Died in 1039.

Harold

Harold II. King of England, in 1066, was valiant, honest, obliging, affable, exceedingly generous, and endued with all the virtues which form a great Prince. He reigned but a few months, and was slain in battle in 1066.

Heber, one of the first Kings of Ireland, in 2934, A.M. was unsuccessful, and killed in battle by his brother in 2935, A.M.

Hedwigis, Queen of Poland, in 1383, married Jagellon which see.

Heliogabalus, Emperor of the Romans, in 218, was abominably vicious and boundless in luxury, and slain in 222.

Hemming, King of Denmark, in 811: a peaceable good Prince, who died in 812.

Hengist, the Saxon, founder of the kingdom of Kent, in 455, was one of the bravest and most prudent Generals of his time, but sullied his reputation by his treachery in murdering 300 British nobles on Salisbury Plain in 476. Died in 488.

Henry, brother of Baldwin, Latin Emperor at Constantinople, in 1206, was politic and a good soldier. Died in 1217.

Henry I. the Fowler, Emperor of Germany, in 919, was a brave soldier, vanquished the Hungarians, Bohemians, Sclavonians, and Danes, and took Lorrain. Died in 936.

Henry II. the lame, Emperor of Germany, in 1002. He defeated the Duke of Bohemia and the King of Poland, routed the Duke of Bavaria, and made the Venetians tributary. He afterwards defeated the Greeks and Saracens, and took several of their towns. Died in 1024.

Henry III. the Black, Emperor of Germany, in 1039. He defeated the Bohemians, restored Peter to his throne of Hungary, reduced the petty Princes of Italy, and made war on the Hungarians. Died in 1055.

Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, in 1055: a Prince of incomparable wit, valour, solidity, and liberality; very valiant, and merciful to excess. He was deposed by the German Princes in 1077, but reinstated in 1080; when being unfortunate, he was again deposed and ill-treated by his son, and died miserably, though he had fought and won 62 battles, in 1105.

Henry V. Emperor of Germany, in 1105: a Prince of good courage, but bloody, cruel, and perfidious, who died in 1125.

Henry VI. the Sharp, Emperor of Germany, in 1191: a cruel and perfidious Prince, who was excommunicated for imprisoning Richard King of England returning from the Holy Land, and making him pay a large ransom. Died in 1198.

Henry VII. Emperor of Germany, in 1245, was an hopeful Prince, but more illustrious for his virtue than his dignity, and was slain in 1246.

Henry VIII. Emperor of Germany, in 1308, and Earl of Luxemburgh, who endeavoured to appease the troubles of Italy, was a Prince of good courage, but was poisoned by a priest in 1313.

Henry I. King of France, in 1031, had some inconsiderable wars, and gave Burgundy to his brother Robert. Died in 1060.

Henry II. King of France, in 1547, was a stout, warlike Prince, and commanded his father's army in Piedmont, with great success, against the Imperialists. Died in 1559.

Henry III. King of France and Poland, in 1574. He signalized himself against the Protestants; but afterwards gave himself up to idleness and sensuality. He was stabbed by James Clement, in 1589.

Henry IV. the Great, King of France, in 1589, was the greatest hero of his age, and has been praised by above 50 historians, and 500 panegyrists, poets, and orators. He was killed by Fr. Ravillac, in 1610.

Henry I. King of Spain, in 1214, did nothing remarkable, and was slain in 1216.

Henry II. the Gracious, King of Spain, in 1368, had a very troublesome reign, though he was a Prince of great courage, and was poisoned in 1379.

Henry III. the Sickly, King of Spain, in 1390. He suppressed his rebellious subjects, and repulsed the Kings of Portugal and Granada. Died in 1406.

Henry IV. the Impotent, King of Spain, in 1454, was the disgrace of Castile, having, to take off the suspicion of his impotency, hired Bertrand de la Cueva to lie with his Queen, whose daughter he declared heiress of Castile. Died in 1474.

Henry I. Earl of Portugal, in 1093: a valiant and deserving Prince, the first Sovereign of Portugal, who died 1112.

Henry the Cardinal, King of Portugal, in 1578, did nothing remarkable. Died in 1580.

Henry I. Bequclerk, King of England, in 1100, was very courageous, and had a great capacity, both in military and civil affairs; was learned, prudent, severe in punishing the guilty, and a favourer of learned men. Died 1135.

Henry I. Fitz-empress, King of England, 1154, was valiant, prudent, generous, politic, studious, learned, and of an exalted genius; but was excessively haughty, of an immeasurable ambition, and an unbounded lust. Died in 1198.

Henry III. King of England, in 1216, was a Prince of a mean capacity, of an inconstant and capricious temper, and had high notions of arbitrary power; but was very merciful and continent. Died in 1272.

Henry IV. Bolingbroke, King of England, in 1399, had a greater reputation when a private man, than in his royalty; was cruel, and had a turbulent reign. He died in 1413.

Henry V. Monmouth, King of England, in 1413, had all the endowments of body and mind requisite to form a great man; and was a Prince of uncommon prudence, resolution, and bravery. Died in 1422.

Henry VI. Windsor, King of England, in 1422, was fitter for a private life than a crown, having a natural imbecility, which rendered him incapable to govern of himself; but he was chaste, temperate, extremely religious, and free from all injustice and cruelty, was deposed in 1461, restored in 1470, again deposed in 1471, and killed.

Henry VII. earl of Richmond, King of England, in 1485, was a Prince of great abilities, but too great an enemy to war; was avaricious, and suffered the French to seize on Britany. The band

band of gentlemen-pensioners was instituted by this King; and the sweating-sickness was first in England in his time. He died in 1509.

Henry VIII. King of England, in 1509, for the greatest part of his reign, governed with great applause, but at last made his will a law. Lust, luxury, and cruelty, so possessed his mind, that they obscured his virtues, and stained his former glory. He died in 1547.

Henry of Valois, King of Poland, in 1573, reigned but a short time, and succeeded to the throne of France by the name of Henry III. which see.

Heraclius, Emperor of the east, in 610, a cruel Prince, was at first orthodox, and overcame his enemies; but embracing the tenets of the Monothelites, he never prospered afterwards, and died in 641.

Heremon, King of Ireland, in 2935, A.M. was a prudent and successful Prince. Died in 2948.

Hermanric, King of Kent, in 534, died in 568, but did nothing worthy notice.

Hilary, Pope, in 461 was learned and religious, and built several churches. He died in 468.

Hildebrand, King of Italy, in 744, only reigned six months.

Honorius I. Pope, in 624, was a learned man, but was charged with being a Monothelite heretick. Died in 638.

Honorius the Antipope, in 1061.

Honorius II. Pope, in 1124, was an encourager of learning. Died 1130.

Honorius III. Pope, in 1216. He crowned Peter, Emperor of Constantinople; encouraged the war in the Holy Land, and excommunicated the Emperor Frederick II. Died 1227.

Honorius IV. Pope, in 1285. He excommunicated Peter of Arragon and his son. Died 1287.

Honorius, Emperor of the Romans, in 394, is said by some to have had little wit, and less courage; but by others to have been a religious and just Prince. Died in 423.

Hormisdas, Pope, in 514, was a man of uncommon parts, of great policy and address, but of a most haughty, vindictive, and imperious temper. He was very learned for those times, and died in 523.

Hugh I. King of Ireland, in 572, was a politic, wise Prince. Died 599.

Hugh II. King of Ireland, in 599, of whom little is known.

Hugh III. King of Ireland, in 605, whose history is little known.

Hugh IV. King of Ireland, in 734, successful but unfortunate. Died in 742.

Hugh V. King of Ireland, in 797; a cruel but warlike Prince. Died in 819.

Hugh VI. King of Ireland, in 863, successful in war, and wise in peace. Died 879.

Hugh Capet, King of France, in 987, was a learned, wise, and prudent Prince. Died 996.

Hugert,

Hugony, the Great, King of Ireland, 3619, A.M. one of the most spirited and enterprizing Monarchs the island ever produced. Died 3649.

Hyginus, Bishop of Rome, in 138. In his time the two famous heretics, Valentine and Cerdo, came to Rome. He is said to have ordered the use of godfathers in baptism, and the consecration of churches. He was martyred in 142, and was the first that stiled himself *Pope*.

I.

Agellon, or *Uladislaus V.* King of Poland, in 1385. He obtained a signal victory over the Knights of the Teutonic order, 50,000 being left dead on the field, and took from them several places in Prussia. He had such influence over his subjects, that the crown was continued in his family 180 years. He died in 1434.

James I. King of Scotland, in 1405, a learned, ingenious, and witty Prince, and, after experiencing great vicissitudes of fortune, was at last murdered in 1437.

James II. King of Scotland, in 1437, a good soldier, of great courage, and uncommon moderation, who was killed in 1460.

James III. King of Scotland, in 1460, a Prince more corrupted by ill habits and acquaintance than by nature; for in the beginning of his reign he gave signs of good dispositions. He was murdered in 1488.

James IV. King of Scotland, in 1488, was of a quick wit, though not overstocked with learning, a warlike, just Prince, but profuse. He was slain in 1513.

James V. King of Scotland, in 1513, was a Prince of great agility, patient of labour, of a quick understanding, and great courage; but was covetous, and greatly addicted to his pleasures. Died of grief in 1542.

James VI. King of Scotland, in 1567, and I. of Great Britain in 1603, was a learned and peaceable Prince; but wavering in his religion, of too arbitrary a temper, and by his management made the nation cut a contemptible figure in Europe. He died in 1625.

James II. King of England, in 1685, was well qualified to govern these kingdoms had he not been bigotted to the Roman Catholic religion. He abdicated 1688.

Jane Grey, who was Queen of England in 1552 but ten days, when she resigned, and was beheaded in one month after. She was a pious and a remarkably amiable Princess in body and mind.

Ibrahim, Emperor of Turkey, in 1640, a very cruel, debauched, and voluptuous Prince, who was strangled in 1655.

Indulphus, King of Scotland, in 958, was a warrior of great courage, and generally successful, but a lover of peace. Was killed in battle in 968.

Ingo I. the Pious, King of Sweden, in 1060. He endeavoured to put an end to idolatry, but failed in it, and was unfortunately killed in 1064.

Ingo II. King of Sweden, in 1100, was a Prince of great piety, but dethroned by his subjects in 1130.

Innocent I. Pope, in 402, was very religious, a man of great address, and a lively genius. Died in 417.

Innocent II. Pope, in 1130, was defeated by Conrade, but got the better of two Antipopes. Died in 1143.

Innocent was Antipope in 1177.

Innocent III. Pope, in 1198. He excommunicated the Emperors Philip and Otho, and made King John of England hold his crown tributary. Died 1216.

Innocent IV. Pope, in 1243, was learned, and ordered Cardinals to wear red hats. Died 1254.

Innocent V. Pope, in 1276, was Pope only five months.

Innocent VI. Pope, in 1352: he obliged the clergy to residence, and had disputes with several Princes. Died in 1362.

Innocent VII. Pope, in 1404, before his election swore to resign, if the unity of the church required it, but did not keep his word. Died 1406.

Innocent VIII. Pope, in 1484: he collected money for a war against the Turks, and employed it against the King of Naples. He was a drunken and debauched man. Died 1492.

Innocent IX. Pope, in 1591, died two months after his election.

Innocent X. Pope, in 1644, was too familiar with Donna Olympia, his brother's wife: she administered the papacy, and carried every thing as she pleased. He died in 1655.

Innocent XI. Pope, in 1676, was a learned and politic prelate. He died in 1689.

Innocent XII. Pope, in 1691: he condemned the five propositions of Jansenius, and a book of the Archbishop of Cambray's, and obliged that great man to anathematize his own work. Died 1700.

Innocent XIII. Pope, in 1721, was a great friend to the Jesuits, and did all he could to make the bull of Clement XI. be received by the French church. He died in 1724.

Jean, Queen of Spain, in 1506. Died in 1516.

John I. Pope, in 523, is said to have favoured the Arians. Died in prison in 526.

John II. Pope, in 533, was remarkable for nothing but his eloquence. Died 535.

John III. Pope, in 560: he enlarged the burying-places of martyrs, and built the churches of St. James and St. Philip. Died in 573.

John IV. Pope, in 640, was a very learned man, and writ to the prelates of Scotland about the celebration of Easter. He died in 642.

John V. Pope, in 685, had great employments before he was Pope; but was sick, and kept his bed during his pontificate. Died 686.

John VI. Pope, in 701, was a religious man, and repaired three churches. Died 705.

John VII. Pope, in 705, was a charitable man. Died in 707.

John VIII. Pope, in 872: he crowned Charles the Bald, and Charles the Fat, Emperors, and was obliged to leave Rome. Died 882.

John IX. Pope, in 889: he called a council at Ravenna, where he confirmed the acts of Formosus, and condemned those of Stephen. Died in 900.

John X. Pope, in 915, a great warrior, was stifled in 928.

John XI. Pope, in 931, was a politic, but immoral man, who died 936.

John XII. Pope, in 956, was a very wicked, cruel, and debauched man. Abdicated 963.

John XIII. Pope, in 965, established the consecration of bells, and was a cruel man. Died in 972.

John XIV. Pope, in 984, greatly oppressed the people of Rome. Died in 985.

John XV. Pope, was elected in 985, and governed 5 months, but was not consecrated, and is not reckoned by some authors. He died in 986.

John XVI. Pope, in 986, was very covetous and proud. Died in 996.

John, the 21st Antipope, Pope, in 996, who is generally reckoned the XVIIth. Died 998, eminent for his riches and learning.

John XVIII. Pope, in 1003: he invested the clergy with the power of choosing Popes, till that time in the people. He died after 5 months.

John XIX. Pope, in 1004, did nothing remarkable. Died in 1009.

John XX. Pope, in 1024, led a good life. Died in 1033.

John XXI. Pope, in 1276, was a good physician, but an indifferent priest. Died in 1277.

John XXII. Pope, in 1316, was a man of wit, and well skilled in the civil and canon law. Died in 1336.

John, XXIII. Pope, in 1410, was fitter for a warrior than a bishop, though he sacrificed his fortune to the repose of the church. Abdicated 1415.

John Zimisces, Emperor of the East, in 1118, was a Prince of great virtues.

John, Emperor of the Romans, in 423, by usurpation, was slain in 425.

John Comnenus, Emperor of the East, in 1118, did nothing very remarkable. Was poisoned by an arrow in 1142.

John I. Ducas, Emperor of the East, at Adrianople, in 1222. He was successful against the Latins, concluded a peace with the Turks, and greatly enlarged his dominions. Died in 1255.

John II. Ducas, Emperor of the East, at Adrianople, in 1258, an infant, deposed by Michael, in 1262.

John III. Paleologus, Emperor of the East, at Adrianople, in 1341, was unfortunate and imprudent. Died 1391.

John IV. Cantacuzenus, associated Emperor of the East at Adrianople, in 1341, successful, and a good soldier, but retired to a monastery in 1357.

John V. Paleologus, Emperor of the East, at Adrianople, in 1421, did nothing worthy of notice, and was deposed.

John VI. Paleologus, Emperor of the East, at Adrianople, in 1419, who was harassed by the Turks. Died in 1448.

John

- John Comnenus I. or Laxus*, Emperor at Trebizond, in 1274, an aspiring and successful Prince, who died in 1295.
- John Comnenus-Galo II. Johannes*, Emperor at Trebizond, in 1396, a cruel and undutiful Prince, who died in 1449.
- John I.* King of France, in 1317, an infant, who lived but eight days.
- John II.* King of France, in 1350, was the most brave and frank Prince of his time. He was taken prisoner by the English, and died in 1363.
- John I.* King of Spain, in 1379, was despised for his weakness, and died in 1390.
- John II.* King of Spain, in 1406, gave himself over to his pleasures, and committed the whole care of governing to his favourites. Died 1454.
- John the Bastard*, King of Portugal, in 1385, styled the father of his country, was a valiant, wise, and prudent Prince. Died in 1433.
- John II.* King of Portugal, in 1481. He built some fortifications at Guinea, was at the taking of Azille and Tangier, signalized himself at the battle of Toro, and was an exact administrator of justice. Died 1495.
- John III.* King of Portugal, in 1521, sent divers missionaries to the Indies, and had success in his wars against the Indian Princes. Died in 1557.
- John*, Duke of Braganza, King of Portugal, in 1640, was a great lover of learning and music, slept little, was of an obliging temper, and frugal in his dress and diet. He obtained a famous victory over the Spaniards near Bajados, and great advantages over the Hollanders in Brazil. Died in 1656.
- John V.* King of Portugal, in 1707, was a warlike and prudent Prince. Died 1750.
- John Baliol*, King of Scotland, in 1292, a Prince of great courage, was taken prisoner by Edward of England, and resigned his sovereignty in 1299, and set at liberty again.
- John Lackland*, King of England, in 1199, had a mean spirit, and was more fit for private life than royalty. Died in 1216.
- John*, King of Denmark, in 1481, and of Norway and Sweden in 1497, a brave, fortunate, and deserving Prince, who died in 1513.
- John Albert*, King of Poland, in 1492, was very learned in history, and liberal to his soldiers, but unfortunate. Died in 1507.
- John Sepusius*, King of Hungary, in 1526, who was soon obliged to quit his dignity to the King of Bohemia, but restored in 1534, a prudent but unfortunate Prince, and died of joy, 1539.
- John II.* King of Hungary, in 1539, an infant, whose dominions were taken from him.
- John Casimir*, King of Poland, in 1648, was prudent and courageous, and fought seventeen battles. He was designed for the church, but the affairs of Poland obliged him to mount the throne. He had wars with Charles Gustavus of Sweden, whom he defeated; and afterwards voluntarily abdicated the crown, and retired into France, where he had a pension. Died in 1672.

John Sobieski, King of Poland, in 1674. He spoke several languages, loved books and scholars, and had all the qualities of an hero. Died in 1696.

John I. King of Sweden, in 1220, was very liberal to the church, and made his people happy. He died in 1223.

John II. King of Sweden, in 1497. He was dethroned for breaking the promises made at his coronation, and died in 1514.

John III. King of Sweden, in 1569, was a peaceable King. He died in 1592.

John, Grand Duke of Russia, in 1462, a victorious and successful Prince, who greatly enlarged his dominions and dignity, being the first Sovereign of all the Russias, and first took the title of Tzar.

John the Infant, Grand Duke of Russia, in 1534. He took the title, after his minority, of King of Siberia, was a cruel and bloody Prince, treating his prisoners worse than brutes. He died in 1584.

John, joint Grand Duke of Russia, in 1682, was incapable of governing, by reason of his defects in body and mind. Died in 1696.

Joseph I. King of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1687, and Emperor of Germany in 1705; a prudent yet unsuccessful Prince, but fortunate in his generals. Died 1711.

Joseph II. the present Emperor of Germany, elected in 1765.

John II. Emperor of Russia, in 1740, was deposed while an infant, and killed in 1763.

Joseph, King of Portugal, in 1750, no great genius. Died in 1777.

Jossus, Emperor of Germany, in 1410, was greatly esteemed before he obtained the Imperial dignity, but did nothing very remarkable; he reigned but 5 months.

Jovian, Emperor of the Romans, in 363, was a brave and religious Prince, but reigned only 7 months.

Irene, Empress of the East, in 797, was of a cruel disposition. In her time the Saracens plundered the suburbs of Constantinople. She died in 802.

Isaac Comnenus, Emperor of the East, in 1057, was a hopeful Prince, but renounced, and became a monk in 1059.

Isaac Angelus, Emperor of the East, in 1203, a man of no courage or resolution. Died 1203.

Isaac Belis, Governor of Turkey during Bajazet's captivity in 1397; an unfortunate Prince, who was murdered in 1403.

Julian the Apostate, Emperor of the Romans, in 361, was chaste, learned, temperate, vigilant, and a good soldier, but a great enemy to christianity. Died 363.

Julius Cæsar, founder of the Roman empire, the greatest orator, historian, mathematician, and warrior, that the early part of history has transmitted down to us. He began to reign as perpetual Dictator, with the title of Imperator, 45 years before Christ, and was assassinated the year following.

Julius I. Pope, in 337, was a very learned prelate, and died 352.

Julius II. Pope, in 1503, was a man of great courage, and emulated Cæsar and Alexander. Died 1513.

Julius III. Pope, in 1550, ordered that the general council, removed from Trent, should return thither again. Died 1555.

Justin I. Emperor of the East, in 518, was entirely taken up in ecclesiastical matters. Was killed by a fall in 527.

Justin II. Curopalates, Emperor of the East, at first reigned well, but shortly after evidenced the greatest avarice and cruelty. Died in 581.

Justinian I. Emperor of the East, in 527, was a valiant Prince. He conquered the Persians, exterminated the Vandals, regained Africa, subdued the Goths in Italy, defeated the Moors, and restored the empire to its primitive glory. Died mad in 565.

Justinian II. Emperor of the East, in 685, an unfortunate and cruel Prince, who was banished in 694, restored 703, and beheaded in 711.

K.

K*Enrick.* Vide *Cenric*.

Kenneth I. King of Scotland, in 604, did nothing remarkable, and reigned but one year.

Kenneth II. King of Scotland, in 834, was a politic and warlike Prince, and died in 854.

Kenneth III. King of Scotland, in 977, was a religious, warlike, and able Prince. He was murdered in 994.

Kinnatellus, King of Scotland, in 568, did nothing remarkable, enjoying ill health. He died in 569.

Kineth, King of Ireland, in 724, of whom little is known, but that he died in 727.

Kimboth, King of Ireland, in 3596 A.M. a wise, politic, and prudent Prince. Died 3603 A.M.

Kinfaola, King of Ireland, in 671, of whom little is known. Died 675.

L.

L*ABRA*, King of Ireland, 3682, A.M. a valiant and able Monarch. Died 3694, A.M.

Lawrence the 5th Antipope, in 498.

St. Ladislaus, King of Hungary, in 1076, a religious, good Prince. Died 1095.

Ladislaus II. King of Hungary, in 1200. Died the same year. Did nothing remarkable.

Ladislaus III. King of Hungary, in 1278, a wicked and lascivious Prince. Died 1291.

Ladislaus IV. King of Hungary and Poland, in 1440, who did nothing remarkable, and was slain in 1443.

Ladislaus V. King of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1444, an infant who was poisoned in 1458.

Ladislaus VI. King of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1490, a Prince of great courage and prudence, crowned with success. He died in 1516.

Laudo, Pope, in 914, enjoyed the chair only five months.

Lechus I. first Duke of Poland, in 550. He rebuilt the city of Gnesne, and was a valiant man.

Lechus II. Duke of Poland, in 740, was a cruel Prince, and expelled his dominions in 750.

Leo I. Pope, in 440, the Great, was a man of extraordinary parts, far superior to all who had governed the church before him, and scarce equalled by any who have succeeded him. Died 461.

Leo II. in 682, was learned, had great skill in musick, and was very diligent in procuring the welfare of the church. Died in 683.

Leo III. Pope, in 795, was a religious and good man, but greatly troubled with conspiracies, and died in 816.

Leo IV. Pope, in 847. He repaired the city of Rome, built several churches, was a religious man, and died in 855.

Leo V. Pope, in 904, was in the chair only 40 days.

Leo VI. Pope, in 928, was in the chair only six months, was imprisoned by his successor, and died 929.

Leo VII. Pope, in 936. He endeavoured to restore the monastical state at Rome. Died in 939.

Leo VIII. in 963. He gave the right of electing Popes to the Emperors, but was deposed in 2 months, restored in 964, and died 965.

Leo IX. Pope, in 1049, was elected by the Emperor; but to gain the favour of the people, he cast off his purple, and said he was not their Bishop till they should chuse him. Died in 1054.

Leo X. Pope, in 1513, was a lover of learning, but of little or no religion, calling the Gospel *the fable of Christ*, and was partial, ambitious, and revengeful. Died 1521.

Leo XI. Pope, in 1605, was in the chair only 26 days.

Leo I. Emperor of the East, in 457, was a virtuous and wise Prince, who made choice of the ablest men to be his ministers of state. Died 474.

Leo II, Emperor of the East, in 474, enjoyed the supreme power only one year, was an infant.

Leo III. *Isaurus*, surnamed *Iconomachus*, Emperor of the East, in 716, was a Prince of great moderation and valour, and vigorously preserved the empire from the attempts of the Saracens, whom he often overcame. Died 741.

Leo IV. Emperor of the East, in 741. He defeated five Saracen Princes in Syria, and slew 6000 Arabians. Died in 780.

Leo V. *Armenius*, Emperor of the East, in 813. He subdued the Bulgarians, opposed image worship, and was killed in 821.

Leo VI. Emperor of the East, in 886, was at first defeated by the Bulgarians; but, by the aid of the Hungarians, he defeated them. He died in 910.

Leontius, Emperor of the East, in 694, was cruel, but a good soldier, and was deposed in 696.

Leopold, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1655, and Emperor of Germany, in 1658, had good success against the Turks in the beginning of his reign. The empire in his time was reduced

to the last extremity, but was re-established by the maritime powers. Died 1705.

Leovigilde, King of Spain, 568, was a valiant and successful Prince, and drove the Romans from the greatest part of their possessions in Spain. Died 586.

Levua I. King of Spain, 567, did nothing remarkable. Died 572.

Levua II. King of Spain, in 601, came to the crown very young, and was murdered in two years.

Lescus I. Duke of Poland, in 780, was a brave Prince, who beat the Austrians and Moravians. Died 804.

Lescus II. Duke of Poland, in 804, did nothing worthy of notice, and died in 810.

Lescus III. Duke of Poland, in 810. He made peace with Charlemain. Died in 815.

Lescus IV. Duke of Poland, in 892, did nothing worthy of notice, and died in 913.

Lescus V. Duke of Poland, in 1194, was a warlike Prince, who had but a troublesome reign, and was assassinated in 1220.

Lescus VI. Duke of Poland, in 1279, was disturbed by domestic troubles, and the incursions of the Tartars; but he beat the Russians and Lithuanians, and entirely routed out the Jazygians, who inhabited Podolia. Died 1289.

Lewis I. the Pious, King of France, and Emperor of Germany, in 814, had more of the priest than soldier in him, and was unfortunate. Died in 840.

Lewis II. the Younger, Emperor of Germany, in 855. He defeated the Saracens, and besieged them in Bari; though he had but a troublesome reign. He died 875.

Lewis, the Stammerer, II. King of France, and III. Emperor of Germany, in 878, did nothing remarkable, his reign being short. Died 879.

Lewis IV. Emperor of Germany, in 899, was the last Emperor of the race of Charlemagne, when it became elective. He died in 912.

Lewis V. of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany, in 1314, was a great warrior, but deposed by the Pope in 1346.

Lewis III. King of France, in 897, was a good soldier, and killed 9000 Normans at Saucourt, near Amiens, who were ravaging Picardy. Died in 812.

Lewis IV. Transmarine, King of France, in 936, was never free from intestine commotions. Died in 954.

Lewis V. King of France, in 986, did nothing worthy of notice, as he reigned but one year, dying 987.

Lewis VI. the Fat, King of France, in 1107, had wars with Henry I. of England, and was greatly disturbed by the Lords of his kingdom. He founded the abbey of St. Victor at Paris. Died 1137.

Lewis VII. the Young, King of France, in 1137, was pious, charitable, and courageous. He made a fruitless expedition to the Holy Land, and divorced his wife, who married Henry Duke of Normandy, afterwards King of England, with whom he had perpetual quarrels. Died 1180.

Lewis VIII. the Lion, King of France, in 1223. His reign was but short ; however, he took from the English Rochelle, and some other places in France. Died in 1226.

Lewis IX. the Divine, King of France, in 1226, was a valiant and religious Prince, made peace with the English, governed his kingdom according to the laws, and banished all violence and oppression. Died in 1270.

Lewis X. Hutin, King of France, in 1314, had a very short reign, and did nothing remarkable. Died 1316.

Lewis XI. King of France, in 1461, was a cunning, resolute, but cruel Prince, and laid the foundation of that absolute power, which the French Kings have since enjoyed. Died 1483.

Lewis XII. King of France, in 1498, was religious, chaste, magnificent, a favourer of learned men, courageous, and bore so great a love to his subjects, that he shed tears when he was obliged to raise any subsidy. Died 1515.

Lewis XIII. the Just, King of France, in 1610, was almost perpetually engaged in war, either with the French protestants or foreign nations, and had generally very good success. Died in 1643.

Lewis XIV. the Great, King of France, in 1643, was a great encourager of arts and sciences, but had an unbounded ambition, and made every thing subservient to that predominant passion. Died in 1715.

Lewis XV. King of France, in 1715, a successful, warlike, and courageous Prince. Died 1774.

Lewis XVI. the present King of France, acceded in 1774.

Lewis, King of Spain, in 1724, reigned but 8 months, and died.

Lewis I. King of Hungary and Poland, in 1342, a successful and victorious Prince. Died 1382.

Lewis II. King of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1516, unfortunate, but heroic. Died 1526.

Lewis of Hungary, King of Poland, in 1370, was rich, liberal, well-beloved, a lover of justice, and politic. Died 1383.

Liberius, Pope, in 352, was learned, and resigned all worldly things to obey the Gospel, and the dictates of his faith, was banished in 356, restored 358. Died 366.

St. Linus, Bishop of Rome, in 66, was a learned and religious man. He was martyred in 67.

Logary I. King of Ireland, 3649, A.M. a worthy, pious Prince. Died 3665. A.M.

Logary II. King of Ireland, 428 ; successful against the Britons ; was the first Christian Monarch of Ireland. Died 463.

Lothair, King of Kent, 673, politic but unsuccessful. Died 685.

Longseach, King of Ireland, in 695, a valiant and heroic Prince. Died 705.

Licinius, Emperor of the Romans, in 308, in opposition to Constantine the Great. He was a rigid observer of military discipline, but covetous and dissolute, very ignorant, and a hater of learning. He was strangled in 325.

Lothario I. Emperor of Germany, in 840, a generous and valiant Prince, but ambitious and jealous. Died 840.

Lothario

Lothario II. Emperor of Germany, in 1125. He happily appeased the troubles of Italy, and was greatly respected by the clergy. Died 1138.

Lothario, King of France, in 954, had a very troublesome reign. Died 986.

Lucius I. Pope, in 252, was a religious and good man. He was martyred in 254.

Lucius II. Pope, in 1144, was religious, but was in the chair only eleven months. Died in 1145.

Lucius III. Pope, in 1181, was a religious and politic man. Died in 1185.

Lugad I. King of Ireland, in 65, was incestuous with his mother, and guilty of suicide in 74.

Lugad II. King of Ireland, in 483, a warrior, and an heroic Prince. Died 508.

Lugtarus, King of Scotland, in 104, a cruel, debauched, and wicked Prince, who was murdered in 107.

Luitbert, King of Italy, in 701, was a hopeful Prince, but was dethroned.

Luitprand, King of Italy, in 712 : a pious and liberal Prince, who was leagued with Charles Martel, with whom he was successful. Died 744.

M.

MACBETH, King of Scotland, in 1040, had great abilities and courage, but was bloody and cruel the latter part of his reign. He was slain in 1057.

Mac Conn, King of Ireland, in 250, a successful rebel. Died 250.

Macha, Queen of Ireland, in 3596, A.M. ruled with spirit and magnificence, which made her the terror of her enemies, and the delight of her subjects. Died 3610. A.M.

Macrinus, Emperor of Rome, in 217, who did nothing worthy note, and was killed in 218.

Magnus, King of Denmark and Norway, in 1041, was a Prince of great courage, united the kingdoms, and died in 1048.

Magnus I. King of Sweden, in 1133, had a very troublesome reign, and was assassinated in 1144.

Magnus II. King of Sweden, in 1279, was a politic Prince, and died in 1290.

Magnus III. King of Sweden, in 1320. He suffered himself to be entirely governed by young counsellors. He was imprisoned in 1361.

Mahomet I. Emperor of the Turks, in 1413, is commended for his victories, his justice, and his faith, which he kept inviolable, whenever he was engaged ; and for aggrandizing the Ottoman empire. He died in 1421.

Mahomet II. the Great, Emperor of the Turks, in 1451, was the terror of Europe, and the most fortunate of all the infidel Princes. He understood the Greek, Latin, Arabic, and Persian languages ; had great skill in astrology ; was well shaped, and

and wanted neither wit nor courage; but then he was debauched, irreligious, and so cruel, that he commanded fourteen of his pages to be ripped up, to know who had eaten a melon, stolen out of a garden which he cultivated himself. Died 1481.

Mahomet III. Emperor of Turkey, in 1595, was a cruel, debauched, unnatural, and negligent Prince, yet superstitious. Died in 1604.

Mahomet IV. Emperor of Turkey, in 1655, was very handsome, of great courage and ingenuity, and much less given to pleasure than any of his predecessors. He was deposed in 1687, and died in 1693.

Mahomet V. a warlike, magnanimous Prince, who began in 1730. Died 1754.

Majoranus, Emperor of the Romans, in 457, famous for his wit, learning, and valour. Died in 461.

Malachy I. King of Ireland, in 846, whose wisdom, policy, and courage, extirpated the Danes from Ireland, and destroyed their tyrant Turgesius. Deposed 863.

Malachy II. King of Ireland, in 980, was at first successful in war, but became inactive and inglorious. Deposed in 1003, restored 1014, and died soon after.

Malcolm I. King of Scotland, in 938, a Prince of great courage, and a lover of peace, but was murdered 958.

Malcolm II. King of Scotland, in 1004. He reigned for some years with great glory, and was a learned and warlike Prince; but in the evening of his reign, sullied his fame by avarice, and was murdered in 1034.

Malcolm III. King of Scotland, in 1057, was remarkable for no vice, but famous to posterity for his great and many virtues. Was slain 1093.

Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, in 1153, was a weak, but a very religious Prince. He died 1165.

Maldvinus, King of Scotland, in 1664, was a good Prince, but troubled with seditions. Was murdered in 684.

Marcellinus, Pope, in 295. He acquired great glory by his conduct during the persecution, and was martyred in 304.

Marcellus I. Pope, in 340, observed the discipline of the church with great steadiness, and was martyred in 310.

Marcellus II. Pope, in 1155, was Pope only 21 days. He used to say, he could not see how they who were Popes could take care of their own salvation.

Marcus Aurelius, Emperor of the Romans, in 161, a valiant Prince, and the last of all the Roman Emperors. Was poisoned 179.

Marcus, Emperor of the Romans in 244, who lived but 5 days after his elevation. Did nothing remarkable.

Marcus, Pope, in 336. We know little either of his life or administration, only he died in 336.

Maolchoba, King of Ireland, in 612, of whom little is known.

Margaret, queen of Scotland, in 1285, an infant, who died at the age of 8 years, in 1290.

Margaret, Queen of Denmark, in 1385, and of Sweden and Norway

way in 1394; a most excellent Princess, who died greatly lamented in 1411.

Marcian, Emperor of the East, in 450, was a Prince of singular probity and wisdom, and was always inclined to peace, if it could be obtained honourably. Died in 457.

Martin I. Pope, in 649, was seized on, kept prisoner by the Emperor Theodorus, and starved to death, in 656.

Martin II. Pope, in 882, did nothing remarkable. Died in 884.

Martin III. Pope, in 943, was a religious and superstitious prelate. Died in 946.

Martin IV. Pope, in 1281. He excommunicated Peter, King of Arragon, and signed crusado's to fight against him. Died in 1285.

Martin V. Pope, in 1417, was a very prudent man, and never denied a reasonable request. Died in 1431.

Mary, Queen of Hungary, in 1383, married Sigismund, who became King in 1389; whom see.

Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1542, was the handsomest Princess of her age, very learned in the Latin tongue, and was a great admirer, and no small proficient in poetry. She was too addicted to lust, and vindictive in her revenge; she was beheaded at Fotheringhay castle, in Northamptonshire, for conspiring the death of Queen Elizabeth, in 1567.

Mary I. Queen of England, in 1552, Queen of Philip II. of Spain, was extremely bigotted, of a cruel and vindictive temper, which she endeavoured to confound with zeal for religion. She died in 1558.

Mary II. Queen of England. See King William III.

Maria Theresa, present Queen of Hungary, who acceded in 1740.

Mary Frances Isabella, present Queen of Portugal, who acceded in 1777.

Matius, who was an usurper of the eastern Empire in 668, but put to death soon after, and not reckoned.

Matthias I. King of Hungary, in 1458, and in 1466, King of Bohemia, a warlike, successful Prince, and an encourager of learning. Died in 1490.

Matthias II. King of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1609, and Emperor of Germany, in 1612, had but a troublesome reign, on account of the disputes about religion. Died 1619.

Mauregate, King of Spain, in 783, for the sake of having the assistance of the Moors to maintain him on the throne, obliged himself to furnish them with an hundred virgins annually. Died 789.

Mauricus, Emperor of the East, in 586, was liberal, merciful, prudent, and courageous: but growing covetous, he lost both his life and empire. Was slain 602.

Maxentius, Emperor of the Romans, in 307, in opposition to Constantine. He was so brutishly cruel that he murdered all who opposed him in his lusts. He was drowned in 311.

Maximilian I. Emperor of Germany, in 1493, an excellent and prudent Prince, loved learned men, and writ some poems, and memoirs of his own life. Died 1519.

Maximilian II. King of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1561, and Emperor of Germany in 1564; a prudent, pious, and peaceable Prince, and a great favourer of the Protestants. He died in 1576.

Maximinian, Emperor of the Romans, in 285, was a valiant soldier, but a great persecutor of the Christians. Died retired in 310.

Maximinus, Emperor of the Romans, in 235, from a shepherd attained the imperial crown. He raised the sixth persecution, was a monstrous glutton, and put to death 238.

Maximinus (Gallerius), Emperor of the Romans, in 304, who bore an inveterate hatred to the Christians. Died 311.

Maximus, Emperor of the Romans, in 455, was only on the throne 77 days, when he confessed the murder of his predecessor, and was stoned to death after 3 months reign.

Melchiades, Pope, in 310, was a religious prelate. In his time Constantine was converted to Christianity. Died 313.

Merovius, King of France, in 449, was a warrior of great courage, greatly extended his dominions, and had generally good success in war. Died 456.

Metellan, King of Scotland, was a Prince of excellent virtues, and a lover of peace. Died in 29.

Michael Curopalates, Emperor of the East, in 811, turned monk, being deposed by the army, in 813.

Michael II. the Stammerer, Emperor of the East, in 821, was troubled with a civil war, and by the Saracens, who invaded Crete and Sicily. Died 829.

Michael Porphyrogenetes III. Emperor of the East, in 842. He restored images, made peace with the Bulgarians, and was twice overcome by the Saracens. He was murdered in 867.

Michael IV. Emperor of the East, in 1033, was governed by his brother John. Died in 1040.

Michael Calaphates V. Emperor of the East, in 1041, an unfortunate Prince, who was deposed by his Empress the same year.

Michael Stratiotes VI. Emperor of the East, in 1056, was an unworthy Prince, renounced in 1057.

Michael Feodorowitz, Tzar, and Great Duke of Russia, in 1613, a prudent, good Prince, who silenced all his opposers, and died in 1645.

Michael Ducas VII. Emperor of the East, in 1067, was unfortunate, expelled in 1068, restored in 1071, and again expelled in 1078.

Michael Palcolagus, Emperor of the East, at Adrianople, in 1259, greatly extended his dominions, but was very cruel. Died in 1283.

Michael Wisnorweski III. King of Poland, in 1669, did nothing remarkable, having a short, though troublesome reign. Died in 1673.

Micestlaus I. Duke of Poland, in 964, introduced Christianity into his dominions. Died in 999.

Micestlaus II. King of Poland, in 1025, was a weak Prince, and lost

lost the greatest part of what his father had conquered. Died in 1040.

Mieslaus III. Duke of Poland, in 1173, whose tyranny occasioned his being deposed in 1177, restored in 1189, and resigned in 1189, was again reinstated in 1200, and died in 1202.

Mogaldus, King of Scotland, in 107, in the beginning of his reign equalled the best Princes, but became bloody and cruel, and was murdered in 142.

Mortogh I. King of Ireland, in 1094, a timid, pious, harmless Prince, who retired to a monastery for quietness, and left his kingdom to his competitor. He died in 1119.

Mortogh II. King of Ireland, in 1156, a warlike, politic, wise, and successful Prince, but was slain in 1166.

Murdacus, King of Scotland, in 715, was a very religious Prince. Died in 730.

Muredack, King of Ireland, in 331, a prudent, wise, and merciful Prince, who was killed in battle in 356.

Murkertagh, King of Ireland, in 513, of whom little more is known, but that he died in 533.

Musa, Emperor of the Turks, in 1410, was unfortunate, did nothing worthy of notice, and was murdered in 1413.

Mustapha I. Emperor of the Turks, in 1617, was a weak Prince, and was deposed in two months; restored in 1622, and again deposed in 1623.

Mustapha II. Emperor of the Turks, in 1695, did nothing remarkable, was unsuccessful in war, and was deposed in 1703.

Mustapha III. Emperor of the Turks, a revengeful and unsuccessful Prince; began in 1757. Died 1774.

N.

Nathalocus, King of Scotland, in 242, was cruel, greatly hated by his people, and was murdered in 252.

Narfes, Governor of Italy, in 553, who was an excellent General, but revengeful, and delivered that country up to the Lombardian Kings in 568.

Nepos, Julius, Emperor of the Romans, in 474, did nothing remarkable, and was deposed after reigning one year.

Nero (Domitius), Emperor of Rome, in 54, who in the beginning of his reign was commendable, but he afterwards became the most cruel and abominable monster that ever existed, and slew himself in 68.

Nerva, Emperor of Rome, in 97. See *Cocceius*.

Niall I. surnamed Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, in 379, a warlike and successful Prince. Died 405.

Niall II. King of Ireland, in 762, a pious and peaceful Prince; died in a monastery in Scotland.

Niall III. King of Ireland, 833, a humane but unsuccessful Prince. Died in 846.

Niall IV. King of Ireland, in 916, a Prince of courage and intrepidity, but unsuccessful. Died in 919.

Nicephorus, Logotheus, Emperor of the East, in 802, was routed

by the Arabians, and was vanquished and slain by Crumus, King of Bulgaria, who cut off his head, and set his skull in silver to use as a cup, in 811.

Nicephoras Phocas, Emperor of the East, in 963, was irreligious and unfortunate, and put to death in 969.

Nicephorus Botoniates, Emperor of the East, in 1078, was a brave Prince, but reigned only 11 months, when he was expelled.

Nicephorus Comnenus I. Emperor of the East, at Trebizond, in 1230, did nothing remarkable, and died in 1250.

Nicephorus, or *Alexius Comnenus II.* Emperor of Trebizond, in 1250, did nothing remarkable, and died 1274.

Nicephorus Comnenus III. Emperor of the East at Trebizond, in 1334, did no remarkable act, and died in 1342.

Nicholas the Great, Pope, in 858. He was a strenuous asserter and promoter of the celibacy of priests, and a zealous maintainer of the pontifical authority. Died in 867.

Nicholas II. Pope, in 1058. He summoned a council, and obliged Berengarius to recant. He died in 1061.

Nicholas III. Pope, in 1277, a learned and prudent man, and a great promoter of learning. Died 1280.

Nicholas IV. Pope, in 1288. He appeased the dissensions at Rome, reconciled the Kings of Sicily and Arragon, took care for the conversion of the Tartars and Dalmatians, and endeavoured to recover the Holy Land. Died 1292.

Nicholas V. Pope, in 1447. He was a great restorer and favourer of learning, augmented the Vatican with 3000 books, and made it his business, with incredible expence, to collect a great number of Greek and Latin manuscripts. He was also very liberal to gentlemen fallen to decay, poor maids, and especially to learned men, whom he sent for from all parts to his court, and was very magnificent in his public buildings. Died in 1455.

Numa Pompilius, second King of Rome, was a wise and peaceable man, and made divers good laws, began 715 years before Christ, and reigned 43 years. He built the temple of Janus, and the Capitol.

Niger, one of the tyrants of Rome, 194.

Novatianus was the first Antipope, in 250.

Numerianus, Emperor of the Romans, in 283, a learned and hopeful Prince, who was killed in 284.

O.

Odoacer, first King of Italy, in 476, remarkable for his valour and humility, who was murdered in 493.

Osta, King of Kent, in 512, died 534, of whom nothing remarkable occurs but his peaceable disposition in suffering a partition of his kingdom.

Octavius Augustus, the second Roman Emperor, began in 44 before Christ; an excellent orator, lawgiver, severe administrator of justice, and successful warrior; his behaviour was prudent and courageous, without ostentation; an admirer and encourager of

of learning; to all which he was temperate, virtuous, and sincere, and died 14 years after Christ.

Offa, King of Mercia, in 757, was valiant in the field, and a refined politician in the cabinet; but his ambition sullied his virtues. He died 796,

Olaus I. King of Denmark, in 809, an unfortunate Prince, who died 811.

Olaus II. King of Denmark, in 1086, did nothing remarkable, and died in 1097.

Olaus III. King of Denmark, in 1375, who united Norway to Denmark, and died 1385.

Olaus, King of Sweden, in 994, was their first Christian King, and died in 1022.

Olibrius, Emperor of the Romans, in 473, did nothing remarkable, reigning but 7 months. Was killed.

Ollam, King of Ireland, in 3236 A. M. was a Prince who excelled all his predecessors in wisdom and learning; who laid such a plan of government for his people as exceeded what few free nations enjoyed. Died in 3276 A. M.

Ollioll, King of Ireland, in 463, was an honour to religion and government. Died in 483.

Oliver Cromwell, Protector of England, in 1653, was one of the greatest men of the age, or perhaps of any age, whether we consider him in his military or political capacity. Died in 1658.

Opilius Macrinus, Emperor of the Romans, in 217, did nothing remarkable, and was killed in 218.

Orchanes, or *Urchan*, Emperor of Turkey, in 1325, was a valiant Prince, and conquered Nicea, Nicomedia, and the greatest part of Natolia. He is said to have instituted the body of Janizaries. Died in 1358.

Ordogno I. King of Spain, in 850, was a valiant Prince, but his dominions were invaded by the Normans with success. Died in 862.

Ordogno II. King of Spain, in 914. He gained a famous victory over Almanzor, Prince of the Moors, of whom he killed near 70,000; but he was a deceitful and perfidious Prince. Died in 923.

Ordogno III. King of Spain, in 950, had perpetual wars with his subjects. Died 955.

Ordogno IV. King of Spain, in 955, of whom little is known, but that he was an usurper, and died 956.

Orestes, Emperor of the Romans, in 475, did nothing remarkable, and reigned but one year.

Osman, or *Ottoman*, Emperor of Turkey, in 1296, was a Prince of extraordinary courage, of a sweet, liberal, and magnificent temper, and subdued many provinces in the Lesser Asia. Died 1325.

Osman II. son of Achmet, Emperor of Turkey, in 1617, was an unfortunate Prince, and greatly addicted to his pleasures. Killed 1622.

Osman

Osman III. Emperor of the Turks, began 1754; an encourager of literature and arts. Died 1757.

Oswald, King of Northumberland, in 634, prudent but unsuccessful. Killed in 641.

Oswy, King of Northumberland, in 642, ambitious and cruel, but successful. Died 670.

Otho, Emperor of the Romans, in 69, in his youth was very much given to debauchery, but was greatly reformed before he destroyed himself in 69.

Otho, Emperor of Germany and Duke of Saxony, in 912, but declined the dignity after his election to the empire, and therefore is frequently not reckoned.

Otho the Great, Emperor of Germany, in 936. He subdued the Hungarians and Bohemians; was a good Prince, a lover of justice, and a great warrior. Died in 973.

Otho II. the Bloody, Emperor of Germany, in 973, a brave soldier, but had a very troublesome reign. Died in 983.

Otho III. the Red, Emperor of Germany, in 983; he was a learned Prince, and liberal to prodigality. Died in 1002.

Otho IV. King of the Romans, Emperor of Germany, in 1208, was a Prince of courage, but his pride and contempt of the nobility made him intolerable, and he was deposed in 1211.

Otho, or *Otto*, King of Hungary, in 1041, a cruel tyrant. Died in 1042.

Otho, King of Hungary, in 1304, a vain and simple Prince. Died in 1309.

O.

Paschal I. Pope, in 817, was a great favourer of image-worship. Died in 824.

Paschal II. Pope, in 1099. He made a league with the Emperor Henry IV. which he broke as soon as the Emperor left Italy. He died in 1118.

Paschal, the 10th Antipope, in 687.

Paschal III. was Antipope, in 1164.

Paul I. Pope, in 757; he wrote a book in defence of images. Died in 768.

Paul II. Pope, in 1464, was a very proud man, and a great discourager of learning. Died in 1471.

Paul III. Pope, in 1534, was a learned and judicious man, well skilled in astrology, wrote some ingenious poems, and several learned letters. Died in 1549.

Paul IV. Pope, in 1555. He promoted the power of the inquisition, was a very proud and haughty man, and was greatly hated by the Romans. Died in 1559.

Paul V. Pope, in 1605, was a very famous lawyer, and a great stickler for the power and authority of the church. Died in 1621.

Pelagius I. Pope, in 555. He laboured to have the fifth council received,

received, when the opposition made by the Bishop of Aquileia caused a great schism in the church. Died in 560.

Pelagius II. Pope, in 578, was a learned, religious, and charitable man, but was troubled by the Lombards who ravaged Italy. He died in 590.

Pelagius, King of Spain, in 718. He threw off the yoke of the Saracens, beat the Moors, and laid the first foundations of the kingdom of the Asturii, Leon, and Oviedo; and reigned with glory. He died 736.

Penda, King of Mercia, in 624, was cruel to his conquered enemies. Died 655.

Pepin the Short, King of France, in 750, a valiant, religious, and politic Prince, who made great conquests. Died in 768.

Pertinax, Emperor of the Romans, in 193, a Prince of great experience, made many good laws, and was averse to the violence of his predecessors; was killed in 193.

Pertinax, joint King of Italy with Gundebert, in 662, but was expelled soon after; restored in 673. Was a pious and politic Prince, and died in 691.

Peter, King of Hungary, in 1038, a tyrant. Died 1047.

Peter the Cruel, King of Spain, in 1350, a bloody and barbarous Prince. Was beheaded in 1368.

Peter de Courtenay, Count of Auxerre, Latin Emperor at Constantinople, in 1217, who was so unfortunate as to be imprisoned during his dignity, and died in 1220.

St. Peter, first Bishop of Rome, in 33, was martyred in 66.

Peter the 8th Antipope, in 686.

Peter I. King of Portugal, in 1357. He administered justice with great strictness, and governed his subjects very peaceably. Died in 1367.

Peter II. King of Portugal, in 1668, a superstitious, but peaceable Prince, who died in 1707.

Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, in 1682, was the greatest Prince of his time, and may be stiled the founder of the present power and grandeur of his country; having introduced arts, sciences, and the knowledge of trade, as well as military skill, among the most ignorant people of Europe. Died in 1725.

Peter II. Emperor of Russia, in 1727, did nothing remarkable, and died in 1730.

Peter III. Emperor of Russia, in 1762; a weak, imprudent Prince, who was deposed in 1763.

Pharamond, first King of France, in 420, took great pains in uniting the different people he governed, and had success in it. Died in 428.

Philip, Emperor of the Romans, in 244. He instituted the secular feast, and with his son was baptized by Pope Fabian, yet was murdered with his son, in 250.

Philip, the 13th Antipope, in 767.

Philip, Emperor of Germany, in 1198, a valiant, wise, pious, and liberal Prince, but was killed in 1208.

Philip I. the Fair, King of France, in 1059, was a Prince of good success

success in war, and an encourager of merit, but much addicted to his pleasures. Died in 1107.

Philip II. Augustus, King of France, in 1180, was a brave and glorious Prince, and obtained great advantages over Richard, King of England, and other Princes. Died in 1223.

Philip III. the Hardy, King of France, in 1270, was a Prince of great courage; he beat the Saracens, and was generally successful. Died in 1285.

Philip IV. the Handsome, King of France, in 1283, a wise, prudent, successful Prince, an encourager of learning, and an observer of justice. He abolished the Knights Templars, and died in 1314.

Philip V. the Long, King of France, in 1317. He expelled the Jews out of his dominions, attacked the Flemings three times, and was a fortunate Prince. Died in 1322.

Philip VI. the Courtier, King of France, in 1328, was a brave and resolute Prince. In this reign the English won the never-to-be-forgotten victory of Cressy. Died in 1350.

Philip I. of Austria, King of Spain, in 1504, was a sweet-tempered and peaceable Prince, who died in 1506.

Philip II. King of Spain and Portugal, in 1555, husband of Mary I. of England, was a warlike and politic Prince. He fitted out the famous armada against Queen Elizabeth. Died in 1598.

Philip III. King of Spain and Portugal, in 1598. He made himself master of some places in Africa, reformed the courts of judicature, expelled the Moors out of Spain, and made peace in the Low Countries. Died in 1621.

Philip IV. King of Spain, in 1621, was a wise and prudent Prince, though generally unsuccessful in his projects. Died in 1665.

Philip V. King of Spain, in 1700, was a very religious Prince, and died in 1745.

Philip, King of Sweden, in 1080. His reign was happy and glorious for Sweden. He died 1100.

Philippicus, Bardanes, Emperor of the East, in 711, was a great enemy to images and paintings in churches, and cruel to his opponents. Had his eyes put out in 713.

Phocas, Emperor of the East, in 602, was remarkable for his cruelty. Was put to death in 610.

Piastus, Duke of Poland, in 842, was from a peasant raised to the crown, which dignity he well deserved. He died in 861.

Pius I. Pope, in 142, was a religious man, and was martyred in 150.

Pius II. Pope, in 1458, was a man of uncommon learning and abilities. Died in 1464.

Pius III. Pope, in 1503, sat in the chair only 26 days.

Pius IV. Pope, in 1559, was a man of great learning, and styled the Protector of the Muses, but stained his great qualities by his cruelty. Died in 1565.

Pius V. Pope, in 1566; he did all he could against the Protestants and the Turks; was a strict reformer of manners; and his troops assisted in the famous battle of Lepanto. Died 1572.

Pius VI. the present Pope, was elected in 1775.

Pontianus,

Pontianus, Pope, in 230, was a good man, but banished to Sardinia, where he was martyred in 235.

Popiel I. Duke of Poland, in 815, did nothing worthy of notice; a cowardly degenerate Prince. Died 830.

Popiel II. Duke of Poland, in 830, was a cruel Prince, and, with his family, is said to have been destroyed by mice, in 842.

Premislaus, Duke of Poland, in 760, was a hopeful Prince. Died in 804, by the name of *Lescus I.*

Premislaus II. King of Poland, in 1295, restored it to a kingdom, and reigned but one year.

Probus, Emperor of the Romans, 276, by his valour and good management brought the empire to universal peace. Died in 282.

Pupienus, Emperor of the Romans, in 238, a prudent Prince, and beloved by the people, but was murdered in 239.

Q.

Quintilius, Emperor of the Romans, in 270, an excellent Prince, but was killed after 16 days reign.

R.

RACHISIUS, King of Italy, in 744, did nothing remarkable but turn monk, in 749.

Ragwald, King of Sweden, in 1130, did nothing remarkable, and was massacred in 1133.

Ramire I. King of Spain, in 824. He reigned very gloriously, and in one battle slew 60,000 Moors. Died in 850.

Ramire II. King of Spain, in 931. He beat the Saracens in two great battles. Died in 950.

Ramire III. King of Spain, in 967, was a cruel, extravagant, and debauched Prince. Died in 982.

Recarede I. King of Spain, in 586, was a valiant Prince, and abjured Arianism. He was liberal, charitable, and just. He acquired dominions with valour, and retained them with honour to himself and nation. Died in 601.

Recarede II. King of Spain, in 620, did nothing remarkable. Died in 621.

Recesvinte, King of Spain, in 649, was a religious and prudent Prince, and greatly improved the Gothic laws. Died in 672.

Redwald, King of the East Angles, in 599; an heroic and successful King. Died in 642.

Reodald, King of Italy, in 654; a debauched, but politic Prince, who was slain in 659.

Richard I. Cœur-de-lion, King of England, in 1189: a most valiant Prince, was a terror to the Turks and Saracens, and would have retaken Jerusalem, if the Princes engaged had not deserted him. Died in 1199.

Richard II. Bourdeaux, King of England, in 1377, in his younger years had noble and generous inclinations; but unfortunately

suffered

suffered himself to be corrupted by flattery, and resigned in 1399.

Richard III. Gloucester, King of England, in 1483; a Prince of unbounded ambition, treacherous and cruel, but he was valiant and politic. Was slain in 1485.

Richard Cromwell, Protector of England, in 1658, had no resemblance of his father, and was much fitter for a private life than the supreme power. He resigned in 1659.

Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. of England, was chosen Emperor of Germany in 1257, but was never acknowledged.

Ringon, King of Denmark, in 812, the competitor to Siward, and was slain in battle in 814.

Ringon II. or Ragner, King of Denmark, in 814: an heroic enterprising Prince, who died in 856.

Robert de Courtney, Latin Emperor at Constantinople, in 1220, was an unfortunate and weak Prince, and died in 1228.

Robert, King of France, in 988: a learned, pious, and successful Prince. Died in 1031.

Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, in 1306: a Prince hardly to be paralleled for his virtues and valour, though he had great vicissitudes of fortune. He died in 1329.

Robert II. King of Scotland, in 1371; a just and good Prince, but fitter for peace than war; and died in 1390.

Robert III. King of Scotland, in 1390; rather unblemished by vice, than signalized for any illustrious virtues. Died of grief in 1405.

Rodolf, Duke of Swabia, was elected Emperor of Germany in 1077, in opposition to Henry IV. but was slain by him in 1080, and is not reckoned.

Rodolf I. Count of Habsburg, Emperor of Germany, in 1273. He freed the cities of Italy from the yoke of the empire. Died in 1091.

Rodolf II. King of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1573; Emperor of Germany, 1576: the beginning of his reign was very peaceful, but he had afterwards wars with the Turks. Died in 1612.

Rodolph, or Raoul, King of France, in 923, did nothing remarkable, and died in 936.

Roderick, King of Spain, in 711, governed his kingdom with great violence, and was at last slain in battle by the Moors, in the year 718.

Rodoric, King of Ireland, in 1166; a credulous, inattentive, and negligent Prince, under whom Ireland was surrendered to the English forces, and its independency abolished by Henry II. in 1170.

Romachus, King of Scotland, in 368; a very cruel and wicked Prince, who was slain in 371.

Romanus, Pope, in 897, who condemned the acts of Stephen, and reigned with great mildness. Died in 890.

Romanus I. Emperor of the East, in 919, was addicted to sensuality. Died in 948.

Romanus II. Emperor of the East, in 959; an idle, debauched Prince. Died in 963.

Romanus Argyrus, Emperor of the East, in 1028, would have been a good Emperor but for Zoe his wife, who killed him in 1033.

Romanus IV. Diogenes, Emperor of the East; an ungrateful and unsuccessful Prince, who died in 1071.

Romulus, founder of Rome, 753 before Christ: a wise, courageous, and politic Prince. Died 717 before Christ.

Romulus Momyllus, Emperor of the Romans, in 476, under whom the Western empire ceased in 476.

Rotharis, King of Italy, in 638; a very valiant and warlike Prince, who died in 654.

Rupert, Emperor of Germany, in 1400, reigned happily in Germany, but failed in his expedition into Italy. Died in 1410.

S

SABIAN, Pope, in 604, a very covetous man, who died in 606.

Sachnasach, King of Ireland, in 665, was warlike, successful, and courageous. Died in 671.

Sancho I. the Fat, King of Spain, in 956; a brave and politic Prince. Died in 967.

Sancho II. the Strong, King of Spain, in 1065, was a Prince of great courage and skill in war, and a good politician. Died in battle in 1072.

Sancho III. the Beloved, King of Spain, in 1157. He endeared himself to the people as much as his short reign would admit of. He died 1158.

Sancho IV. the Brave, King of Spain, in 1284, usurped the kingdom from his two nephews; was a very valiant Prince. He died in 1295.

Sancho I. King of Portugal, in 1185. He built and peopled many towns, and took Selva from the Moors, with whom he was constantly engaged. He died in 1212.

Sancho II. the Fat, King of Portugal, in 1233, was an indolent Prince, and suffered his kingdom to be governed entirely by his wife. Died in 1247.

Satrabel, King of Scotland, in 193, a cruel and wicked Prince, who was strangled in 197.

Saturacius, Emperor of the East, in 811, who reigned only two months, and did nothing memorable.

Sebastian, King of Portugal, in 1557, was a Prince of great zeal for religion, and of extraordinary courage, but was hurried on by his youth to act impolitely. He died in 1578.

Selim, Emperor of Turkey, in 1512. He began his reign with extraordinary liberalities; was courageous and indefatigable in labour, temperate, a lover of justice, and delighted in reading history, but sullied all his perfections by the cruel murder of his father. He died in 1520.

Selim II. Emperor of Turkey, in 1566. He was a peevish Prince, wholly addicted to wine and women. He died in 1574.

Sergius I. Pope, in 687, was a learned man. He put an end to the schism of Aquileia, and sent for Bede to Rome. Died in 701.

Sergius II. Pope, in 844, did nothing worthy of notice. Died in 847.

Sergius III. Pope, in 905 : he dishonoured his character by his vices and ambition. Died 912.

Sergius IV. Pope, in 1009. Nothing remarkable is related of him. He died in 1012.

Sergius, the 18th Antipope in 891.

Servius Tullius, 6th King of Rome, 578 before Christ, who caused the inhabitants of Rome to be numbered and classed for the public benefit. Was murdered 434 before Christ, by his daughter's order.

Severinus, Pope, in 640, was a very religious man, who opposed Arianism, in opposition to the Emperor Heraclius. He died the same year.

Septimus Severus I. Emperor of the Romans, in 193 ; an excellent foldier, an encourager of learning, and a man of wit, understanding, and ability. He raised the fifth persecution, and assumed the title of Britannicus Maximus, for his repairing and enlarging Adrian's wall in Britain. Died in 210.

Septimus Geta, joint Emperor of the Romans, in 210 ; did nothing remarkable, but was killed by his brother Caracalla, in his mother's arms, in 212.

Severus I. (or *Alexander*,) Emperor of the Romans, in 222 ; unfortunate, but a Prince of great courage. Killed in 235.

Severus Hostilianus, Emperor of the Romans but a few days in 244, when he died.

Severus III. Emperor of the Romans, in 461, who reigned but 3 years, and did nothing memorable. Died in 464.

Sigismund, King of Hungary, in 1387, Emperor of Germany, in 1410, was liberal, generous, and a lover of learning. He spoke several languages, and was a great Prince in time of peace, but unhappy in war. Died in 1437.

Sigismund I. King of Poland, in 1507. He beat the Muscovites out of Lithuania, extended the limits of his dominions, governed his subjects wisely and happily, and was highly esteemed by the Princes of his time. Died 1548.

Sigismund II. *Augustus*, King of Poland, in 1549. He defeated the Swedes and Muscovites, and was a great warrior. He died in 1572.

Sigismund III. King of Poland in 1587, and Sweden in 1592. He was a zealous Romanist, which made the Swedes dislike him. He had great contests with the Tartars and Muscovites, from whom he took Smolensko. He was deposed in Sweden in 1600, and died in Poland in 1631.

Silo, King of Spain, in 774. He renewed the treaty concluded by his predecessor with the Moors, and died in 783.

Silverius, Pope, was falsely suspected of an attempt to betray Rome to the Goths, and was banished by Balisarius. See *Sylvester*.

Simplicius, Pope, in 468, was religious, learned, and politic, and died in 483.

Siricius, Pope, in 385, was an eminent and learned man. He obliged all priests and deacons to observe celibacy, and died in 399.

Sigefrid, King of Denmark, in 770, a pious good Prince, who died in 801.

Sigebuth, King of Spain, in 612, was a brave and pious Prince. Died in 620.

Sisenand, King of Spain, in 630, did nothing remarkable but reform the Gothic laws. Died in 636.

Sisinnius, Pope, in 708, was only 20 days in the chair.

St. Sixtus I. Bishop of Rome, in 117, did nothing worthy of notice; but was martyred in 127.

Sixtus II. Pope, in 257, a good and pacifick prelate, and was martyred in 259.

Sixtus III. Pope, in 432, supported the claims of his see against the Bishop of Illyricum, and built some churches. He died in 440.

Sixtus IV. Pope, in 1476, was the most generous and magnificent prelate that ever sat in the chair. Died 1484.

Sixtus V. Pope, in 1585. He was an enemy to vice, and a protector of virtue; judicious, magnificent, and a lover of learning: very religious, and it was incredible his expenses to embellish and adorn the city of Rome. Died 1590.

Siward I. King of Denmark, in 812, in continual war with his competitor Ringon, and was slain in battle in 814.

Siward II. King of Denmark, in 856, who reigned but one year.

Slanoll, King of Ireland, in 3296 A.M. of whom little more than his name is known. Died 3313 A.M.

Solomon, King of Hungary, in 1063, an unfortunate but brave Prince. Died in 1073.

Solvathius, King of Scotland, in 766, was a Prince of great wisdom, prudence, and personal valour. Died in 787.

Solyman, Emperor of Turkey, in 1403. He slew his brother to obtain the diadem, was a good foldier, and was killed in the year 1410.

Solyman II. the Magnificent, Emperor of the Turks, in 1520, was the most illustrious Prince of his time, being always employed about some great undertaking or other, which his courage and prudence commonly rendered successful; and was, besides all this, a man of strict probity, a just magistrate, little inclined to vice, and indefatigable in the exercise of arms. Died in 1566.

Solyman III. Emperor of Turkey, in 1687. He greatly reformed the government, but was unsuccessful in war with the Christians, and died in 1691.

Soter, Pope, in 162, was a very good and charitable man. He died in 171.

Stanislaus Leczinski, King of Poland, in 1704, was obliged to abdicate and retire to France in 1710, where he was burnt to death by accident in 1766.

Stanislaus Augustus, present King of Poland, succeeded in 1764.

Stenchild the Younger, King of Sweden, in 1054. He defeated the Danes in three considerable actions, and died in 1060.

Steen-sture, Regent of Sweden, in 1470. He administered the affairs of Sweden for some time gloriously and happily. Died in 1503.

Steen-sture the Younger, Regent of Sweden, in 1513. He was excommunicated by the Pope, and slain in battle against Christian, who succeeded him in 1520.

Stephen I. Pope, in 254, was politic and learned, and was martyred in 257.

Stephen II. Pope, in 752. He was not a week in the chair.

Stephen III. Pope, in 752. He was greatly harrassed by Aistulphus, but was defended by Pepin, King of France.

Stephen IV. Pope, in 768. He assembled a council at Rome to assert the honour of images. Died in 772.

Stephen V. Pope, in 816, did nothing remarkable. Died in 817.

Stephen VI. Pope, in 885, a lover of gaming. Died in 891.

Stephen VII. Pope, in 896. He dug up the body of his predecessor Formosus, and cut off the three fingers, wherewith he used to give blessing, and afterwards cast his body into the Tiber. He was strangled after four months.

Stephen VIII. Pope, in 929, was a very peaceable man, and died in 931.

Stephen IX. Pope, in 937, was always embroiled in civil wars, and was killed in a riot in 943.

Stephen X. Pope, in 1057, was a learned man, and the author of several works. He died in 1058.

St. Stephen, first King of Hungary, in 997, introduced Christianity, and was successful in his wars. Died in 1038.

Stephen II. King of Hungary in 1114, was heroic and humane. Died in 1131.

Stephen III. King of Hungary, in 1161, was merciful and unfortunate; whose reign was troublesome. He died in 1173.

Stephen IV. King of Hungary, in 1275; a great and successful warrior. Died in 1278.

Stephen of Blois, King of England, in 1135, was a Prince of great valour, clemency, and generosity; but used unjust measures to obtain the crown, and paid little regard to his word. Died in 1154.

Stephen Battory, King of Poland, in 1576, was successful against the Russians, reformed the laws, and civilized the Cossacks. He died in 1587.

Suibne Meain, King of Ireland, in 616, of whom little is known.

Suinthila, King of Spain, in 621, was a Prince of great courage and prudence, and so charitable as to be called the father of the poor. Died in 631.

Suenon I. or *Sweyn*, King of Denmark, in 980, and of England in 1013; an enterprising, warlike, and successful Prince, but cruel and revengeful. Died in 1014.

Sweyn II. King of Denmark, in 1048. He defeated Harold Hardroode, was crowned King of Norway, and died in 1074.

Sweyn III. King of Denmark, was slain in battle against Waldemar, whom he had endeavoured to assassinate. He died in 1157.

Swercher

Swercher II. King of Sweden, in 1144, was a very good Prince, but was assassinated in 1150.

Swercher III. King of Sweden, in 1192, was a cruel and perfidious Prince; defeated and slain in battle in 1211.

Sylvester I. Pope, in 314, was a learned man. In his time were held the two famous councils of Arles and Nice. He was the first mitred bishop, and died in 335.

Sylvester or *Silverius*, Pope, in 536, who was deposed and banished, and died for want in 540.

Sylvester II. Pope, in 999, was a very learned man, well skilled in mathematicks, and other ingenious literature, and has left us several of his compositions. Died in 1003.

Sylvester III. the Antipope, in 1044.

Symmachus, Pope, in 498, is said by some to have been religious and learned; by others irreligious. Died in 514.

T.

Tacitus (Claudius), Emperor of the Romans, in 275, was remarkable for his prudence.

Tarquin the Elder, fifth King of Rome, in 616 before Christ; a public spirited and prudent Prince; was slain 578 before Christ.

Tarquin the Younger, seventh King of Rome, in 434 before Christ, whose tyranny, and his son's imprudence, caused his expulsion, 509 before Christ.

Telesphorus, Bishop of Rome, in 127, is said to have instituted Lent, and was martyred in 138.

Teya, King of Italy, in 553, was vanquished by Narses, and put to death in 553. He was a Prince of great courage.

Theobald, King of Italy, in 540, who did nothing remarkable, but was slain in 541.

Theodat, or *Theuda*, King of Spain, in 531, was a Prince of great wisdom, and a good soldier. Died in 548.

Theodatus, King of Italy, in 534. He was overcome by Justinian's general. He was learned but very ungrateful, and was killed in 535.

Theodiscle, King of Spain, in 548, was a Prince of great courage, but abandoned to lewdness and cruelty. Died in 549.

Theodora, Empress of the East, in 1054, did nothing worthy of notice. Died in 1055.

Theodoric, the 9th Antipope, in 686.

Theodore I. Great Duke of Russia, in 1584, an excellent Prince for war or peace, and died 1598.

Theodore II. Great Duke of Russia, in 1605, an infant, who was smothered the same year.

Theodore III. Tzar and Great Duke of Russia, in 1676, who did nothing remarkable, and died in 1682.

Theoderic I. King of Spain, in 420, was an experienced and fortunate general, and assisted the Romans and Franks against Atila, the

the Hun, and had a great share in the victory obtained over him. Killed in 450.

Theodoric II. King of Spain, in 452, was a brave and enterprising Prince. Killed in 466.

Theodoric or Thiery, King of France, in 672, a successful, learned, but effeminate Prince, who died in 690.

Theodoric IV. King of France, in 720, had only the title of King; Charles Martel ruled. Died 735.

Theodorick, King of Italy, in 493, an excellent Prince, and always studied the good of his people. Died in 526.

Theodorus Lascares, Emperor of the East, at Adrianople, in 1205, did nothing worthy of notice, and died in 1222.

Theodorus I. Pope, in 642. He opposed the heresy of the Monothelites, and excommunicated Pyrrhus and Paul, patriarchs of Constantinople, on that account. He built and adorned several churches, and died in 649.

Theodorus II. Pope, in 898, did nothing remarkable, and died in 898.

Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East, in 379, was an excellent Prince for clemency, justice, and moderation. He conquered the usurper Maximus, and shut up the heathen temples. Died in 395.

Theodosius II. Emperor of the East, in 408, was a Prince exemplary for his piety, and a great friend to the church, but of a mean spirit, and was harassed by many enemies. Died in 450.

Theodosius III. the Tribute-gatherer, Emperor of the East, in 714, did nothing remarkable, and was deposed in 716.

Theophilectus, the 11th Antipope, in 757.

Theophilus, Emperor of the East, in 829, an excellent Prince. He marched five times against the Saracens, but only returned twice victor. He abhorred all superstition and image-worship, and died 842.

Torrismund King of Spain, in 450, was a warrior of great courage, but proud and vicious. He reigned 1 year and was murdered.

Tiberius, Emperor of the Romans, in 14, was a dangerous, cruel, and mistrustful Prince, as infamous for his voluptuousness, as his violences; but he was learned, and understood the Greek language. He was poisoned in 37.

Tiberius, Emperor of the East, in 581, was a wise and good Prince. Died in 586.

Tighermas, King of Ireland, in 3008 A. M. a Pagan, but a wise Prince. Died in 3031.

Titus, Emperor of the Romans, in 79. He besieged and destroyed Jerusalem. He had all the virtues of a great Prince, and for his many virtues was the darling of mankind. He was poisoned in 81.

Torrismund, King of Spain, in 450, a brave but unfortunate Prince, who was murdered in 452.

Totila, King of Italy, in 542. He regained what his predecessors had lost; besieged, took, and pillaged Rome; and was at last vanquished and slain by Narses in 543.

Trajan

- Trajan*, Emperor of the Romans, in 98, an excellent Emperor, if he had not persecuted the Christians. He was successful in war, and prudent in council. He reduced the Britons, and died in 117.
- Tulga*, King of Spain, in 640, did nothing remarkable, yet was possessed of all the virtues that could possess a public or private life. He died in 642.
- Tullus Hostilius*, third King of the Romans, in 672, was a warlike Prince, and successful in his undertakings. He was burnt in 704.
- Valens (Flavius)*, Emperor of the East at Constantinople, in 364, reigned with great honour, tho' but the son of a rope-maker; was burnt in a cottage in 378.
- Valentinus*, Pope, in 827, and died 40 days after his election.
- Valentinian I.* Emperor of the Romans, in 364. His valour and good qualities raised him to the throne. He had great qualifications, but was so subject to anger, that he often acted like a madman. Died in 375.
- Valentinian II.* associated Emperor of the Romans, in 375, was an excellent youth, but was murdered in 392.
- Valentinian III.* Emperor of the Romans, in 425. In his time the empire was over-run by Atila, King of the Huns. He was vicious, and was murdered by the husband of a lady he had forced to his bed, in 455.
- Valerianus*, Emperor of the Romans, in 254; favoured the Christians, till deluded by the Egyptians, when he committed all manner of impieties. He was a warlike and successful Prince. Killed in 261.
- Valusian*, Emperor of the Romans, in 251, did nothing worthy of notice but persecute the Christians. He was slain in 254.
- Venda*, Duchess of Poland, in 759; vanquished Ritiger, a German Prince, and drowned herself in 760.
- Veremond I.* King of Spain, in 789, was a superstitious and religious Prince. Resigned 791.
- Veremond II.* the Gouty, King of Spain, in 982, did nothing worthy of notice. Died 999.
- Veremond III.* King of Spain, in 1028; applied himself to the arts of peace, and the reformation of the laws. Died in 1035.
- Verus*, Emperor of the Romans, in 1061. He raised the fourth persecution, and died in 170.
- Vepasian*, (Titus,) Emperor of the Romans, in 69; an excellent Prince, being prudent and courageous, though said to be avaricious. He built a temple for Peace, shut up the temple of Janus, and was poisoned in 81.
- Vicedominus*, Pope, in 1276, and died the day after his election.
- Victor I.* Pope, in 185, was a learned and religious man, and was martyred in 197.
- Victor* was Antipope in 1137.
- Victor II.* Pope, in 1055, was a religious prelate, and died in 1057.
- Victor III.* Pope, in 1086, a man of great piety and learning, who was poisoned in 1087.
- Victor IV.* was Antipope, in 1159.
- Vigilius*, Pope, in 536, has different characters given by the same

writer, but is generally supposed to have been a bad Pope. Died in 555. He was at first an Antipope.

Vitalianus, Pope, in 657, did all he could for the good of the church, and died in 672.

Vitellius, Emperor of the Romans, in 69; was a most covetous, luxurious, and cruel wretch. Died in 69.

Vitericus, King of Spain, in 603; endeavoured to dispossess the Romans of what they possessed in Spain. Died in 610.

Vitiges, King of Italy, in 536, was a warrior of great courage, but was taken prisoner in war, and dethroned in 540.

Vitizza, King of Spain, in 697, was abandoned to every kind of lewdness and tyranny. Died 710.

Vortigern, King of the Britons, in 445; an ambitious and revengeful Prince, and a betrayer of his country to the Saxons. Died in 485.

Uladislaus I. Prince of Poland, in 1082. His reign was full of domestic and foreign troubles, but he happily surmounted them all. He died in 1102.

Uladislaus II. Duke of Poland, in 1140; endeavoured to rob his brothers of their share of the kingdom and by that means lost his own, in 1146.

Uladislaus Leticus III. Duke of Poland, in 1203. He was deposed for male-administration, but got the crown again; he afterwards entirely vanquished the Knights of the Teutonic Order. Died 1206.

Uladislaus IV. King of Poland, in 1296; an indolent, slothful Prince, who was deposed in 1300, restored in 1306, when his courage retrieved his subjects affections, and he died in 1333.

Uladislaus V. King of Poland. See *Jagellan*.

Uladislaus VI. King of Poland, in 1434; beat the Turks, and was afterwards slain in the battle of Werne, in 1444.

Uladislaus VII. King of Poland and Hungary, in 1632; was raised to the throne of Russia, but was deposed. He carried on a successful war against Moscovy, and repulsed the Turks. Died in 1648.

Ulrica Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, in 1718; made peace with all the Northern powers, and was assisted by an English fleet. She resigned in 1720 to her husband, Frederic of Hesse Cassel, and died in 1741.

Urban I. Pope, in 222; was a very religious and learned man, and was martyred in 230.

Urban II. Pope, in 1088; ruled the church with great prudence, and died in 1099.

Urban III. Pope, in 1185, was a great encourager of the Holy War: Died 1187.

C M *Urban IV.* Pope, in 1261, was famous for his learning and virtue. Died in 1264.

Urban V. Pope, in 1362, was a courageous, learned, and politic prelate. Died 1370.

Urban VI. Pope, in 1378; was a cruel man, and put five of the Cardinals who opposed him into sacks, and threw them into the sea. Died 1389.

Urban